

**Who Murdered
Yitzhak Rabin?**



by
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*Yitzhak Rabin was murdered
on November 4, 1995*

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WHO MURDERED YITZHAK RABIN?

Chapter One: The Conspiracy Emerges -- Quickly

It took almost two years for the American public to suspect a conspiracy was involved in the Kennedy assassination. It took less than two weeks before suspicions arose among many Israelis that Rabin was not murdered by a lone gunman.

The first to propose the possibility, on November 11, 1995, was Professor Michael Hersiger, a Tel Aviv University historian. He told the Israeli press, "There is no rational explanation for the Rabin assassination. There is no explaining the breakdown. In my opinion there was a conspiracy involving the Shabak. It turns out the murderer was in the Shabak when he went to Riga. He was given documents that permitted him to buy a gun. He was still connected to the Shabak at the time of the murder."

Hersiger's instincts were right but he believed the conspirators were from a Right wing rogue group in the Shabak. It wasn't long before suspicions switched to the Left. On the 16th of November [1995], a territorial leader and today Knesset Member Benny Elon called a press conference during which he announced, "There is a strong suspicion that Eyal and Avishai Raviv not only were connected loosely to the Shabak but worked directly for the Shabak. This group incited the murder. I insist that not only did the Shabak know about Eyal, it founded and funded the group."

The public reaction was basically, "Utter nonsense". Yet Elon turned out to be right on the money. How did he know ahead of everyone else?

Film director Merav Ktorza and her cameraman Alon Eilat interviewed Elon in January, 1996. Off camera he told them, “Yitzhak Shamir called me into his office a month before the assassination and told me, 'They're planning to do another Arlosorov on us. Last time they did it, we didn't get into power for fifty years. I want you to identify anyone you hear of threatening to murder Rabin and stop him’”.

In 1933, a Left wing leader named Chaim Arlosorov was murdered in Tel Aviv and the Right wing Revisionists were blamed for it. This was Israel's first political murder and its repercussions were far stronger than those of the Rabin assassination, which saw the new Likud Revisionists assume power within a year.

Shamir was the former head of the Mossad's European desk and had extensive intelligence ties. He was informed of the impending [Rabin] assassination in October [1995]. Two witnesses heard Elon make this remarkable claim but he would not go on camera with it or any other statement. Shortly after his famous press conference and testimony to the Shamgar Commission, Elon stopped talking publicly about the assassination.

There are two theories about Elon's sudden shyness. Shmuel Cytryn, the Hebron resident who was jailed without charge for first identifying Raviv as a Shabak agent, has hinted that Elon played some role in the Raviv affair and he was covering his tracks at the press conference.

Ktorza and Eilat believe that pressure was applied on Elon using legal threats against his niece Margalit Har Shefi. Because of her acquaintanceship with Amir, she was charged as an accessory to the assassination. To back up their threats, the Shabak had Amir write a rambling, incriminating letter to Har Shefi from prison. The fear of his niece spending a decade in jail would surely have been enough to put a clamp down on Elon.

”Utter nonsense” turned into utter reality the next night, November 12, 1995, when journalist Amnon Abramovitch announced on national television that the leader of Eyal, Yigal Amir's good friend Avishai Raviv, was a Shabak agent code named “Champagne” for the bubbles of incitement he raised.

The Abramovitch announcement caused a national uproar. One example from the media reaction sums up the shock.

Ma'ariv wrote:

”Amnon Abramovitch dropped a bombshell last night, announcing that Avishai Raviv was a Shabak agent code named 'Champagne'. Now we ask the question, why didn't he report Yigal Amir's plan to murder Rabin to his superiors . . . ? In conversations with security officials, the following picture emerged. Eyal was under close supervision of the Shabak. They supported it monetarily for the past two years. The Shabak knew the names of all Eyal members, including Yigal Amir.”

That same day, November 19, 1995, *Yediot Ahronot* reported details of a conspiracy that will not go away:

”There is a version of the Rabin assassination that includes a deep conspiracy within the Shabak. The Raviv affair is a cornerstone of the conspiracy plan. Yesterday, a story spread among the settlers that Amir was supposed to fire a blank bullet but he knew he was being set up so he replaced the blanks with real bullets. The story explains why after the shooting, the bodyguards shouted that 'the bullets were blanks'. The story sounds fantastic but the Shabak's silence is fueling it.”

Without the “Champagne” leak, this book would likely not be written. Despite all the conflicting testimony at the Shamgar Commission, the book would have been closed on

Yigal Amir and the conspiracy would have been a success. But Abramovitch's scoop established a direct sinister connection between the murderer and the people protecting the prime minister.

So who was responsible for the leak? There are two candidates who were deeply involved in the protection of Eyal but probably knew nothing of its plans to murder Rabin. They are then-Police Minister Moshe Shahal and then-Attorney General Michael Ben Yair.

Shahal was asked for his reaction to the Abramovitch announcement. He said simply, "Amnon Abramovitch is a very reliable journalist." In short, Shahal immediately verified the Champagne story. Not that Shahal didn't know the truth, as revealed in the Israeli press:

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

"The police issued numerous warrants against Avishai Raviv but he was never arrested. There was never a search of his home."

***Kol Ha Ir*, January, 1996**

Nati Levy: "It occurs to me in retrospect that I was arrested on numerous occasions but Raviv, not once. There was a youth from Shiloh who was arrested for burning a car. He told the police that he did it on Raviv's orders. Raviv was held and released the same day."

***Yediot Ahronot*, May 12, 1995**

"When they aren't involved in swearing-in ceremonies, Eyal members relax in a Kiryat Araba apartment near the home of Baruch Goldstein's family. The police have been unsuccessfully searching for the apartment for some time."

Everyone in the media knew about the apartment, as did everyone in Kiryat Arba. It was in the same building as the apartment of Baruch Goldstein, the alleged murderer of 29 Arabs in the Hebron massacre of March, 1994. The police left it alone because Raviv used it for surveillance.

Raviv was also immune to arrest for such minor crimes as arson and threatening to kill Jews and Arabs in televised swearing-in ceremonies. But police inaction was inexcusable in two well-publicized incidents:

Yerushalayim, November 10, 1995

”Eyal activists have been meeting with Hamas and Islamic Jihad members to plan joint operations.”

This item was reported throughout the country, but Avishai Raviv was not arrested for treason, terrorism and cavorting with the enemy. Less explainable yet was the police reaction to Raviv taking responsibility, "credit" as he called it, for the murder of three Palestinians in the town of Halhoul.

On December 11, 1993, three Arabs were killed by men wearing Israeli army uniforms. Eyal called the media the next day claiming the slaughter was its work. But Moshe Shahal did not order the arrest of Eyal members; rather, according to Globes (December 13, 1993):

”Shahal told the cabinet that heightened action was being taken to find the killers and to withdraw the legal rights of the guilty organization.”

Supposedly, Shahal knew that Eyal was behind the murder. In fact, Shahal knew that Eyal was not responsible; he knew they took responsibility to blacken the name of West Bank settlers and he said nothing. After a week of international condemnation of the settlers, the army arrested the real

murderers, four Arabs from the town.

At that point, Shahal should have had Raviv arrested for issuing the false proclamation on behalf of Eyal. But Shahal did not because he was ordered not to interfere with this Shabak operation.

As Michael Ben Yair who was so terrified of what could be revealed at the Shamgar Commission that Ben Yair sat in on every session on behalf of the government and later approved, along with Prime Minister Peres, the sections to be hidden from the public.

After the assassination, it emerged that two Left wing Knesset members had previously submitted complaints against Eyal to Ben Yair. On March 5, 1995, Dedi Tzucker asked Ben Yair to investigate Eyal after it distributed inciteful literature at a Jerusalem high school. And on September 24, 1995, Yael Dayan requested that Ben Yair open an investigation of Eyal in the wake of its televised vow to spill the blood of Jews and Arabs who stood in the way of their goals. He [Ben Yair] ignored both petitions, later explaining, "Those requests should have been submitted to the army or the Defense Minister," who happened to be Yitzhak Rabin.

Both Shahal and Ben Yair were, probably unwittingly, ordered to cover up Eyal's incitements. But when one incitement turned out to be the murder of Rabin, one of them [Shahal and Ben Yair] panicked and decided to place all the blame on the Shabak.

Which one?

According to Abramovitch, "I have a legal background so my source was a high ranking legal official." It sounds like the winner is Ben Yair . . . which hardly exonerates him or Shahal for supplying Eyal with immunity from arrest or

prosecution, without which the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin would not have been possible.

However, Ben Yair opened a police complaint against the “leak,” and as late as June of 1996, reporter Abramovich was summoned to give evidence.

The leak thus came from a “traitor” in Ben Yair or Shahal's offices. And because there are Israelis who know the truth and are willing to secretly part with it, this book could be written.

Chapter Two: Provoking Amir to Murder

Numerous witnesses saw Avishai Raviv provoke Yigal Amir into [allegedly] assassinating Yitzhak Rabin. Raviv utilized a long campaign of psychological pressure on Amir and Amir alone. He did not concentrate his efforts on any other Eyal activist. Amir was chosen for the task and for good reason. Not many people are capable of murder even if prodded relentlessly into it. Somehow, Raviv knew Amir was the only fit candidate for the job.

Yigal Amir spent the spring and summer of 1992 in Riga, Latvia on assignment from the Liaison Department of the Prime Minister's Office, usually called Nativ. In one of the greatest ironies of the assassination drama, it was Prime Minister Rabin who was ultimately responsible for assigning Amir to the Riga post. Or to put it another way, Amir was an employee of the man he was blamed for murdering.

Yet there was an even greater irony. Acting on reports from the State Comptroller of massive financial corruption, Rabin was preparing to shut down Nativ. Some have considered this a motive for the murder. An early, and false, excuse of the Shabak to explain how Amir was let into the sterile area was that he presented government credentials in the form of his Nativ identity card.

Nativ was and is a nest of spies. Founded in the early 1950s as a liaison between Israel and Jews trapped behind the Iron Curtain, over the years, according to *Ha'aretz* (November, 1995), "It had developed its own independent intelligence and operational agenda."

A hint of what that means was revealed in June, 1996, when the Russian government arrested, and then expelled, a Nativ

worker named “Daniel” for illegally acquiring classified satellite photos. Indignant, the Russians threatened to close all of Israel's immigration offices in the country. The indignation was renewed in January, 1997, when “Daniel” was appointed Nativ's head of intelligence.

Another source of indignation is the fact that Nativ has been granting visas to Israel for major criminals including members of the Russian mafia and a former president of the Ukraine who escaped to Tel Aviv with \$60 million stolen from his country's treasury. The escape occurred barely five months after a meeting with Police Minister Moshe Shahal, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, in Kiev.

Within days of the assassination, the government went on full tilt to explain away Amir's Riga sojourn. First, the government admitted that Amir was a Hebrew teacher there for five months. But since he had no teacher's degree, nor spoke Latvian, the story didn't wash. So Police Minister Moshe Shahal explained that Amir was a security guard there for only three months.

That explanation had its drawbacks, as elaborated by Alex Fishman in *Yediot Ahronot*, who wrote, “As a guard [Amir] he was trained by the Shabak in techniques and weaponry, training he used to deadly effect on that miserable Saturday night in Tel Aviv.”

The government clearly didn't like Amir's Shabak ties speculated upon, so Aliza Goren, the spokeswoman for the Prime Minister's Office, told reporters, “Amir was never in Riga and anyone who reports that he was is being totally irresponsible.”

That ploy fell to bits when the *B.B.C.'s Panorama* program interviewed Amir's family and filmed his passport. Stamped within was a bold C.C.C.P. Goren had lied and by im-

plication was guilty of covering up a fact the government clearly did not want known.

Speculation was rife by the beginning of 1996 that Amir was on an intelligence mission on behalf of the Prime Minister's Office in Riga. So *Israel Television's Channel One* broadcast a long interview with Moshe Levanon, the former head of Nativ. He insisted that his organization had no intelligence ties and then presented a series of photos illustrating his work. Included was one of him standing with former C.I.A. Director George Bush, apparently in Russia.

Amir was in Riga for a reason, and the mild-mannered soldier returned in the fall of 1992 with a changed personality. He was now Amir, the campus radical of Bar Ilan University. Something happened in Riga to alter his mind set. But whatever it was, Amir was still not quite capable of murder. Avishai Raviv had his job set out to exploit Amir's psychological weaknesses and transform him into a political assassin.

***Ma'ariv*, November 9, 1996**

”It was said amongst us that Rabin was a persecutor and could be sentenced to die according to biblical precepts,” related Avishai Raviv at his hearing yesterday.”

***Ma'ariv*, November 10, 1995**

”An Eyal poster on Bar Ilan campus showed a photo of Rabin covered in blood. Interested students were asked to phone Raviv's beeper number for more information.”

***Ma'ariv*, December 12, 1995**

”Several times I heard from Yigal Amir that he intended to hurt the prime minister, but I didn't take it seriously,’ Avi-shai Raviv testified to the Shamgar Commission.”

Behind closed doors, Raviv testified that he once had a discussion with Amir about bullets for the gun. One implication of this testimony is that Raviv may have supplied Amir with what he thought were blank bullets.

***Ma'ariv*, November 26, 1995**

”According to Sarah Eliash, a school teacher working at the Shomron Girls Seminary, some of her pupils heard Raviv encourage Amir to murder Rabin. Raviv told Amir, ‘Show us you're a man. Do it’.”

***Yediot Ahronot*, December 11, 1995**

”One of the pupils said Raviv called a few government members ‘monsters’ and added that it was necessary to blow up the whole government to get rid of the ‘persecutors’.” Another pupil told how Raviv used quotes from biblical commentary to prove the need to kill Rabin.

Uri Dan and Dennis Eisenberg, writing for *The Jerusalem Post*, elaborated on the girls' later testimony behind closed doors at the Shamgar Commission:

”Sarah Eliash had already appeared voluntarily before the commission and related how her pupils had run to see her on the night of the killing. In tears they said they knew Yigal Amir. They had met both Amir and Avishair Raviv, the General Security Services (G.S.S.) [Shabak] agent, at the settlement of Barkan last summer. ‘We used to see

Raviv and Amir on Saturdays during last summer,' they related."

"These gatherings were arranged by Yigal . . . Raviv was real macho. He kept saying to Yigal: 'You keep talking about killing Rabin. Why don't you do it! Are you frightened? You say you want to do it. Show us that you're a man. Show us what you're made of.'"

The other girls present corroborated the evidence. How did Amir react to the goading by Raviv? All replied in roughly the same way:

"He didn't react. He just sat there and said nothing or changed the subject."

Geula Amir, Yigal's mother, "writes" in the February, 1997 *George Magazine* (her piece was actually ghost-written by two Jerusalem-based journalists):

"According to Yigal's friends and others who have since testified in court, Raviv seemed to be obsessed with one topic: killing Rabin. He and Yigal frequently engaged in discussions about the feasibility of the assassination . . . Several young women said that they recognized Yigal and Raviv from a Sabbath retreat. The girls told their teacher, Sarah Eliash, that Raviv had denounced several Rabin government officials as 'traitors'. During several marathon ideological discussions that weekend, Raviv had attempted to goad Yigal into killing Rabin, ridiculing his cowardice for not being willing to kill a 'traitor'."

Eran Agelbo, testifying as a witness for the defense at Yigal's trial, revealed that Raviv had said that Rabin was a *Rodef* -- the Hebrew term for someone who endangers others and therefore should be killed.

Agelbo also maintained that Raviv had verbally pressured

Yigal to attempt an assassination of Rabin.

”Raviv told Yigal and others that there was a judgment on Yitzhak Rabin. He said, ‘Rabin should die and whoever killed him was a righteous person.’ Raviv had a powerful influence on Yigal. He continuously emphasized to him and other students that whoever implemented the judgment against Rabin was carrying out a holy mission.”

Nice talk from a Shabak agent -- and so much for Raviv and other Shabak officers' claims that Amir came up with the idea to kill Rabin all by himself. To acquire original testimony I phoned one of Sarah Eliash's pupils. She began talking to me in Hebrew, but the phone was taken from her by her American-born father. A twenty-minute discussion took place, extracts of which follow:

Father: “. . . is not willing to talk to you, do you understand? She has nothing to say.”

Chamish: “We'll never get to the truth if she doesn't.”

Father: “Find someone else if you can. I'm not willing to let anything happen to my daughter. You have to understand that, don't you? You don't know what's going on. They promised her if she testified that nothing would happen afterward, no arrests or threats. They lied. She can't talk to you and that's that.”

Chamish: “What about her civil duty? What kind of a country will it be if everyone lets criminals off?”

Father: “I used to think like that. This is no democracy. You don't know what it is. When I came here I thought it was to be free as a Jew. Now I just want to avoid getting in trouble. I can't tell you what they said they'd do to her if she talked anymore.”

In total, a dozen people testified to seeing Raviv prod Amir into killing Rabin. But that was not the sum total of his involvement. There was another function to be taken care of after Amir "shot" Rabin. Arie Oran told me, "Our plan was to go to Gaza to participate in another demonstration to counterbalance the one in Tel Aviv. But at the last minute he [Raviv] changed his mind and led us to the Tel Aviv rally. Not two minutes after the shooting, Raviv told us, 'Do you know who did it? Yigal Amir.'"

***Ma'ariv*, November 10, 1995**

"Last Saturday night, minutes after Prime Minister Rabin was shot and well before the killer was identified, Avishair Raviv, head of Eyal, already announced that the assassin was Yigal Amir."

Immediately after the shooting, several reporters received messages on their beepers proclaiming that "Eyal takes responsibility for the deed."

Minutes after the shooting, an unknown group called Jewish Vengeance called dozens of reporters leaving the message:

"We missed this time but next time we'll get him."

After Rabin's death was announced, the same group left a followup message for the same reporters, taking responsibility for the murder. Clearly, the message leaver -- most likely Raviv -- originally thought Amir was supposed to miss Rabin and was caught off guard when it turned out that Rabin was assassinated.

***Ma'ariv*, November 19, 1995**

"As recalled, minutes after the assassination, before any reporter even knew Rabin's condition, Avishai Raviv, head

of Eyal, passed on the identity of the killer. Thinking that it was a mere assassination attempt, he anonymously passed on his 'We missed, but we'll get him next time' message." Moments later he told a *Ma'ariv* reporter, "We have no connection to this act. This is not our type of operation." Despite the denial, he gave out details about Yigal Amir including his exact name, that he was a student at Bar Ilan, and his army record.

Dan and Eisenberg interviewing an unnamed Shabak official:

"If this wasn't a deliberate set up," we asked, "what is? How do you react to the evidence of the bystander who heard Raviv talk to someone on his mobile phone at the peace rally and announce that it was Amir who had shot Rabin -- 40 minutes before Amir's identity was released on TV and radio?"

"Of course the Shabak official didn't react. He said the testimony was unproven. What else could he say? If the testimony of so many people is true, then Avishai Raviv knew ahead of time that Amir was going to murder Rabin. And unless he kept this fact from his superiors, so did his officers in the unit he worked for, the Jewish Department of the Shabak, who had to have informed their superior, the head of the Shabak, Carmi Gillon."

"If Raviv genuinely withheld his prior knowledge of Amir's intentions, then he is an accessory to murder, if not an actual accomplice."

"However, no one in the Shabak, police or government is treating him that way. He has not been charged with any crime and has been hidden away in jobs aiding autistic children."

Raviv's activities on the night of the assassination strongly suggest that he thought Amir was not actually going to succeed in killing Rabin. His duty was to accept responsibility for the attempted murder on behalf of Eyal and Jewish Vengeance and thus to link the murderer to a radical, right wing religious organization. Thus, he had no compunctions about bragging to everyone within listening distance that Amir was the shooter, 40 minutes before anyone in the media knew his identity.

But Raviv, like many other Shabak agents, was double-crossed. The supposedly benign and justifiable plan to have Amir caught in the act to promote the "peace" process had turned into a murder they didn't expect. Obviously caught unaware, Raviv corrected his first telephoned press announcements after Rabin's death became official.

After that, he [Raviv], like many other Shabak agents, police officers and Rabin associates in the government became part of a murder cover-up. They had no choice. They had all willingly conspired to keep "peace" alive by blaming the opposing camp for an assassination attempt. This was a crime that would end careers, smear reputations and land long term prison terms. And if that wasn't frightening enough, there was always the knowledge that murderers have no compunction about killing twice.

Chapter Three: Dirty Tricks

While one of Eyal's main purposes was to enroll young idealists and radicalize them, another was to eliminate political leaders. Yitzhak Rabin was not the first victim, just the most permanent. Preceding him was today's Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu.

One month before Rabin's assassination, on October 5, 1995, another kind of rally took place in Jerusalem. A quarter of a million people gathered to protest the government's "peace" diplomacy. The featured speaker was Binyamin Netanyahu. The sheer size of the protest, which clogged downtown Jerusalem's streets for eight blocks, shocked the promulgators of the "peace" process.

To counterbalance the massive demonstration, two of the ["peace" process] promulgators, former Likud mayor of Tel Aviv Shlomo Lahat and a mysterious Frenchman who had been bankrolling a semi-sophisticated brainwashing campaign on behalf of the "peace" process, Jean Friedman, decided to organize an equally large demonstration in Tel Aviv. Even after busing many thousands of political hacks and youth group members -- a third Israeli Arabs organized to beef up the attendance -- only about half as many people showed up and the prime minister was assassinated there.

As was Netanyahu at the Jerusalem rally. Although it was only a character assassination, it served the same purpose of eliminating him [Netanyahu] from the political arena. And the man behind the assassination was also the same: Shabak officer Avishai Raviv.

The weapon he [Raviv] used was a poster of Rabin wearing a Gestapo uniform which Netanyahu was wrongly accused of having approved. Thus, he [Netanyahu] was later ac-

cused of creating the atmosphere which led directly to Rabin's murder. Ironically, it was Rabin himself who made the accusation that Netanyahu was inciting violence, in the Knesset.

The implications are profound. The prime minister is responsible for the Shabak and for approving its activities. Unless the Shabak dared to work behind his back, Rabin approved the Raviv operation, thus signing his own death warrant, and in all likelihood he also approved the use of the poster to humiliate Netanyahu.

Yediot Ahronot, November 19, 1995

According to testimony from Judea and Samaria Council spokesman Aharon Domb; Avishai Raviv along with other Eyal people were seen on the night of the demonstration in Zion Square (Jerusalem), October 5, distributing the poster.

Yediot Ahronot, November 20, 1995

Channel One reporter, Nitzan Khen, told viewers of last night's news program that just a few minutes before beginning to broadcast from the demonstration of the right at Zion Square, he was given a leaflet showing Rabin in an Gestapo uniform by Avishai Raviv.

Khen: "Raviv came up to me with two other people known to me, an Eyal activist and Kach member. They came to the broadcast van and gave me the leaflet. After five or ten minutes Raviv returned to make sure I had broadcast it."

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 12, 1995**

Police Captain Yehuda Saidoff: "I concluded that Nitzan Khen has a wild imagination and poor memory for facts. Raviv was more believable to me." Raviv told Saidoff that he received just one copy of the leaflet from a Yeshivah student named Aharon Victor and when he got home, he ripped it up.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 27, 1995**

In Jerusalem yesterday, a 16 year old yeshivah student was remanded for three days for distributing a leaflet of Yitzhak Rabin in an S.S. uniform at the rally in Zion Square. He admitted guilt and said he regretted his actions. According to him, Avishai Raviv was responsible for distributing the leaflet.

***Ma'ariv*, November 27, 1995**

The police will question Avishai Raviv on suspicion that he distributed leaflets showing Rabin in an S.S. uniform at the right wing rally at Zion Square. One of the two arrested Yeshivah students had close ties to Raviv. Police will question other yeshivah students to establish the extent of the suspect's ties with Raviv.

At the time of the demonstration, when Rabin was very much alive, the issue of who distributed the leaflet was marginal. It didn't matter who distributed it, the issue was that Netanyahu didn't condemn the blown-up poster and leaflets from the podium. But Netanyahu couldn't and didn't see the posters from the stage. When he tried to explain that fact to the Knesset, Rabin indignantly walked out

of the chamber.

And at the time, it seemed he [Rabin] had every right to put on his show of anger. But within two weeks of his death, the public knew about Raviv's role in the Shabak and the issue looked quite different. Nitzan Khen testified at the Shamgar Commission hearings that Raviv and another Eyal member gave him the leaflet of Rabin in a Gestapo uniform. Rabin was responsible as Defense Minister for Shabak activities. He knew exactly who Raviv and Eyal were.

At a maximum, he [Rabin] approved the poster operation. At a minimum, he knew it was a Shabak ploy to weaken opposition to the peace process. Either way, by walking out of the Knesset while Netanyahu was speaking, he [Rabin] knew he was playing a dirty trick on his political rival.

How could Rabin have sunk that low? I believe he [Rabin] was just following instructions from the foreign, mostly American, forces behind the "peace" process. At that point, Netanyahu was leading Rabin in the polls by over 18% and a crowd exceeding 200,000 in a city [Jerusalem] of fewer than 400,000 Jews had gathered to support him [Netanyahu].

The country [Israel] was not divided in two over "peace". The vast majority had soured on the process. The month before, a *Ma'ariv* poll revealed that 78% of Israelis wanted a national referendum on whether to carry on the government's "peace" diplomacy. Members of the government were booed whenever they appeared in public, but none more so than Rabin.

In August, 50,000 fans at a soccer game between Israel and Brazil jeered in unison when he [Rabin] arrived. Not long after, he was humiliated when his speech before 1,000 English speaking immigrants was marred by the loudest

uniformly loud long boo ever heard in Netanya.

A constant vigil of protesters stood outside Rabin's home in suburban Tel Aviv, but none was so vicious as the Eyal crowd who promised that he and his wife would hang in a public square like the Mussolinis.

Eyal was playing a sophisticated game of delegitimizing legal protest through extra-legal extremism.

Raviv and his cohorts could only have gotten away with it with the connivance of the police, which meant the participation of Police Minister Moshe Shahal, the same Shahal who was sending mounted policemen into crowds to club thousands of anti-government demonstrators. Indeed, Raviv was held for questioning by the police for the 'Rabin as Gestapo officer' poster, but as in every previous case where the police questioned him, he was released shortly after to continue his fine work.

The public trusted Nitzan Khen and believed him when he testified to the Shamgar Commission that Avishai Raviv gave him the infamous leaflet. To cover up the truth, Captain Saidoff took the side of the notorious extremist Raviv over that of the respected journalist Khen. This was just a part of a much more wide-ranging pattern of a cover-up of Eyal's activities by the police and Justice Ministry.

Marc Weiss writes in *The Jewish Press*, April 25, 1997:

Apparently, the Israeli Justice Department had been informed of Raviv's true identity and informant status, and was instructed not to bring agent 'Champagne' to trial for his "illegal actions".

In a document obtained by *The Jewish Press*, the Special Branch of the Israeli Police that deals with extremist groups wrote to Raviv on February 21, 1996 informing him that

they were closing their files and declining to prosecute him for the charges of “incitement” against the government. Ironically, the document cites “the lack of public interest” in Raviv's provocations as the reason.

This document -- when viewed in light of the fact that it was Raviv's repeated inciting declarations concerning the dire need and biblical permissibility of killing Rabin that laid the very foundation for Yigal Amir's actions -- is startling in its implications. Time and again, Raviv was permitted by the State Prosecutor's office to continue on with his campaign of provocation without fear of arrest or prison. The burning question that now cries out for an answer is why.

Why was Raviv never seriously prosecuted and why didn't Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair order the Shin Bet [Shabak] to immediately curtail its illegal undercover activities?

Who was behind these decisions?

Moreover, how far up into the Justice Ministry and Prime Minister's Office did the discussions concerning Raviv reach?

Who exactly was behind the decision to give Gillon and Raviv carte blanche to continue to infiltrate and incite?

Who permitted Rabin and the Labor Party leadership to utilize the Israeli security services to discredit Netanyahu and the Likud?

***Ma'ariv*, November 23, 1995**

The issue today is the question if Rabin was called to the Shabak head's office after he condemned Netanyahu in the Knesset for the Nazi uniform scandal to be told, “Mr. Prime

Minister, you must know that the people who distributed the leaflet were not our political enemies but our own agents”.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 24, 1995**

I can't believe the government itself distributed the leaflet showing the prime minister in a Nazi uniform. I'm certain the Shabak would never have gone ahead with this kind of operation on its own.

However, the government exploited the issue viciously to wound the rival political camp which is made up of half the population.

It's a scandal. I don't know who decided on the operation that so slandered the prime minister and led to his demise. It's possible that the Shabak agent who distributed the leaflet had something to do with that.

***Ma'ariv*, November 20, 1995**

The editorial staff of *Ma'ariv* asks the police and Justice Ministry . . . Why haven't you revealed which printing house published the leaflet and why haven't you found the person who ordered the printing?

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 20, 1995**

Since Rabin's murder, claim Likud spokespeople, their political opposition has waged a cynical campaign aimed at blaming them for the incitement culminating with the poster

of Rabin in a Nazi uniform, which led to the murder . . . Benny Begin asked: “Did the Shabak report to the politicians, before or after the rally, that their agent Raviv distributed the leaflets of the prime minister in a Nazi uniform?”

The difficult question is, did the political establishment know of Raviv's responsibility and cynically exploit it to gain politically by humiliating Binyamin Netanyahu?

Says Binyamin Netanyahu: “If even a part of what is being revealed is true, then there exists a serious threat to our democracy. We demand a full inquiry. We won't permit a cover-up.”

Immediately after the assassination, the media broadcast numerous claims that Netanyahu killed Rabin by creating the atmosphere which bred the killer. The “proof” of this absurd contention -- in fact, Netanyahu was a suspiciously weak opposition leader -- was always the poster of Rabin in the S.S. garb which he allegedly refused to condemn.

In the name of this Shabak-organized pre-assassination incitement, the police were far too ready to initiate a campaign of repression. The Justice Ministry passed a law making a broad definition of incitement illegal, and the roundups began.

Three rabbis accused of declaring Rabin a persecutor were held for questioning and one was imprisoned without charge for months. An Israeli farmer who expressed satisfaction with the murder during a C.N.N. interview was imprisoned for expressing an inciteful point of view. Shmuel Cytryn of Hebron, who exposed Raviv as a Shabak agent two months before the assassination, was arrested and imprisoned in solitary confinement for four months without ever being charged. Dozens of political opponents were arrested and jailed under Administrative Detention orders

which permit arrest without charge. A well prepared clampdown and witch hunt of people opposed to the “peace” process gripped the nation and all because a poster led to an atmosphere that killed the now be-sainted former Prime Minister.

Netanyahu was humiliated time and again for his alleged role in the poster scandal. While Leah Rabin greeted Yasir Arafat in her home during the grieving period, she refused to host Netanyahu or even shake his hand when he offered condolences against at the funeral. Even a year later when he was prime minister, his attendance at a memorial service for Rabin was marred by protesters accusing him of as good as pulling the trigger by creating the atmosphere of hatred that spawned the murder.

But by now he [Netanyahu] was well aware of the truth. He knew that a Shabak provocateur was trying to force him out of the political arena by distributing the leaflets and displaying the poster. The May before, during his election campaign, he promised if elected to prosecute Avishai Raviv.

Yet after the assassination, while he [Netanyahu] was being vilified, he broke his promise to demand a commission of inquiry into Raviv's activities and after the election he broke his promise to prosecute Raviv.

Why wouldn't he [Netanyahu] want his good name and the good name of his party cleared?

Natan Gefen, a diligent researcher of the assassination, best known for acquiring a controversial and contentious death certificate from Ichilov Hospital certifying that Rabin was shot through the chest, thinks he knows why:

Before the election, I took the certificate to two Likud Knesset Members, Yossi Olmert and Dov Shilansky, fully

expecting them to consider the political advantages of it. Olmert told me, "We don't need the document." A deal was cut, I'm sure of it. Labor didn't bring up Rabin's memory during the campaign and neither did the Likud. Peres stopped campaigning altogether, he threw the television debate with Netanyahu, he [Peres] was leading in all the polls by 4% the morning of the vote and he [Peres] still lost. Netanyahu got the full story from sympathizers in the Shabak and he agreed to hush it up in return for winning power. That's why the cover-up is still going on like nothing changed after the elections.

Gefen's intuition proved right.

Two months later I was invited to a cabinet minister's office. The minister's spokesman informed me that the Likud had prepared a file containing which information about Rabin's murder would be released publicly if Labor utilized Rabin's name in the election campaign.

Chapter Four: Television Sets Up Amir

The American political assassination formula sometimes includes creating a believable patsy on television. Lee Harvey Oswald went out of his way to cause a televised stir on a New Orleans street while he was distributing leaflets for Fair Play for Cuba, a committee created by C.I.A. operative Guy Bannister. Gerald Ford's attempted assassin, Squeaky Fromme, was televised constantly as a prominent member of Charles Manson's murder cult. Televising an upcoming assassin serves as later proof that he was an unstable radical and thus provides a motive for murder.

The same tactic was used in Israel. Just as Fair Play for Cuba was a front with one member, Oswald; Eyal -- an acronym for The Organization of Jewish Warriors -- was a Shabak [Israel General Security Services] straw group with one member, Avishai Raviv. One of Raviv's assignments was to create the most radical anti-"peace" group of all and to publicize it widely. Originally, the purpose of Eyal was to attract extremists and set them up for arrest. Later, Raviv was ordered to prime Amir for an assassination. It was essential for the assassination plot that Eyal was well known by the public for its extremism, ensuring that Amir's association with it would be motive enough for murder.

To achieve this goal, Raviv needed help from the television media and he got it in the form of Eitan Oren, a documentary director employed by the state-run television station, Channel One.

I assume that Oren was working for the Shabak [Israel General Security Services], but associates of mine in the film industry insist he was just a willing stooge for the station's director-general, Moti Kirschenbaum. If so, then Oren had no journalistic ethics whatsoever.

The same charge could be leveled at Moti Kirschenbaum. After being appointed by Rabin, he bankrupted Channel One by eliminating hours of entertainment programming and replacing them with political shows, all heavily pushing the "peace" process. One example of his slant occurred in March, 1994, and was reported widely. Channel One News covered an anti-Rabin rally, much to the prime minister's displeasure. His [Rabin's] wife Leah phoned Kirschenbaum and related, "How upset Yitzhak is that the protesters received so much coverage." Kirschenbaum took the hint and initiated a policy change drastically reducing coverage time of legitimate protests.

Instead, his [Kirschenbaum's] "news" department sent Oren time and again to cover the most illegitimate protest group of all, the marginal Shabak-front Eyal. I interviewed Eyal "members" Eran Agelbo and ArieH Oranj and instead of the hotheaded extremists I expected, I heard two young kids, terrified of Shabak threats to prosecute them if they went public with what they know about Raviv and Amir.

They described Raviv paying their expenses to appear before Oren's camera and how their every move and statement was stage-directed. To further understand how Channel One and Oren were used to prepare the public for Rabin's assassination, I turn to reports from the Israeli press, collected by Miriam Eilon [Mrs. Emunah Elon, wife of Knesset Member Rabbi Binyamin Elon] in one volume called "The Champagne File".

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

A young Haredi, no more than 18, explained, "I'm a yeshiva student and don't have money. Raviv paid all my travel and food expenses. He also promised me more money each time I got Eyal's name mentioned in the media."

***HaTzofeh*, February 17, 1995**

Over 500 people attended a memorial service in honor of Baruch Goldstein [who supposedly killed 29 Arabs in Hebron the year before] . . . Among the organizers was Avishai Raviv, head of Eyal. Many members of the media were also in attendance.

***Ha'aretz*, February 17, 1995**

Head of Eyal, Avishai Raviv, promised to get even with members of the Judea and Samaria Council who condemned his organization of the Baruch Goldstein memorial service, including Council Secretary, Uri Ariel and Council Spokesman, Aharon Domb. According to Raviv, "The loss of Goldstein wasn't equal to all the Arabs he killed."

***Ma'ariv*, February 2, 1995**

Head of the Kiryat Arba city council, Tzvi Katzover, is threatening to file suit with the Supreme Court to prevent the showing of a television report about Kiryat Arba. In a letter he sent to Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni, Katzover contends that the reporter Eitan Oren staged scenes opposite a poster honoring Baruch Goldstein. "We don't know what else he staged for his upcoming report," said Katzover.

In February of the year [1995] of Rabin's death, Avishai Raviv organized a memorial service in honor of the mass murderer Baruch Goldstein.

The event was condemned by the Jewish territorial leadership. Not that it mattered after Eitan Oren got through

with his report. For this report from Hebron, he planted a firm image of irrational Jewish nationalism in the minds of his viewing audience. His "news" program was broadcast on a Friday night when religious Jews are forbidden to watch television. That way he would elicit the desired response of repulsion from a naive secular population without exposing himself to the wrath and scrutiny of his subjects. To get the effect he wanted, Oren cheated by stage managing at least one extra-radical scene.

In his previous "report," Oren stage-managed the whole thing. Raviv dressed up 20 teenagers in tee-shirts bearing the name of the right-wing Kach movement, and Oren filmed them in the midst of mock guerrilla warfare.

***Ha'aretz*, May 8, 1994**

Last Friday night Channel One broadcast a report about a Kach teenage militia training camp whose existence is illegal. Kach symbols and flags were filmed as well as youths wearing Kach tee-shirts. Shown also was a patrol in an Arab village and the youths' inciteful graffiti.

In light of the report, Police Minister Moshe Shahal had ordered an immediate investigation. The police searched for Avishai Raviv, but he disappeared. He later phoned the police and agreed to show up on Sunday for questioning. Yesterday, he [Raviv] told *Ha'aretz*, "We organized the camp to show our solidarity with the people of Hebron and Kiryat Arba. We trained in live weaponry, orienteering, took a hike to Baruch Goldstein's grave and participated in other youth group activities."

Raviv admitted that he and his friends initiated the media exposure in order to raise public awareness.

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

”We immediately knew that Raviv never studied at a yeshiva associated with Kach,” said Kach leader Baruch Marzel. “His behavior towards Jews and Arab was inconsistent with our approach. We would never call another Jew a Nazi. He [Raviv] came to us and asked us to join in a national union of right wing groups. We turned him down. We would never cause the kind of damage to the community that he did.”

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

Kach member Tsurriel Popovich witnessed Raviv in action. “I saw him beat an old Arab senseless for no reason. If an Arab looked at him [Raviv] or his group, he [the Arab] risked his life. Raviv was causing a lot of trouble for us because we all suffered the stigma he was creating.”

Kach's spiritual leader, Rabbi Meir Kahane, was assassinated five years before Rabin (to the week) [November, 1990], and in equally suspicious circumstances. The campaign of incitement against him [Kahane] in the years leading up to his murder also duplicated the atmosphere leading to the Rabin assassination. But while Rabin was portrayed as a saint after his demise, by the Israeli media, Kahane continued to be vilified. Thus Raviv, by dressing his actors in Kach costumes, was simply exploiting an existing public image.

But Amir was not a member of Kach. Once the decision to assassinate Rabin was taken, probably in mid-September [1995], the conspirators went into full gear to turn Amir into a member of the meanest, craziest anti-government organization of them all, Eyal.

To do so, once again Eitan Oren was called into action. On September 22 [1995], a month and a half before Rabin's demise [November 4, 1995], Channel One broadcast Oren's "report" of an Eyal swearing-in ceremony at the grave of Zionism's founder, Theodore Herzl.

Eran Agelbo told me, "Raviv's little play was so ridiculous we spent much of the time laughing. Oren filmed us for over 45 minutes and edited it down to ten minutes for television. My lawyer tried to get the uncut tape from Channel One but no one would hand it over and the police refused to confiscate it."

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

An 18-year-old Haredi boy who participated in the swearing-in ceremony recalls, "None of the participants were Eyal members because Eyal didn't exist except for Raviv and Agelbo."

In Eitan Oren's "report", a hooded boy holding a gun vows to kill anybody, Jew or Arab, who stands in the way of Eyal's objectives. The director, producer and scriptwriter were all Avishai Raviv.

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995 (continued)**

Said the Haredi boy. "I arrived at 7:00 in the evening and saw Raviv distributing ski masks to the others. He told us what to do, what to say, where to stand. Agelbo told me, 'You have a nice voice, you swear everyone in!'"

"I don't know what Eitan Oren thought, but he knew the whole thing was staged. There was one scene where Raviv demonstrated how he beat new members to make them confess if they were with the Shabak [Israel General Security Services]. It looked so absurd that we all burst out laughing. It's no shock that Eitan Oren did not keep that

scene in his film.”

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 26, 1995**

Police arrested Eran Agelbo and Mosh Erinfeld for their participation in an Eyal swearing-in ceremony filmed by Eitan Oren and broadcast on Channel One on September 22 [1995]. In the ceremony, new [Eyal] members vowed to "spill the blood of Arabs and Jews who aren't Jews" as well as to break into Orient House in Jerusalem.

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

During a previous [Eyal] swearing-in ceremony, Avishai Raviv left two minutes before two squad cars of police arrived to arrest the participants . . .

One question remains: How did Eyal get so much television coverage when it was totally out of proportion to the group's actual influence and strength?

A good question, never answered. Another one: How can we explain Eitan Oren's behavior if he wasn't working directly for the Shabak [Israel General Security Services]? An associate of Oren's believes, "He is such an ideologue that he got ethically unbalanced, believing he was doing the wrong thing for the right cause."

Perhaps, but someone at Channel One assigned Oren to create Eyal out of nothing, and Moti Kirschenbaum approved the broadcasts of Oren's raw, lying disinformation. With just a few weeks to go before the assassination, it was vital that Amir himself be filmed. So . . .

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 20, 1995**

A patrol through Hebron, which included Yigal Amir, made the news. The group first broke windows of Arab houses and then smashed the camera of a Palestinian news photographer.

After this little incident, and just two weeks before the assassination, Yigal Amir went to an anti-government demonstration in Efrat and made sure the cameras captured him being taken away by the police kicking and screaming. That clip was shown on Channel One less than four hours after Rabin was murdered. The station was ready with the evidence.

And the next day, Channel One was prepared to blame the "anti-peace" community -- or more than half the country -- for Rabin's death.

The public immediately accepted that Amir assassinated Rabin because he was a member of the extremist Eyal group. What they were not told was that Eyal was created by the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] and Channel One. If they had been so informed, Amir's political motive would have become most suspicious.

Chapter Five:

How Did They Miss Amir at the Rally?

One of the questions the media asked after the assassination is how the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] missed identifying Amir in the sterile area where he “shot” Rabin. The first answer given by the Shabak was that because of the thick crowd, it was impossible to pick out Amir.

The “amateur film” purportedly made by Ronnie Kempler put that lie to rest. Amir is shown alone standing by a potted plant for long minutes without another soul in sight for yards around him. The only people who are filmed talking to him are two uniformed policemen.

Under normal circumstances, the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] would have prevented Amir from getting anywhere near the rally itself -- and had he somehow gained access to the sterile area, he would have been apprehended on the spot -- because the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] had lots of information that Amir was planning to assassinate Rabin.

Take the famous case of Shlomi Halevy, a reserve soldier in the I.D.F.'s Intelligence Brigade and a fellow student of Amir's at Bar-Ilan University. After being informed that Amir was talking about killing Rabin, he [Halevy] reported the information to his superior officer in the brigade.

He [the superior officer] told Halevy to go to the police immediately.

Halevy told them that “A short Yemenite in Eyal was boasting that he was going to assassinate Rabin.” The police took Halevy very seriously and transferred his report to the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] where it was not “discovered” until three days after Rabin's

assassination.

The weekly newsmagazine *Yerushalayim* on September 22, 1996 managed to convince Halevy to give his first interview since the discovery of his report and the subsequent media fallout. The magazine noted:

Yerushaliyim, September 22, 1996

Halevy's and other reports of Amir's intentions which gathered dust in Shabak [Israel General Security Services] files have fueled numerous conspiracy theories . . . After the uproar, Halevy went into hiding.

"Shlomi Halevy, if you did the right thing why have you hidden from the public?"

Halevy: "The assassination is a sore point with the Shabak. They're big and I'm little. I don't know what they could do to me."

Halevy was the most publicized case because as a soldier in the Intelligence Brigade, the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] was absolutely required to take his evidence seriously as did the police. But Halevy was not the only informant.

Yediot Ahronot, November 12, 1995

A number of weeks before the Rabin assassination, the Shabak received information about the existence of Yigal Amir and his intention to murder Yitzhak Rabin.

Yediot Ahronot was informed that one of the Eyal activists arrested last week was interrogated for being a possible co-conspirator with Yigal Amir because the assassin's brother Haggai had mentioned him [the Eyal activist] in his [Haggai's] own interrogation. At the beginning of his interro-

gation, the suspect broke out into bitter tears and told a tale that was initially viewed with tongue in cheek by the interrogators.

Weeks before the murder, the suspect heard Amir speak his intentions and he was shocked. He was torn between informing the authorities and betraying his fellows, so he chose a middle route. He would give away Amir's intentions without naming him.

After some hesitation, he informed a police intelligence officer about Amir's plan in detail, stopping just short of identifying him or his address. He told where Amir studied and described him as a "Short, dark Yemenite with curly hair."

The description was passed along the police communications network and classified as important. The information was also passed to the Shabak [Israel General Security Services], officers of which subsequently took a statement from the suspect. Because he was in a delicate position, neither the police nor Shabak [Israel General Security Services] pressed him further.

While interrogated, the suspect named the police and Shabak [Israel General Security Services] officers and his story checked out. He was then released. Shabak [Israel General Security Services] officials confirmed that the man had previously given them a description of Amir and his plan to murder Rabin.

***Ma'ariv*, November 19, 1995**

Hila Frank knew Amir well from her studies at Bar Ilan. After the assassination, she hired a lawyer and told him that she had heard Amir state his intention to murder Rabin well

before the event. As a member of the campus Security Committee, she organized anti-government demonstrations.

Thus, she was torn between exposing Amir's intentions and the interests of the state. To overcome the dilemma, she passed on her information to Shlomi Halevy, a reserve soldier in the Intelligence Brigade who promised that it would be given to the right people.

Yerushalayim, November 17, 1995

Why wasn't a drawing of Amir based on Halevy's description distributed to the Prime Minister's security staff? Why didn't they interrogate other Eyal activists to discover who the man threatening to kill the prime minister was?

Yediot Ahronot, November 10, 1995

A month and a half before the assassination, journalist Yaron Kenner pretended to be a sympathizer and spent two days at a study Sabbath in Hebron organized by Yigal Amir.

"Who organized this event?" I asked. He pointed to Yigal Amir . . . He had invited 400 and over 540 arrived. This caused organizational havoc.

"When Amir spoke, people quieted down, testifying to some charisma. On the other hand, his soft tone and unimpressive stature wouldn't have convinced anyone to buy even a popsicle from him."

***Ma'ariv*, December 12, 1995**

During his "Identity Weekends," hundreds of people heard Amir express his radical thoughts, amongst which were his biblical justifications for the murder of Rabin.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 24, 1995**

Yigal Amir turned into an object of attention for the Shabak beginning six months ago when he started organizing study weekends in Kiryat Arba and they requested a report on him. Raviv prepared the report.

***Ma'ariv*, November 24, 1995**

A car full of Bar-Ilan students were driving from Tel Aviv when they heard the announcement of Rabin's shooting on the radio. They played a game, each thinking of five people who might have done it. Yigal Amir was on all their lists.

How could the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] have missed Yigal Amir at the rally unless they did so on purpose? Yigal Amir did not keep his intentions to assassinate Rabin a secret. He told many hundreds of people gathered at his study weekends and seems to have told everyone within hearing distance at Bar-Ilan University.

Besides the question of Amir's most un-murderer-like desire to let the world know his plans, we must ask why the Shabak [Israel General Security Services] didn't apprehend him. Yes, they knew about him. The proof is indisputable. Two people, one within Eyal, the other a soldier in the Intelligence Brigade told them. Their own agent Avishai Raviv heard his threats, along with hundreds of other

people at the study weekends and reported them to his superiors.

So why didn't they arrest him well before the rally, outside the rally or within the sterile zone? Because wittingly or not, Yigal Amir was working for the Shabak [Israel General Security Services].

Chapter Six: Dry Run

In early September, 1994, the folks responsible for the Rabin assassination sting conducted a wide ranging practice round. Seventeen Jews were arrested and held without charge for days. Later the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] and Police proudly proclaimed that they had busted the "Vengeance Underground", a "Jewish militia" which planned to stage "terror attacks" against Arab villages and against the bastion of the P.L.O. [Palestine Liberation Organization] in Jerusalem, Orient House.

The seventeen were charged with conspiracy to commit murder. There was an immediate problem with the conspiracy charge: none of the accused knew each other. The only thing they had in common was being framed by Reserve Brigadier General Yisrael Blumental of the I.D.F.'s [Israel Defense Forces'] Hebron Brigade and Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] agent, Yves Tibi.

Of the seventeen, the most publicized case was against Lieutenant Oren Edri, who was arrested while serving in Lebanon and charged with supplying explosives and training to the alleged underground. His real crime, like all the others, was associating with the Jews of Hebron. He was incarcerated for two months in a vermin-filled cell; when his parents visited him for the first time after his arrest, they were utterly horrified to see that his face was severely rat-bitten.

Other arrests were nearly as scandalous.

One example: Blumenthal [Reserve Brigadier General Yisrael Blumental of the I.D.F.'s Hebron Brigade] gave Uri Baruch blueprints for making a rifle silencer and Baruch was arrested the next day for planning to construct silencers

for the "Underground". The only proof was Blumenthal's planted evidence.

Eventually all charges were dropped against Edri and Baruch as they were for another 13 "conspirators". The only members of the phony "Underground" who stood trial were two brothers, Yehoyada and Eitan Kahalani. On June 18, 1995, I met with the attorney who represented their appeal; he was kind enough to supply me with secret and guarded internal documents of the Police and Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] on condition that he be referred to as "The Attorney" and not by name.

The Attorney explains:

"In February, 1996, the Kahalani Brothers were sentenced to 12 years each in prison. This came as a complete shock to almost everyone in the legal field. I decided to try and cheer the boys up by offering to prepare an appeal pro bono. I became dismayed when it was rejected and drew some conclusions."

"The first is that the case was directly connected to the Rabin assassination. The same people in charge of Avishai Raviv and the frame-up of Yigal Amir, also framed the Kahalani Brothers. Yves Tibi took his orders from Eli Barak, head of the Jewish Department of the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services]. And [Hezi] Kalo and [Carmi] Gillon were Barak's superiors."

What The Attorney did not mention was that Defense Minister General Yitzhak Rabin was the ultimate superior officer of the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] and must have been all too aware of the operation which led to the imprisonment of the Kahalani Brothers.

The story of one of the greatest miscarriages of justice in Israeli history begins with an egg smuggling scam.

Because of corrupt marketing of produce in Israel, food products -- including eggs -- are very overpriced. [Shabak G.S.S./General Security Services agent, Yves] Tibi, who lived in the Hebron suburb of Kiryat Arba, went into business with the Kahalani Brothers smuggling eggs -- buying them from West Bank Arab producers, at a fraction of the cost of Israeli eggs, and smuggling them into Israel proper.

On September 2, 1994, the Brothers went scouting routes out of the West Bank in preparation for their new business. For that reason they were driving through obscure West Bank villages -- proof, contended the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services], that they were actually planning a massacre in one of them.

On their way back to Kiryat Arba, their truck mysteriously broke down and could not climb the hill into Jerusalem. The Brothers called Tibi, explained their dilemma, and asked to borrow his car. He agreed and everyone met in Jerusalem at 2:00 p.m. The Kahalani Brothers drove away in Tibi's car and at 2:13 passed through the nearby Arab village within Jerusalem called Batir.

At 2:15 p.m., they were stopped by a Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] jeep waiting in ambush. They were forced out of the car at gunpoint and the vehicle was searched. Two M-16 automatic rifles were found tightly wrapped in a blanket. A police squad car arrived shortly after and the brothers were arrested.

They were held in a Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] lockup without charge and without the right to see a lawyer for a week and a half.

Ten days later, on September 12, 1994, they were finally charged with the attempted murder of an Arab named Ziad Shami who complained to the police that while riding a bicycle to work, the Brothers had attempted to shoot him,

but the rifle misfired. The Shabak had searched for him [Shami] in Batir to “see if he was hurt or not.” A week later, Shami's cousin also complained to the police that “settlers had tried to shoot me.” It was not until September 15, 1994, that the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] explained that it had rigged the Brothers' rifles to prevent them from shooting in order to catch the attempted murderers red-handed. If this sounds like an early rehearsal for the Rabin assassination, it probably was.

The literature of political assassinations has its rehearsal precedents. President Ford was shot at first by Squeaky Fromme for ecological reasons and within days by Sarah Moore on a similar pretext.

John Lennon was murdered a month before the attempted assassination of Ronald Reagan in 1982. Lennon's murderer, Mark David Chapman, explained that he was Holden Caulfield of *Catcher in the Rye* and the public accepted this unbelievable excuse for Lennon's murder. The dry run successful, Reagan's attempted assassin claimed he was trying to impress actress Jodie Foster and the public bought it, as expected.

Rabin's assassins were trying out sting operations to see if patsies could be charged without cause and imprisoned without a major public outcry.

With the help of the Police and Courts, the system worked. Most of the Israeli public were gullible and apathetic enough to ignore the sting and all its implications for their civil rights.

I asked The Attorney if the plot did not backfire in the case of the rat-bitten Lieutenant Edri.

"Was anyone in the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] charged with the wrongful arrest of Edri?" he

asked in return. "They got away with it and learned that the Israeli public would not protest even the atrocities an innocent soldier was subjected to. The Shabak was confident it could get away with any sting."

And with good reason, if they managed to get the Kahalani Brothers imprisoned against all the rules of jurisprudence. The Attorney showed me some sensitive documents. The first was from the Police ballistics expert Bernard Shechter, who examined the alleged rifles and ammunition of the Kahalani Brothers just as, a year later, he would examine the weapons and ammunition of the Amir brothers.

The date on Shechter's report is September 1, 1994, one day before the rifles were found in Tibi's car while driven by the Brothers. Shechter reports that he fired the rifles and they were in good working order. Allow me to stress the obvious. The incriminating M-16s were in the hands of the police on September 1; how did the Kahalani Brothers get them the very next day? There can be little doubt: The answer is, the rifles were planted.

Next, The Attorney showed me a memo dated September, 2, 1994, marked "secret", from the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] to the Police.

The Police wanted the rifles turned over to them immediately for examination. The Shabak refused, citing unnamed "security" considerations.

The Attorney next showed me a report from Bernard Shechter, dated September 29, 1994. Finally, after 27 days, the Police tested the weapons and found them to be defective. Needless to say, just like the case of Yigal Amir's alleged bullets which were unaccounted for before the Police tested them, the chain of evidence regarding the Kahalani Brothers' rifles was completely broken. But that did not bother the judges. Again, as was the case during

Yigal Amir's trial, The Attorney explains, "The Court said it was not interested in who gave the Brothers the weapons, just who pulled the trigger."

There was another problem with the State's case -- initially there were no fingerprints on the rifles. The Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] explained that was because the Brothers wiped them clean. Thus, the Shabak had the Kahalani Brothers attempting to shoot an Arab, wiping the weapons clean of fingerprints and then tightly wrapping them in a blanket before being apprehended less than two minutes later.

The scenario did not stand the test of probability, so the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] came up with a new version. Yes, there actually were fingerprints on the weapon -- but not of the Kahalani Brothers. Somehow they had wiped out their prints and left other peoples' intact. The police would get to the bottom of this: they tested all the prints of the arrested "Underground" members.

The Attorney showed me the police document. All "Underground" "members" prints were examined except those of the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] snitch who most likely placed the rifles in his own car, Yves Tibi.

Shocking? It is just the veritable tip of the iceberg. Here are some of the inconsistencies listed by The Attorney in his appeal to the court:

1. Why did the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] have to go looking for a victim? No one complained against the Brothers until ten days later when the Shabak went looking for a complainant, "To make certain he was not hurt." Why, asked The Attorney, "should the Shabak think he was hurt if they rigged the rifles so they would not fire?" The first thing the Shabak officers claimed they told

Shami was, "Do not worry. We are here to protect you from the settlers."

2. Shami had been previously arrested by the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] on numerous occasions for violent activity and had been imprisoned by them twice. They were well known to each other. Shami would have needed little convincing to give false testimony if he thought he was helping to put away "settlers". Shami claimed first that one of the Brothers pulled the trigger of the rifle; he heard a "tik" sound and saw the cartridge fall to the ground.

The story was patently absurd since a cartridge minus the bullet will not be expelled, if the trigger is pulled, without firing, so he changed his story. In his second statement to the police, Shami claimed one Brother fired from a bending position behind the car and he could not hear the "tik" and did not see a bullet fall.

3. In his first police statement, Shami said he could identify the Brothers. In his second, he was tripped up by the interrogator who asked which one [of the Brothers] wore the glasses. After he answered, Shami was told that neither wore glasses. He then admitted that he could not identify the suspects.

Neither could the two Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] agents who awaited them at the ambush. So, the Police decided to sidestep the problem by not putting the Brothers in a lineup. In Court, the Police investigator explained that arranging a lineup was "logistically difficult".

As was the simple task of interrogating the subjects. The police actually disagreed in court about which officer interrogated which Brother.

4. When asked why it took ten days to make a police complaint against his attempted murder, Shami told the court, "I took it as an everyday incident." Now, even in the politically charged atmosphere of Israel, being shot at point blank is not an everyday incident. So, someone decided to beef up Shami's case by bringing in an employer of his who testified that the next day, Shami had told him what happened. But the defense had produced Shami's work card which proved he had gone to work on the 2nd, just after the alleged murder attempt. Why did he not tell his employer about the incident that day? The employer then changed his story. Now Shami did tell him the same day.

5. Why did Shami's cousin complain to the Police on September 9 that two "settlers" pulled a gun on him? The Kahalani Brothers were already locked up, so it was not them who did it. Was the little village of Batir targeted by "settlers" who were "terrorizing" the citizenry with failed "murder" attempts? Did the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] or police follow up on the complaint or was it a simple, perverse attempt by a family member to save Shami from perjury charges?

6. Shami reported that he had left his bicycle on the spot and run away. The two Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] ambushers reported that the bicycle was gone and that Shami must have rode off on it. To explain away this problem, Shami insisted that as he was running away, he flagged down a Peugeot van driven by a friend, returned to the crime scene and picked up his bicycle. The Shabak ambushers had to have seen the Peugeot van if it existed. And Shami could not name the friend who drove the van, so he again altered his story to the police. This time the Peugeot was driven by a stranger.

7. Shami insisted that one of his assailants held a rifle to him. The Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] ambushers admitted they never saw anyone actually holding a

rifle.

8. The policemen in the squad car accompanying the Sha-bak [G.S.S./General Security Services] jeep at the ambush somehow did not witness the arrest of the Brothers. The squad car followed the jeep but the view was hampered by the "dust kicked up by the jeep". By the time the dust settled, the policemen saw the brothers held on the ground at gunpoint, the rifles in the blanket beside them. The dust, then, took at least two minutes to settle.

9. Shami told the Police that the first thing the Kahalani Brothers asked him was, "What's the time?" When asked in Court the first thing they [the Brothers] asked, he [Shamsi] replied, [they asked] "Do you have any money?"

10. Police Warrant Officer Zeiger testified that a bullet clip was pulled out of the Brothers' backpack at the time of the arrest.

Unfortunately for Zeiger, no fingerprints of the Brothers were found on the clip. Further, the police log of September 2, 1994, reports that the clip was found in the defendants' home.

In short, officer Zeiger was caught lying. But then, who wasn't?

The verdict of this case was to be read on November 6, 1995, but it was delayed until November 15 because of the murder of Rabin on November 4.

On November 15, the Court found the Kahalani Brothers guilty of attempted murder.

"That verdict," says The Attorney, "was directly related to the assassination. If the Kahalani Brothers sting operation did not result in a conviction, people might have started

asking questions about Yigal Amir. I asked associates in the Shabak [G.S.S./General Security Services] how the Brothers could have been convicted in the face of such an abundance of obviously doctored evidence. They told me there was just one possible answer: At the highest levels of the Shabak, there was a policy to delegitimize the settlers in order to justify their forced removal at some stage of the 'peace' process."

The opponents of the secret and deceitful "peace" process were thus to be turned into savage murderers. And if they were not so in reality, then murderers would have to be manufactured. It did not matter how much injustice it took, so long as the opponents of the "peace" process were viewed as barbarians by as much of the voting public as possible.

With this strategy in mind, Rabin was supposedly assassinated by a right-wing, Sephardic Jew who sympathized with the "settler" movement. The day after [Rabin's assassination on November 4, 1995], the roundup of hundreds of Jewish opponents of "peace" began and barely anyone complained.

Within several weeks, the Israeli army pulled out of six West Bank regions without so much as one protest sign blocking the way.

In February, 1996, the Kahalani Brothers were supposed to appear for sentencing. Only one, Eitan, arrived. Yehodaya was not capable of hearing his twelve-year sentence.

A few weeks earlier, Yehodaya was transferred to another cell block.

He was talking to his mother on the phone when an iron pipe smashed down on his skull, crushing it. He went into a deep coma from which it appeared, at first, he might never

escape.

Yehodaya's last words to his mother were, "They put me in here with murderers".

Chapter Seven: From the Mouth of the Shabak

After the assassination, the head of the Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services), Carmi Gillon, his two officers in charge of Jewish "radicals" and their agent, Avishai Raviv, found themselves in deep, hot water. The post-assassination plan hit a snag; someone had leaked the truth about Raviv.

Gillon's first step was to appoint his own internal commission of "inquiry", but the public saw through the trick. This forced the government to appoint its own commission of "inquiry" headed by Chief Justice Shamgar who made a show of trying to get to the truth. He turned up the heat by sending letters to seven Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services) officers, including Gillon and Jewish Activities Department head Khezi Kalo but pointedly not his [Kalo's] colleague, Eli Barak, who oversaw the Raviv operation. He [Shamgar] informed each [Shabak/ officer] that they were liable for criminal prosecution.

Some of their [Shabak/ officers'] testimony leaked out to the public, though 30% remains buried in a vault for supposed "state-security" reasons. But from what little did escape from the mouths of the Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services), we get a hint of the mentality of the men at the top charged with protecting Yitzhak Rabin from Yigal Amir.

From Carmi Gillon's 1990 master's thesis:

There is a radicalization of the ideological law violations of the extreme right regarding the amount of activity and the force of this activity. Israeli society displays tolerance toward ideological lawbreakers of the extreme right and this grants, albeit belatedly, legitimacy to these activities.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 10, 1995**

A group of journalists met Carmi Gillon at the end of August. Among other things, he painted a portrait of a potential Jewish assassin of the Prime Minister. Without knowing it, he described Yigal Amir perfectly. He would be someone who didn't live in the territories, said the Shabak head, he will not be a joiner but an almost wise loner, who lives in Herzlea.

From Carmi Gillon's master's thesis:

The process of extremism in Israeli society is creating individuals who will ignore danger in pursuit of their goals.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 20, 1995**

Quotes from the head of the Shabak at the Shamgar Commission are teaching us his defense. He is calling Amir a "lone nut" who awoke one day and decided to murder the prime minister without anyone's help. He claims nuts like these are very hard to identify so the murder was not caused by an "intelligence breakdown".

This is a very serious defense. Although Amir has testified that he worked alone, other evidence suggests that three or four other people were in on the secret. Amir was not exactly anti-social.

Gillon's "lone nut" theory does not make sense.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 24, 1995**

The head of the Shabak had no doubt who the assassin was. The moment he was informed of the close-range shooting, by long distance phone, his first reaction was, "It was a Jew."

Avraham Rotem, former head of Personal Security for the Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services) asks himself a few questions:

***Ma'ariv*, November 10, 1995**

Where was the head of the Shabak last Saturday night?

Abroad.

What was he doing there?

Not known. Something urgent.

What's more urgent than protecting the life of the prime minister?

He didn't know someone was going to murder Rabin.

Aah, he didn't know? So why is it written in the papers that a few months ago he warned Rabin that someone from the extreme right was planning to assassinate him? And then he went to the heads of the political parties to give the same warning and request that they prevent incitement to murder? You can't tell the prime minister that someone is going to murder him and then go back to routine security procedures.

It looks like Gillon knew the assassination was coming sometime around early September when he warned Rabin, political party heads and journalists of an impending murder of the prime minister by an almost-wise loner who does not live in the territories.

Forty-eight hours before the assassination Gillon felt impelled to fly to Paris, despite pleas from subordinates not to

leave before the rally, on unknown "urgent" business. When told of the shooting, he knew immediately that "a Jew" did it.

Unfortunately for him [Gillon], he stuck to the original plan and, taking the Warren Commission findings to heart, he defended himself by calling Amir a "lone nut". But like Oswald, Amir was neither a loner nor a nut.

Despite this flimsy defense, and without asking the hard questions about his uncannily accurate predictions or what he was doing in Paris, Shamgar let Gillon off with a wrist slap.

Agent Kalo

He is the most mysterious Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services) figure surrounding the assassination, even his first name was never leaked into the media. It is known that Eli Barak, as head of the Jewish Department of the Shabak, ran Aviv, but no one has properly delineated Kalo's role. All we know is that he was Barak's immediate superior.

***Ma'ariv*, December 18, 1995**

The Shamgar Commission has begun examining the contradictions between police testimony and that of Agent Kalo. They are asking how the Shabak reacted to information coming out of Bar-Ilan University and why the Shabak was ignorant of the Shabbat activities in Judea and Samaria organized by Yigal Amir with Avishai Raviv.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 22, 1995**

According to the head of the Department of Jewish Activities (Kalo) during six hours of testimony at the Shamgar

Commission, the Shabak requested that Raviv supply them with an overview of Amir's activities three months before the assassination.

Raviv returned from his field duties and told them of Amir's intention to harm Arabs. Kalo testified, "Raviv didn't know Amir's real intentions and did not inform us of his [Amir's] plans to harm Jews, including the Prime Minister."

***Ma'ariv*, December 19, 1995**

Among those most surprised by the warning letter from Shamgar was Kheshin, who believes the cause of Rabin's assassination was a security, not intelligence, breakdown. He [Kheshin] believes the warning to him [from Shamgar] was totally unjustified.

The head of the Jewish Activities Department [Barak] claims he knew nothing of Yigal Amir's threats to Rabin at Bar-Ilan University and received a report from his agent, Avishai Raviv, three months before the murder, which completely ignored those very threats -- threats which Raviv had heard on numerous occasions.

Instead, he [Kalo] was told Amir wanted to beat up Arabs. This was patently false. The frail Amir refused to participate in any of the many Arab-beating forays into Hebron led by Raviv until once, shortly before the assassination when he was fortuitously filmed in action.

Can anyone believe this story? If it is true, Raviv was deliberately hiding the truth about Amir from Kalo while other subordinates purposely kept the intelligence from Bar-Ilan University away from his [Kalo's] prying eyes.

Eli Barak

He was the head of The Non-Arab Anti-Subversives Unit of the Shabak, usually called the Jewish Department. Kalo was his superior officer, hinting that the Jewish Activities Department was separate from his [Kalo's] own. Because the thirty percent of the Shamgar Commission report hidden from the public includes information on the Shabak's departmental infrastructure, the exact nature of the chain of command is not known. And because Shamgar excluded Barak from testifying in open session for reasons known as cover-up, not much of what he has to say has been released. But some testimony made it to the light of day.

***Yediot Ahronot*, November 20, 1995**

According to the London newspaper, *The Observer*, high Israeli security officials claim that officers of the Shabak knew about Yigal Amir's intention to murder Yitzhak Rabin. The highest ranking officer who knew was Eli Barak, head of the Jewish Department, who didn't take Amir's "ridiculous plans" seriously. The newspaper doesn't explain why Barak didn't pass on Amir's threats to the head of the Shabak and that the answer to this will have to come out at the commission of inquiry.

***Ma'ariv*, November 27, 1995**

Eli Barak, head of the department which deals with Jewish extremists, testified that Avishai Raviv didn't know that Yigal Amir intended to murder Yitzhak Rabin. He only reported that he was an activist at Bar-Ilan University. According to Barak, Amir decided on his own to murder Rabin and that no one could have stopped him.

The former head of the Mossad, Committee member Tzvi

Zamir, asked Barak to explain why the Shabak G.S.S./General Security Services) did not act on Shlomi Halevy's report to the police that a short, Yemenite member of Eyal [phony "right wing" Shabak-created front organization headed by Shabak agent Avishair Raviv] was threatening Rabin. The committee stressed that, because Halevi was a soldier of the Intelligence Brigade, red lights should have lit up.

Barak's answer was never published. The little tidbit we have of Barak suggests that he coordinated testimony with Gillon and pushed the "lone nut" theory. He [Barak] also seems to have had a good talk with Kalo, but with a difference. While Kalo claimed to have been ignorant of Amir's campus radicalism, Raviv chose to inform Barak about it. However, both agree that agent Raviv did not know Amir had any plans to murder Rabin.

Avishai Raviv

We know that Avishai Raviv was a Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services) agent from at least 1987, when the Dean of Tel Aviv University, Itamar Rabinovitch, tried to expel him for extremist activities. Prime Minister Shamir sent his aide, Yossi Achimeir, to intervene with Rabinovitch on Raviv's behalf. Thus, at the time of the assassination Raviv had been in the Shabak for at least eight years and probably had risen to high rank.

But finding quotes from him [Raviv] that are not staged extremism is tough. In November, 1996, the news magazine *Kol Ha'ir* tracked him [Raviv] down to his secret place of work in a Tel Aviv institute for autistic children. Why he has to work at all is a mystery, but presumably autistic children will not recognize him. He [Raviv] did not say much to the reporter but admitted, "No one would believe what I know and cannot tell."

For presumably if he did, he would disappear for good. We also know that he [Raviv] lied at the trial of Haggai Amir [Yigal Amir's brother]. He [Raviv] told the court, "I never worked for or was associated with the Shabak."

Finally, we also know the court system is rigged because it accepted the perjured testimony [of Avishai Raviv] without protest.

Chapter Eight: The Plan That Wasn't Used

The Shabak's explanation for the failure to protect Rabin at Kings of Israel Square was that they had no contingency plans to protect the prime minister against a lone gunman, because in effect, no one can stop a determined maverick assassin. This was the reasoning employed by Shabak Chief Carmi Gillon and it flowed down from him through the ranks.

Seventeen months after the assassination, the excuse was shattered to bits in an interview for *Anashim Magazine* by two former officers of the Shabak's personal security unit, Tuvia Livneh and Yisrael Shai. The opening paragraph reads, "For the first time since the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, two former officers of the unit assigned to protect him are speaking out. They are aghast at the behavior of their successors in the unit who failed to prevent the murder and the ease with which the assassin, Yigal Amir entered the sterile zone and shot at the former prime minister from arm's length. For the past seventeen months, not a day has passed when the thought does not occur to them that the murder wouldn't have happened had they not stood down."

"With us, Rabin wouldn't have been murdered," says Tuvia Livneh. "When Yisrael and I heard the news of the murder we became infuriated at the fact that there was a contingency plan for just such an attempt which we practiced endless times."

The report continues, "This is not a case of wisdom after the fact, but scandalous wisdom well before the event which is being published for the first time: when the two commanded the unit at the beginning of the 1990s, they prepared a detailed contingency plan for a political

assassination at Kings of Israel Square, including the possibility that the assassin would act from the exit stairs behind the stage, precisely where Yigal Amir waited for Yitzhak Rabin. The plan was transferred to field command where it was practiced in dry runs."

So much for Carmi Gillon's insistence that no contingency plan existed for an assassination attempt at Kings of Israel Square. An exact contingency plan existed, so exact in fact, that one wonders if it was used in reverse.

Shabak officers had rehearsed an assassination attempt "endless times" at the precise spot Amir awaited Rabin. Not only were they not likely caught off guard, they were uniquely prepared to prevent the assassination . . . if they had wanted to.

The article continues, "What pains Livneh and Shai no less, is that Amir remained alive and well despite shooting three bullets in peace and quiet. A basic principle of theirs was that even if an anonymous killer penetrates the first line of defense and gets off a shot one way or another at the prime minister or anyone else, it will be his last shot. Immediately after Amir's first shot, the prime minister's bodyguards had to take two actions, both of which had been rehearsed an infinite number of times: first, the prime minister had to be covered by his guards' bodies and rushed away, second, the assassin had to be shot."

The report notes, "Films of other political assassinations, for instance those of Ronald Reagan and Anwar Sadat, showed that the bodyguards followed those rules, but in Israel, which is considered an exporter of superb security systems throughout the world, the killer managed to shoot the prime minister three times, one shot more damaging than the next, and he remained standing happily on his feet, alive throughout."

Anashim is not the first publication to ask why Rabin's bodyguards didn't shoot Amir. The only plausible answer is they were told not to ahead of time. What makes this report especially significant is that it comes from the highest ranks of the Shabak and it insists that Rabin was shot THREE times, each shot more damaging.

This jives with information we will later examine; the announcement of Health Minister Ephraim Sneh on the night of the murder that Rabin was shot three times, including once in the chest and it corroborates a brief to the Supreme Court of Israel in July 1996 from a witness who testified that an Ichilov Hospital pathologist told him he found three bullet holes in Rabin's body.

The reporter says to Livneh, "For years you trained your people to kill the assassin but when the real thing happened, they didn't do a thing." Livneh replies, "I suppose that when an unknown man shouted, 'They're blanks,' he stopped the guards in their tracks."

Livneh is looking for an excuse to explain the failures of the bodyguards. What he finds is a non-starter. However, he does acknowledge that it was not Amir who did the shouting. This corroborates Amir's own testimony. Shortly after Amir was arrested, a police interrogator asked him, "Did you shout that the bullets were blanks?"

"Why would I do that?" Amir replied.

"To throw the bodyguards off your trail. To temporarily confuse them."

"An interesting idea," Amir replied, "But I didn't do it."

In fact, as will be illustrated, "*Srak, srak*," meaning "They're blanks, blanks," was far from the only thing shouted after the shooting. Bodyguards yelled a variety of

similar sentences including, “It was nothing,” “It’s an exercise,” “It’s not real,” “Caps,” “Toy Gun,” etc.

But Livneh continues with his thesis. “I stress that I have no personal information but it’s reasonable to assume that one of Amir’s co-conspirators, whether known or unknown, stood near him in the crowd and aided him in this way. Or maybe it was Amir, after all.”

Since Amir could not have shouted from eight or nine different locations, it wasn’t him. If there were other conspirators, they would have had to have been bodyguards.

The article continues. “Livneh and Shai were pleased when the Shamgar Commission was formed and waited patiently to be called to testify. Both were considered the leading experts on personal security in the country; both served for years in the unit and were the personal bodyguards of such central figures as Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Ezer Weizmann and of Rabin himself during his first term in office; both knew the service inside out and rose through the ranks until they became its commanders, first Livneh, then Shai.”

“But the Shamgar Commission ignored them completely. Both have strong suspicions about why. However, at this point, they refuse to publicly elaborate.”

The most likely reason, of course, is that Livneh and Shai would have given honest testimony that would have destroyed the credibility of the version of events given by the Shabak officers who failed to protect Rabin.

Livneh concludes with a hint of what he would have testified: “There was nothing new about the murder, nothing we hadn’t taken into account in the past. The fact that the murderer was able to complete his mission was the humiliating fault of those responsible for personal security that night. That’s all I’m willing to say.”

And yet not one Shabak officer responsible for Rabin's security was tried, court martialled, or imprisoned. The worst punishment meted out was forced resignation. And that only led to a career advancement for the ultimate head of Rabin's personal security, Carmi Gillon. He left the Shabak and was later appointed to head the Foreign Ministry's negotiations with the Palestinians.

After negotiations, Gillon turned down the appointment but the fact remains that the man who gave him the job was the LIKUD Foreign Minister, David Levy.

The cover-up continued into the new government.

Chapter Nine: The Kempler Film

Almost two months after the Rabin assassination, Israelis were shocked to read in their newspapers that an amateur film of the event would be shown on Channel Two news. The film maker was announced as a Polish tourist with a long, unpronounceable name.

However, this story changed the day of the broadcast. The film maker was, in fact, an Israeli named Roni Kempler.

There were obvious questions asked by the public. Why had he [Kempler] waited a month to show the film when he would have been a few million dollars richer had he sold it to the world networks the day following the assassination? In his sole television appearance the night his film was broadcast, Kempler explained he was not interested in making money. What else could he say?

It was quickly discovered that Kempler was no ordinary person. He worked for the State Comptroller's Office and was a bodyguard in the army reserves.

It is an extremely rare occurrence when the Israeli press publishes an opinion that expresses doubt about the veracity of the Shamgar Commission, which investigated the assassination on behalf of the government. Yet in the aftermath of a most revealing expose of the testimony of Shabak (G.S.S./ General Security Services) agents and police officers present near the murder site published by *Ma'ariv* on September 27, 1996, two letters were published in response.

One was from Labor Knesset Member Ofir Pines, who admitted he, too, heard numerous security agents shout that the shots which supposedly felled Rabin were blanks. He

added rather weakly that in retrospect, perhaps he heard the shouts because he wanted to believe that the bullets were not real.

A second letter was from Hannah Chen of Jerusalem. She succinctly summarized some of the most blatant suspicions about Roni Kempler. The letter read:

"Allow me to add my doubts about the strange facts surrounding the Rabin assassination. *First*, it was said that the video film maker who captured the murder did not own his own camera, rather borrowed one. It is odd that an amateur film maker did not own a camera and, if he borrowed one, then from whom? Why were we not told what kind of a camera was used? *Second*, no one initially knew that he made the film, that a film of the assassination existed. Does that mean none of the security agents on the scene spotted him filming from a rooftop? And how did the video get to the media? Should not the Shabak have confiscated the film from its owner if this was the only documentary evidence describing the crime? And why did not the film maker voluntarily turn over the film to the police? It is completely uncertain if the film is authentic. In my opinion, it was tampered with. Perhaps people were removed or bullet wounds added. It appears to me that we were all fooled. The film maker worked for the Shabak and everything to do with the film and the timing of its release were fake."

Ms. Chen expressed the view of many. Nonetheless, the film, as edited as it obviously was during its two months of non-acknowledgement, is as valuable to solving the Rabin assassination as the Zapruder film in putting to rest the lone-gunman lie foisted on the American public in the wake of the J.F.K. murder.

One event in particular that was captured on the film is becoming the center of doubt about the veracity of the

Shamgar Commission. Before Rabin enters his vehicle, the opposite door closes from inside. To almost everyone who watches that door close, it is certain that someone, perhaps the murderer, was waiting in the Cadillac for Rabin. This is in direct contradiction to the official conclusion that Rabin entered an empty car. But there is more on the Kempler film that contradicts the official findings -- much more.

As the fifteen-minute film begins, Yigal Amir looks in the distance; and, as the television commentator noted, "Seems to be signaling someone." It is not the first time that the possibility of an accomplice was noted. At the Shamgar Commission, police officers Boaz Eran and Mori Sergei both testified that Amir spoke with a bearded man in a dark tee-shirt, whom he appeared to know, about 30 minutes before the shooting.

As the film progresses, the viewer realizes that Shabak (G.S.S./General Security Services) testimony before Shamgar was very incorrect. One of the primary excuses given for not identifying Amir in the sterile area was because of the "crowded" situation. To prove the point, the testimony of police officers saying that "another well-known demonstrator, who works for the city, rushed at Rabin and shook his hand," is cited. Amir, then, was not the only anti-Rabin individual in the sterile zone.

However, Amir is not filmed in a crowd. He stands for long minutes meters away from anyone else. No one could have missed him had they wanted to see him.

Then, two security officers strike up a conversation with Amir. He was noticed and apparently had something to say to the very people who should have identified and apprehended him.

A few seconds later, Shimon Peres comes down the steps and walks towards the crowd at the barrier. He accepts

their good wishes and walks to a spot about a meter and a half opposite the hood or Rabin's car. He is accompanied by four bodyguards, one of whom clearly points to Yigal Amir sitting three meters away opposite them. Peres stops, looks inside the car and begins a conversation with the bodyguards. All now take a good look at the Rabin limousine rear door.

At this point there is a cut. Suddenly, Peres is talking to Rabin's driver, Menachem Damti. Damti was nowhere in the screen previously and was likely by his post beside the driver's seat door. The cut is significant, probably of several seconds.

There was something the folks who chopped the film did not want the public to see.

After a hard night at the rally, instead of getting into his car and going home, Peres decided it was more important to examine Rabin's car and have a serious chat with his driver.

Roni Kempler was asked to explain the cut in the film under oath at Yigal Amir's trial. He [Kempler] testified that "Shimon Peres left and I filmed him as he was supposed to enter his car. But when Shimon Peres stood on the same spot for a long time, he stopped interesting me cinematically. I stopped filming and started again the moment he entered his car."

Kempler's account was wrong in every detail. If the film was not cut and he shut off the camera, he decided to turn it back on while Peres was still standing opposite Rabin's car, only now talking to Damti. Many seconds later, he started walking towards his own car. Kempler's testimony was perjured, yet Amir's lawyers, possibly not familiar enough with the film, let him off the hook.

Peres enters his car as Rabin descends the steps. The

camera captures the agent at Rabin' rear clearly stopping. He abandons Rabin's back deliberately; a huge gap between him and Rabin opens, allowing Amir a clear shot at the Prime Minister.

Amir draws his gun from deep inside his right pocket and the television commentator notes, "Amir is drawing his gun to shoot."

Anyone, trained or not, could see that Amir was drawing a gun, and at that point he should have been pounced on. But this was not to be. Instead, he circles a student reporter named Modi Yisrael, draws his gun and shoots.

We now play the murder frame by frame. Rabin has supposedly taken a hollow point 9mm bullet in his lung, yet he does not wince or flinch. He is not even pushed forward by the impact nor does his suit show signs of tearing. Instead, he continues walking forward and turns his head behind him in the direction of the noise.

Three doctors watched this moment with me; Drs. B. and H. asked for anonymity and Dr. Klein of Tel Aviv had no objection to being cited. I asked if Rabin's reaction was medically feasible if he was only hit in the lung or if his backbone was shattered. I was told that if the spine was hit, Rabin would have fallen on the spot. However, in the case of a lung wound, I was told that there are two types of pain reaction: One reflexive, the other delayed.

Rabin did not display the reflexive reaction, which would have most likely meant clutching the arm. Instead, he displayed a startle reaction, painlessly turning his head toward the direction of the shot. The conclusion of the doctors was that Rabin heard a shot, perhaps felt the blast of a blank and turned quickly towards the noise. This was a startle reaction, and it cannot occur simultaneously with a reflexive pain reaction.

Rabin takes three or four steps forward, and suddenly the film becomes totally hazy for just under two seconds. A technical expert told me he is convinced the film was deliberately made fuzzy by an artificial process duplicating a sudden, quick movement of the camera. To illustrate his belief, he put his finger on one point, a white reflective light on the windshield, and notes that it stays in the same position while the camera is supposedly moving. Yet the haze lifts momentarily almost two seconds later and Rabin appears, still standing but a step or two forward. He has taken at least five steps since the shooting. Then the swish returns and within the next round of haze, another shot is heard but not seen.

According to the Shamgar Commission and the judges at Yigal Amir's trial, Yoram Rubin was on top of Rabin lying on the parking lot ground when the second shot was fired. The official version is that after hearing the first shot, Rubin jumps on Rabin and pushes him to the ground. Amir approached Rabin and Rubin and, while being held by at least two other bodyguards, pumped one bullet into Rubin's arm and another into Rabin's spleen. There followed a hiatus in the shooting, during which Rubin thinks to himself, "A defect in the weapon," and then according to Rubin,

"I shouted at him several times, 'Yitzhak, can you hear me, just me and no one else, g-dammit?' He (Rabin) helped me to my feet. That is, we worked together. He then jumped into the car. In retrospect, I find it amazing that a man his age could jump like that."

This author finds it amazing that a man his [Rabin's] age with bullets in his lung and spleen could jump at all.

Chapter Ten: The Plot Begins To Unravel

October '96 saw the blatant inconsistencies between the official version of events surrounding the Rabin assassination and the truth finally clash publicly. Early in the month, *Maariv's* weekend magazine published a revealing collection of testimony from several policemen and security agents on duty at the assassination scene that fueled suspicions of a conspiracy from many formerly skeptical readers. On October 18, the author of this piece was the victim of an eight minute hatchet job on Israeli Television Channel Two's weekend magazine show that was shown again the next night. Despite the blatant attempt at character assassination, as *Yediot Ahronot* reported the Sunday following, I succeeded in igniting renewed national interest in the possibility that Rabin's murder was not as officially reported.

The author's appearance on national tv introduced to the Israeli public for the first time proof that Rabin was shot in his car and not by Amir outside it. Even before the broadcast was finished, a phone threat arrived. The caller said, "Friend, you're going to leave the country. For you're own safety, you'd better leave the country." The same caller persisted for two days until I traced his phone number (he lived in Haifa) and complained to the police. Though the calls stopped, the police did not choose to recommend prosecution of the threatener.

The Channel Two news team was incredibly deceitful, telling me they wanted to point out the inconsistencies of the Shamgar Commission. In fact, their goal was to hush me through character assassination. Minutes after the report ended, three Labor Party politicians, including former Health Minister Ephraim Sneh who knows far more than he

is telling, condemned my work and the news team itself arranged to have my lectures with two organizations cancelled.

But I learned, the media is not the people. I was congratulated for my work by people wherever I went. The effect of the TV report was to shock the public with a "radical," "extremist" and "inciteful" theory. Within six months, the theory was accepted by many thousands of Israelis.

First the *Maariv* report. We begin with the issue of whether the alleged assassin, Yigal Amir's bullets were real or not. It is not denied by the Shamgar Commission that "Blanks, blanks," was yelled by someone while Amir shot his weapon. The conclusion it reached is that Amir yelled it to confuse Rabin's bodyguards, a contention he denies. It turns out that more than just "Blanks, blanks" was shouted.

S.G. [Shabak Agent Under Command of Rabin's bodyguard Yoram Rubin]: "I heard very clearly, 'They're not real, they're not real,' during the shooting."

A.A. [Personal Security Head of the Shabak]: "I heard one shot and someone shouting, 'Not real, not real.' I can't say with certainty if it came from the shooter."

Avi Yahav [Tel Aviv policeman]: "The shooter yelled, 'They're caps, nothing, caps.'"

None of the police or security men quoted by *Maariv* heard the famous "*Srak, srak*," (blanks, blanks) shout. The scene they describe is of a number of people shouting different phrases. What united the shouters was their belief that blank bullets were being shot.

Within four months, I had acquired the protocols of Yigal Amir's trial as well as the police reports written on the night of the assassination. What they revealed was that a wide

variety of shouts were heard including “They're caps,” “They're dummy bullets,” “It's a toy gun” and “Fake bullets.”

What follows is a sample of official testimony:

Menachem Damti [Rabin's Driver]: “I heard the shooter shout, ‘It's nothing.’”

Agent Sh.: “A policeman shouted, ‘Calm down. They're blanks.’”

[Policeman] *Ephron Moshe*: “People yelled ‘Blanks,’ and ‘Fake bullets.’”

[Accused assassin] *Yigal Amir*: “I shot and heard ‘They're blanks,’ from someone at the back, right side of the car.”

How many bullets were shot?

From *Maariv*;

A.H. [Agent assigned to Yoram Rubin's staff]: “I heard one shot, followed by another.”

Maariv to *A.A.* [His name was later revealed as Adi Azoulai]: “Are you certain you only heard one shot?”

A.A.: “Absolutely certain.”

Avi Yahav: “I heard a number of shots. I'm not sure how many.”

S.G.: “As I approached the car, I heard three shots.”

From the trial and police records:

Yoram Rubin to the police investigator Yoni Hirshorn at 01:25, Nov, 5: “I heard three shots in a row.”

Yoram Rubin at Amir's trial: "I heard one shot, a pause and then two more shots."

Shabak agent A.: "I heard a shot, a pause, then another shot. Two shots, not in a row . . . The sound of the shots was different."

[Policeman] *Yisrael Gabai*: "There were three shots. The first one was followed by a pause, then two more in a row."

[Policeman] *Yamin Yitzhak*: "There were three shots in a row."

Agent Sh.: "I heard three shots but they didn't sound like normal shots. A policeman told me they were blanks."

Agent Ayin: "I heard one shot and then people shouting, 'It wasn't real.' I was interrogated by the Shabak before the police and I told both I only heard one shot."

Yigal Amir: "I paused between the first and second shots."

[Policeman] *Avi Yahav*: "I've been to countless target practices and this shot didn't sound like a gunshot. If it was a shot, it was a dud."

[Police Officer] *Moshe Ephron*: "I heard two shots but maybe there could have been three. The wall at Gan Ha'ir may have amplified the sound . . . The shots didn't sound natural. If they were real shots, they should have sounded much louder."

[Police Officer] *Shai Tiram*: "They didn't sound like normal shots, more like a firecracker than a gunshot. They weren't loud enough to be gunshots . . . The first shot sounded very different than the next two."

[Policeman] *Chanan Amram*: “It didn't sound like a gunshot, too quiet for that . . . First there was a pop noise, followed by another two.”

[Policeman] *Yamin Yitzhak*: “I heard three shots in a row.”

Yoram Rubin: “The shots sounded real to me.”

[Police Officer] *Yossi Smadja* to *Maariv* in July '96: “I'll swear I heard five shots, two clear and three muffled.”

One policeman after another testified that he heard blanks or something other than a real bullet being fired. This is ample expert witness testimony that Amir's bullet(s) was, in fact, not real. But how does one rationally explain the great variance in the number of shots heard? The Kempler film only shows Amir shooting once. A second shot is heard shortly after but is not seen because the filmmaker at that moment appears to have decided to film the floor of the balcony above the crime scene.

The inability of security and police personnel trained to testify in court to agree on the number of shots is puzzling but on one issue all agree; none thought Rabin was hurt.

From *Maariv*:

Y.S. [Shabak Head of Security for the Tel Aviv rally]: “I heard Rabin was wounded only when I arrived at Ichilov Hospital some minutes later.”

S.G.: “I didn't hear any cry of pain from the Prime Minister and didn't see any signs of blood whatsoever . . . It wasn't until some time after that I was told that Yoram Rubin was hurt.”

Adi Azoulai- “Only after a number of inquiries as to whether Rabin was hurt, did I drive in shock to Ichilov.”

From a police report on the night of the murder:

[Agent] *Adi Azoulai*: "I helped carry the prime minister into the car from the left. Yoram Rubin carried him from the right. We put him in the car and Rubin closed the door and the car left . . . I wasn't certain if Rabin was hurt, so I phoned Ichilov to find out."

None of the security or police personnel detected any sign that Rabin was hurt, a quite inexplicable fact when one considers that he was not merely hurt but supposedly shot in the lung and spleen by two hollow point 9 mm bullets. And a clip of Channel One's television coverage of the assassination night shows policemen searching the murder spot less than a half hour after the shooting. There is no blood on the pavement where Rabin fell. Not a drop. The "amateur" film of the assassination exonerates the witnesses. After the film shows the blast from Amir's gun, Rabin is not pushed forward by the impact of the bullet, nor does he evince pain. Rather, he keeps on walking and turns his head quickly to his left.

Before examining the next issue of the *Maariv* article, let us skip to the report on my research on Channel Two. Despite the snow job, one of my points came across loud and clear and went a long way to keeping my name from being totally besmirched. I showed the assassination film and pointed out that as Rabin entered his car, the opposite side passenger door is slammed shut. I said the only way the door could be shut was if someone was inside the car shutting it. This would be in contradiction of the Shamgar report which has Rabin and Rubin entering an empty back seat. No one known could have been in the car. The Kempler film shows both Rubin and Damti outside when the back door was slammed. Channel Two saved my dignity by saying the door was shut by the vibrations caused by Rabin's entrance.

Throughout the country, people opened their back car doors and started shaking their vehicles. Nothing could make their doors shut. Further, Rabin's door was armored and 100 pounds more than the average car door. Add to the facts that the open front door of Rabin's car did not shut with the back, nor is any shaking of the vehicle in evidence on the film and you have someone, perhaps the real murderer, waiting for Rabin inside the car.

Six months later radio announcer Razi Barkai attempted to justify Channel Two's explanation. He claimed to have phoned Cadillac headquarters and their spokesman explained that Cadillac doors are equipped with a special safety feature which automatically closes them when sudden pressure is applied to the seats.

The explanation is unbelievable enough but even it did not stand up to scrutiny. A famous photo of Rabin being lifted into his car destroyed the case for Barkai. The flash of this photo is recorded on the Kempler film after the door is well shut. Rabin was not in the car to press on the seat and shut the magic door. This same flash would destroy the veracity of Yoram Rubin's incredible testimony.

Here is the testimony of Yoram Rubin, Rabin's head of personal security. On November 8, 1995 he was quoted as saying in the New York Times that Rabin's last words to him in the car were that he was hurt but not seriously. Let's look what he told the police on the night of the murder and later testified to the Shamgar Commission.

From *Maariv*;

Rubin to the Police from 1:07 AM, Nov. 5, 1995: "I lifted the prime minister and pushed him into the car."

To the Shamgar Commission: "He (Rabin) helped me get up. That is to say, we worked together . . . We jumped,

really jumped. I'm surprised, in retrospect, that a man his age could jump like that.”

From the Amir trial protocols:

“We were lying on the pavement together. I noticed a break in the shooting and said to myself, ‘There's a defect in the weapon.’ I grabbed him by his shoulders and shouted several times, ‘Yitzhak, do you hear me, only me and no one else, goddammit?’”

Rubin testifies that Rabin helped him up and they jumped like athletes into the back seat. The photo of him carrying Rabin into the car with agent Azoulai totally belies his testimony. Even worse for him is his timing. Waiting for a break in the shooting, thinking there's a defect in the weapon, shouting several times over, “Yitzhak do you hear me, only me and no one else, goddamit,” adds up to, at least and perhaps well over, 20 seconds. The time between the second shot heard on the Kempler film and the camera flash when we know Rubin is no longer atop Rabin is 4.6 seconds.

Perhaps the most confusing piece of testimony concerns the critical moments when he enters the car with Rabin. The assassination film shows the opposite back passenger door being closed from the inside and the other back door appears to be pushed closed from the outside. Yet Rubin testifies, “We fell onto the seat together and I slipped between the front and back seat. His legs and mine were dangling outside as I yelled to the driver, ‘Get out of here.’ He started driving and I lifted his (Rabin's) and my legs inside and closed the door. This all took 2-3 seconds.”

In short, Rubin isn't saying one true word. But driver Menachem Damti also lied about his whereabouts at the time of the murder. *Maariv* reports Damti's police testimony: “I heard a shot and the shooter yell, ‘It's nothing, a

blank.' As soon as I heard the shot, I sat myself in the driver's seat, ready to go."

The Kempler film reveals the lie. After the shot Damti stayed outside and is filmed, apparently, helping to lift Rabin into the car.

A most curious incident occurs on the way to Ichilov Hospital, normally less than a minute's drive from the supposed murder site. The trip took from 9:45 to just past 9:53. Damti was the most experienced driver in the country. He had been the driver of every Prime Minister since 1974. But on the way to Ichilov he "became confused" and got lost. So with a minute and a half driving time to go, Rabin's driver Menachem Damti picked up a policeman, Pinchas Terem, to help "direct" him to the hospital. Damti, who was a last minute replacement for Rabin's scheduled driver that night could not and did not get accidentally lost. The drive from Kings of Israel Square to Ichilov was straight and unhindered. Neither Shimon Peres's nor Leah Rabin's drivers experienced any trouble speeding to their destinations. Damti took wrong turns though he knew the correct route to Ichilov by rote. He didn't need Officer Terem's help to find the hospital.

Terem got in the car and with the prime minister dying beside him, the altruistic Yoram Rubin says to the new passenger, "I'm wounded. Bandage me." As for Rabin, we can only guess he didn't care that his wounds needed much more urgent attention. Terem completed his bizarre testimony by noting that Damti did not notify Ichilov by radio that he was coming and thus the hospital staff was totally unprepared for Rabin's arrival.

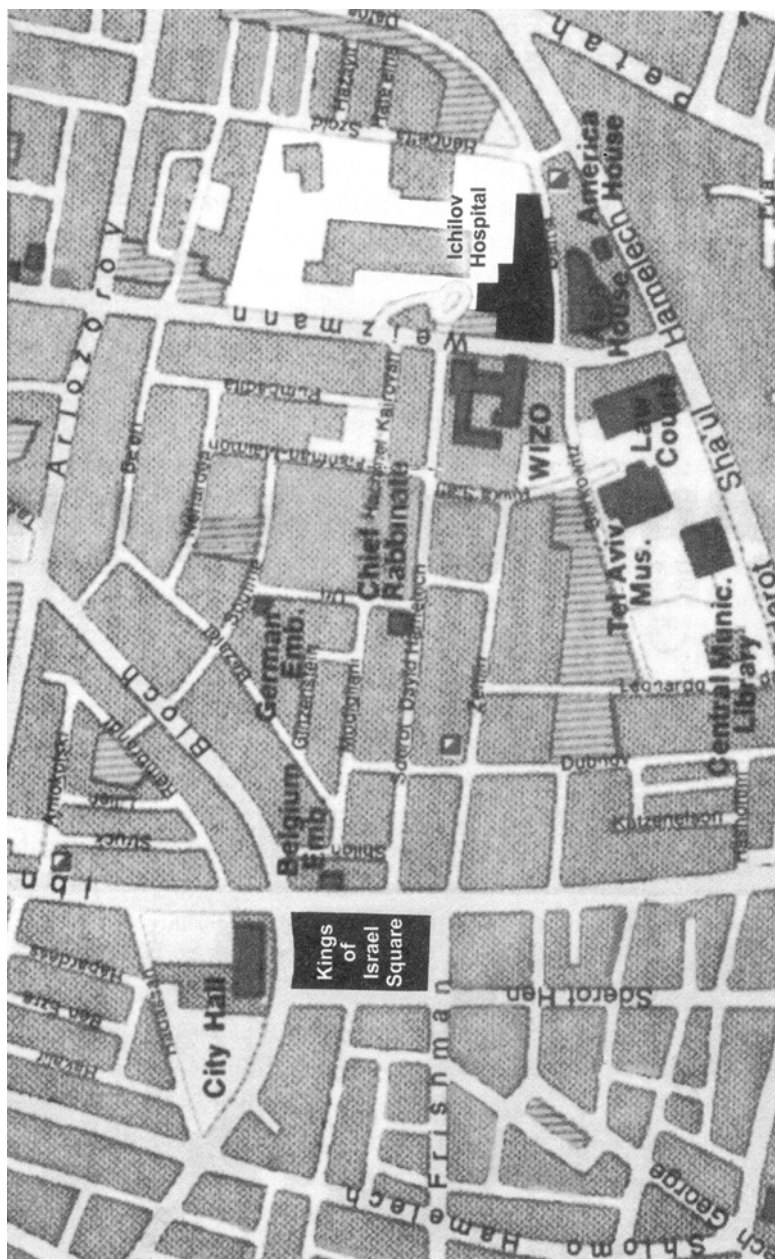
Damti did not have to inform Ichilov by radio that he was coming. But someone in the Shabak certainly did and he didn't. Damti had to lift the radio if he was really lost and

inform someone that he didn't know where he was. Which he didn't.

When the hapless adventure ended finally at the gates of Ichilov Hospital, the security guard would not permit the prime minister's vehicle to enter. He registered the vehicle as arriving at just past 9:53 and Damti and Terem went scrambling out of the car looking for a stretcher and some help. Rabin entered the hospital eventually but no one, though reporters were there, ever saw or filmed him being admitted through the main out-patients' clinic of Ichilov.

One conclusion of many that can be reached from the testimony of all the witnesses is that Rabin was unhurt by Amir's blank bullets and was shot inside the car. Rubin took a harmless arm wound to cover his role in the event and Damti picked up a policeman as a witness in case of future disbelief.

If this scenario or something more insidious is not to be given credence, all the contradictory testimony will have to properly sorted out at an honest commission of inquiry. And this hypothetical commission will have to answer how the back passenger door of Rabin's car really closed as he entered the vehicle.



A street map of Tel Aviv clearly shows direct routes from Kings of Israel Square to Ichilov Hospital.

Chapter Eleven: Leah Rabin's Confusing Night

On 28/3/97 *Yediot Ahronot* published an excerpt from Leah Rabin's book about her husband Yitzhak's assassination. What follows is her version of the events of the fateful night of Nov. 4 1995 translated from the original Hebrew.

“On the way to the rally, Yoram Rubin (Rabin's personal bodyguard) turned his head and in a threatening voice reported, ‘Yitzhak There may be an attack.’”

“At the rally, the wife of a *Haaretz* reporter asked me if Yitzhak was wearing a bulletproof vest. Yitzhak would never wear a bulletproof vest on an occasion like this . . .”

Even when a serious possibility of a suicide bomber was reported to him by his personal bodyguard? What kind of a bodyguard would not insist that the prime minister wear a protective jacket, whether he liked it or not, in the face of such mortal danger?

“We began to descend the steps, me one step behind him . . . Shimon Peres, learned later, considered waiting for Yitzhak to exchange a few words but decided to do so at another opportunity. I was still on the steps while Yitzhak was already beside the car. The driver Damti waited beside his door in order to help him enter the car.”

According to the Kempler film of the assassination, Peres waited for Rabin opposite his car hood. When it ends Damti is standing beside Peres talking to him; he is nowhere near the door Rabin is supposed to enter. Leah Rabin is so wrong on these points that it appears someone helped refresh her memory correctly.

“I heard three blasts. Suddenly I stood alone and someone shouted, ‘This wasn't real!’ After that, a second bodyguard pushed me into the next car in line. It was the same bodyguards' car that accompanied us from our home to the rally. The Cadillac already pulled away slowly with Yitzhak, the driver Damti and the bodyguard Yoram Rubin inside.”

“I didn't think the guys knew where they were going. Over and over I asked them, ‘What happened?’ and each time they answered me, ‘It wasn't real.’ ‘What wasn't real?’ There was no answer. Were they just repeating what we all heard at the rally or things they were told through their ear-phones? The bodyguards were silent and obviously obeying orders given to them. I recalled Yitzhak being covered by bodyguards. There was a threat and they protected him. When I last stared at Yitzhak, before he disappeared under the bodyguards, he looked just fine . . .”

The last observation confirms that of numerous witnesses who saw Rabin survive the shot(s) without any sign of physical pain. The same observation is confirmed by the Kempler film which shows Rabin healthily walking forward after the first and only shot recorded on the film.

“According to our plans, we were supposed to go to a party in Tzahala. I realized we were traveling in the wrong direction. ‘Why are we going in the wrong direction?’ I asked. ‘It's the wrong way.’ There was no answer. ‘Where is Yitzhak?’ the words popped out of me. ‘If this wasn't real, where is Yitzhak?’ ‘In the second car,’ the bodyguards answered.”

“‘Where?’ ‘Behind us.’ ‘In what car?’ I didn't see any car. ‘In what car?’ I asked again. ‘Finally they told the truth, ‘We don't know’. I asked myself why none of them tried to clear up matters by radio. This was very strange. Today I think they were ordered to maintain radio silence to prevent us being located.”

"Where are we going?' I asked."

"To Shabak headquarters,' I was told . . . I entered a modest room and was told to sit beside a table and wait. 'When we know something, we'll tell you,' said one of the Shabak agents."

"The moments passed slowly and I began to think the bullets might not have been blanks. Young Shabak personnel went in and out of the room. 'What happened to him?' I asked ceaselessly. 'Don't worry,' I was told. 'When we know something, we'll tell you.'"

"I'm not used to waiting but the personnel had no information. They did not treat me with friendliness or rudeness . . . Two sentences finally penetrated my ear: 'One hurt seriously, the other lightly.' "

"Where is he, I asked.'" They finally admitted, 'At Ichilov.' It had already been twenty minutes since we arrived and if Yitzhak was seriously wounded, they would have told me. But they did not say a word. 'Take me to Ichilov,' I demanded."

The story, needless to say, is bizarre. In what other political assassination, or mere murder, was the wife told repeatedly by different bodyguards that the shooting wasn't real? What kind of a reaction is that to an assassination? The only reason possible for the numerous assertions that the murder wasn't real was that the bodyguards were told that an exercise was going to take place; that a known threat was going to be caught red-handed after shooting a blank bullet. This is what the bodyguards thought had happened and this is what they hinted to Leah Rabin had actually happened.

Why was Leah Rabin separated from her husband on the steps and later trundled into a separate careful of body-

guards who seemed to be waiting for her and knew exactly where to take her, seconds after the shooting? How could orders to deliver her to Shabak headquarters be given so quickly?

More to the point, why wasn't she taken to Ichilov Hospital to join her husband? The answer is because she would have arrived before him. Rabin's car departed at 9:45 for the one minute trip to the hospital but arrived eight minutes later at 9:53. The reason given was that the crowd prevented a quick exit, something that did not bother Leah Rabin's driver, forcing Rabin's driver Menachem Damti to drive down back roads until he got lost. It would have looked most suspicious if Leah Rabin, who departed from the rally after her husband, arrived at the hospital well before him.

And how to explain the absolutely shabby treatment accorded the wife of the prime minister by the Shabak agents? Why did the bodyguards in the car lie to her about her husband's condition? Why did they ignore her legitimate inquiries? Why didn't they use the car radio to keep her informed? Why were they so dishonest with her at Shabak headquarters?

The answer is that orders were given to keep Leah Rabin away from the hospital for as long as possible. The last thing the conspirators wanted was a suspicious wife getting in the way.

Chapter Twelve: The Testimony of Chief Lieutenant Baruch Gladstein – Amir Didn't Shoot Rabin

Everyone who saw the "amateur" film of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin witnessed the alleged murderer Yigal Amir shoot the prime minister from a good two feet behind him. The conclusion of the Shamgar Commission, which investigated the assassination for the government, concluded that Amir shot Rabin first from between 70 and 90 cm distance and then while standing a half meter above him. The Shamgar Commission determined that Amir first shot Rabin from about 50 cm distance. Then bodyguard Yoram Rubin jumped on Rabin, pushing him to the ground. Amir was simultaneously accosted by two policemen who held both his arms. Yet somehow Amir managed to step forward and shoot downward, first hitting Rubin in the elbow and then Rabin in the waist from about 30 - 40 cm distance.

The amateur film of the assassination disputes the whole conclusion. After the first shot, Rabin keeps walking, there is a cut in the film and Rabin re-appears standing all alone. Rubin did not jump on him and Amir has disappeared from the screen. He did not move closer nor get off two shots off at the prone Rubin or Rabin.

And there is indisputable scientific proof to back what the camera recorded. What, if the shots that killed Rabin were from point blank range and 25 cm distance? Obviously, if so, Amir couldn't have shot them.

Now consider the testimony of Chief Lieutenant Baruch Gladstein of Israel Police's Materials and Fibers Laboratory, given at the trial of Yigal Amir on 28/1/96.

Gladstein: "I serve in the Israel Police Fibers and Materials Laboratory. I presented my professional findings in a summation registered as Report 39/T after being asked to test the clothing of Yitzhak Rabin and his bodyguard Yoram Rubin with the aim of determining the range of the shots. I would like to say a few words of explanation before presenting my findings. We reach our conclusions after testing materials microscopically, photographically and through sensitive chemical and technical procedures. After being shot, particles from the cartridge are expelled through the barrel. They include remains of burnt carbon, lead, copper and other metals . . ."

"The greater the distance of the shot, the less the concentration of the particles and the more they are spread out. At point blank range, there is another phenomenon, a characteristic tearing of the clothing and abundance of gunpowder caused by the gases of the cartridge having nowhere to escape. Even if the shot is from a centimeter, two or three you won't see the tearing and abundance of gunpowder. These are evident only from point blank shots."

"To further estimate range, we shoot the same bullets, from the suspected weapon under the same circumstances. On 5/11/96, I received the prime minister's jacket, shirt and undershirt as well as the clothes of the bodyguard Yoram Rubin including his jacket, shirt and undershirt. In the upper section of the prime minister's jacket I found a bullet hole to the right of the seam, which according to my testing of the spread of gunpowder was caused by a shot from less than 25 cm range. The same conclusion was reached after testing the shirt and undershirt."

"The second bullet hole was found on the bottom left hand side of the jacket. It was characterized by a massed abundance of gunpowder, a large quantity of lead and a 6 cm tear, all the characteristics of a point blank shot."

The author rudely interrupts lest anyone miss the significance of the testimony. Chief Lieutenant Gladstein testifies that the gun which killed Rabin was shot first from less than 25 cm range and then the barrel was placed on his skin. In fact, according to a witness at the trial, Natan Gefen, Gladstein said 10 cm and such was originally typed into the court protocols. The number 25 was crudely written atop the original 10. If the assassination film is to be believed, Amir never had a 25 cm or 10 cm shot at Rabin or even close to one. As dramatic a conclusion as this is, Officer Gladstein isn't through. Far from it.

“As to the lower bullet hole, according to the powder and lead formations and the fact that a secondary hole was found atop the main entry hole, it is highly likely that the prime minister was shot while bending over. The angle was from above to below. I have photographs to illustrate my conclusions.”

The court was now shown photographs of Rabin's clothing. We add, according to the Shamgar Commission findings, Rabin was shot first standing up and again while prone on the ground covered by Yoram Rubin's body. Nowhere else but in Gladstein's expert testimony is there so much as a hint that he was shot while in a bent-over position.

“After examining the bullet hole in the sleeve of Yoram Rubin, I determined that the presence of copper and lead, plus the collection of gunpowder leads to the likelihood that he, too, was shot from near point blank range . . . The presence of copper means the bullet used to shoot Rubin was different from that found in the prime minister's clothing which was composed entirely of lead. The bullet that was shot at Rubin was never found.”

We know enter the realms of the bizarre, as is always the case when Yigal Amir chooses to cross-examine a witness. Chief Lieutenant Gladstein has provided the proof that

Amir did not shoot the bullets that killed Rabin, yet Amir is determined to undermine the testimony.

Amir: “According to your testimony, I placed the gun right on his back.”

Gladstein: “You placed the gun on his back on the second shot and fired.”

Amir: “And the first shot was from 50 cm?”

Gladstein: “Less than 20 cm.”

Amir: “If one takes into account that there is more gunpowder from the barrel, then the muzzle blast should also increase.”

Gladstein: “To solve this problem, I shoot the same ammunition, and in your case, from the same gun, I shot the Baretta 9 mm weapon with hollow point bullets into the prime minister's jacket.”

Amir: “When I took the first shot, I saw a very unusual blast.”

Amir is close to realizing finally that he shot a blank bullet but blows his case when he concludes, “We need a new expert because I didn't shoot from point blank range.”

Away all talk about far-right, conspiracy nut theories. The Materials and Fibers Laboratory of Israel Police concluded that Rabin was shot from less than 20 cm and point blank range, no matter what Amir says. Furthermore, the body-guard Yoram Rubin was shot by a different bullet than felled Rabin or was found in Amir's clip. Unless Israel Police's fibers expert is deliberately promoting far-right, conspiracy nut theories, Yigal Amir's gun did not kill Yitzhak Rabin.

Chapter Thirteen: Kangaroo Court

The most obvious starting point in the challenge to unravel the Rabin murder is to contact the convicted murderer's lawyers. However, Yigal Amir's attorneys were less than forthcoming. My calls to attorney Yonathan Goldberg went unanswered by him. Instead, his researcher, Mordechai Sones arrived at my home without any new information or revelations.

For a brief period after the trial, another of Amir's lawyers, Gabi Shahar was helpful. When Alon Eilat visited him in the Fall of '96, he was rewarded with a copy of the brief to the Supreme Court submitted in July '96 in which a witness testified that he heard an Ichilov Hospital pathologist tell him Rabin had three bullet holes in his body. This important document was released by Eilat in May '97.

According to Eilat, "Shahar was very helpful when I met him. After that he refused to accept my phone calls. I can't explain why his attitude changed so much but he just clammed up."

It's far from unlikely that he was told to clam up. In April '97, I received a letter from a friend of attorney Goldberg, postmarked Tsfat, who informed me, "Mr. Goldberg was in the process of co-writing a book on the Rabin murder with an American intelligence writer when threats forced him to stop the project."

Thus, the truth of what really happened at Amir's trial was never told publicly by the lawyers involved and seemed it never would be.

But on May 27, '97, I was faxed a truly outstanding document. It was an interview with Gabi Shahar published just

after Amir's trial in the Russian-language newspaper *Vesti* translated into Hebrew. This obscure interview, at last, revealed the kangaroo court the attorneys faced.

Vesti: “You agreed to represent Amir despite the fact that one lawyer after another refused to be appointed on moral grounds.”

Shahar: “I took on the case on 1/2/96, two days after Judge Edmund Levi asked me to handle the defense of Yigal Amir. My only condition was the defendant's consent, which I received. I was the third attorney appointed by the state and was given no preparatory material. I sat in my first court meeting without any preparation.”

Vesti: “You took on a client who had confessed and was cooperating fully with the authorities. So what was the function of a defense?”

Shahar: “After reading the material in the file, I discovered many unanswered questions which the prosecution did not reply to satisfactorily.”

First of all, I noticed the following fact: In the prosecution's version, Yigal Amir shot three bullets from a Baretta 9mm gun. The first hit the prime minister's back. The expert from the Israel Police's Criminal Investigations Laboratory tested the prime minister's clothes and determined that the bullet came from 25 cm distance. In the video taken by Kempler, we all see the shot came from well over 50 cm distance. But let's talk about the third bullet. The tests show Rabin was shot in the lower portion of the back and the bullet's path was up/down. Yet, the police's ballistics expert testified that this bullet was shot from point blank. When I asked him about his findings in court, the expert testified that the bullet wasn't shot from even 2 or 3 cm's distance, rather point blank. But consider that after Rabin took the first bullet, he was felled and was already lying on the as-

phalt during the shooting of the third bullet. Amir, under no circumstances could have shot point blank.

Not one witness testified to the court that, after the first shot, Amir managed to get close enough to shoot another round from zero range. The opposite; everyone testified that immediately after the first shot policemen, bodyguards and Shabak agents pounced on Amir.

Logic dictates that the distance between Amir and Rabin widened considerably after the first shot. If so, a question:

Why did the expert from the police determine the third shot was from point blank range? To my regret, no one answered this question.

Vesti: “Did the defense organize a pathological examination?”

Shahar: “No. Not one known expert agreed to conduct a pathological examination and the court turned down our request for funding to pay for the examination.”

Shahar's revelation is astounding. No independent examination of Rabin's body was ever undertaken. There was no autopsy. The only proof of what happened to the body is found in the muddled and contradictory reports which emanated from Ichilov Hospital on the night of the murder. By the morning, Rabin's body was transferred from the privately-run Ichilov to the state-run Tel Hashomer Hospital.

Vesti comments: “In his files are other inconsistencies. For instance, the police ballistics expert testified that there were 8 bullets left in Amir's clip.”

Another policeman testified that he had removed a ninth bullet from the chamber of Amir's gun. Yigal Amir testified

on numerous occasions that he had loaded 9 bullets and eight were still in his gun. A question: who shot at least two more rounds?

Perhaps Amir is lying.

Shahar: “What for? From the first moment, Amir has consistently stood on his guilt, revealing his act in great detail. On the night of the murder, his police interrogation was recorded on video tape. (Vesti interrupts to note that Israel's infamous police minister, Moshe Shahal, was also filmed in Amir's interrogation room, a fact that is probably very important.) Yigal Amir not only confessed to the act, he boasted that he fulfilled his criminal goal. He had no desire to lie or deny anything.”

As a former investigator with years of experience, I know how testimony is gathered in these cases. The interrogator must collect testimony with complete accuracy or it won't stand up in court. Already, during the first session, the investigator asked Yigal Amir, “How many bullets were in the clip?” He replied, “Nine, I'm not sure, but the clip wasn't full.”

“How many shots did you fire?” asked the investigator.

“Three,” answered Amir. “Where are the rest of the bullets?” asked the investigator in astonishment. He also understood from the beginning that there was a huge contradiction between the police report and what Amir was saying.

“You originally said there were 9 bullets in your clip.”

“True.”

“Does it hold 9 or 14?”

“The clip holds 13 . . .”

“And one in the chamber you could have shot.”

“But I wouldn't have done that,” answered Amir.

“Then by simple calculation, we're missing a few bullets,” observed the investigator. “Are you saying you arrived with nine bullets?”

“I didn't fill the clip.”

If we believe Amir's testimony, after he shoots three times and policeman removes one bullet from the gun, there should have been five bullets left in the clip not eight.

Vesti: “How many bullets can fit into the Baretta's clip?”

Shahar: “Thirteen bullets in theory but Amir was superstitious and according to his mystical theory which he presented to the court, if God wanted Rabin to die, two bullets were enough.”

Vesti: “How did the judges respond to your line of reasoning?”

Shahar: “The judges called a halt to the proceedings immediately after they heard me. I had the feeling the judges couldn't answer my questions. The judges began a series of criticisms against me. Later when I presented the evidence of contradictions in the number of bullets from police files, they refused to hear my arguments.”

Vesti: “Did you try and arrange independent ballistics tests?”

Shahar: “Of course. But the judges turned down our request claiming too much time had already been wasted on

the investigation. Now my suspicions began to strengthen. In the files is the testimony of Shabak agent B.L. (Benny Lahav), who received a letter of warning from the Shamgar Commission that he was liable for prosecution. He demanded in no uncertain terms that the policeman who picked up Amir's gun hand it over to him. The demands were so intimidating that he contacted his superior, the head of the Yarkon police division, to protect him. What was so essential that this Shabak agent applied so much pressure on the police officer? I don't know to this day."

Incidentally, there was a good opportunity to compare the ballistics report in a different way; by examining the parameters of Yoram Rubin's wounds when he was in the hospital. This wasn't done by the prosecution or the defense.

In short, attorney Shahar suspects that Rabin and Rubin were shot by a gun that wasn't Amir's. The Shabak agent, actually head of VIP Protection Benny Lahav was desperate to get possession of Amir's gun before the police did. After it was in the Shabak's possession, the necessary replacement and adjustments could have been made. But the police kept the gun and their ballistics tests threw the Shabak's story to the wind. Amir shot once and only once with his gun. To hide this fact, the court refused to allow independent pathological and ballistics tests and no court pathologist examined bodyguard Yoram Rubin's alleged wounds to see if they matched Amir's gun. When Shahar insisted on expounding on the significance of the contradictory bullets testimony, the judges called a recess and later roundly condemned him for his "speculations." The kangaroo court was in full swing.

Shahar: "The prosecution took another route: instead of examining Rubin by an expert pathologist, they gathered suitable reports from Ichilov and passed them on to the court. But within one report by Dr. Hamo who treated

Rubin, is his supposition that Rubin was shot twice. He wrote among other things, "A bodyguard, about 30 years old, arrived at the hospital with two bullet wounds in his left arm." I'm prepared to accept that one bullet caused two wounds but that has to be checked by an expert and it never was."

Another inconsistency occurred when on his own volition, Yoram Rubin appeared before the court before the trial began and changed his testimony. He now testified, "That it was said there were 4-5 bullets is wrong. I testify that there were three bullets shot." But no one previously ever asked Rubin how many bullets were shot.

Vesti: "How do you explain Rubin's 'initiative?'"

Shahar: "As a former police investigator I'd say Rubin was terrified that he'd get the blame because he was responsible for Rabin's life. After I discovered this, I decided to question Rubin in indirect cross-examination."

Vesti? "What's the difference between direct cross-examination and indirect cross-examination?"

Shahar: "In direct cross-examination, I respond to questions posed by the prosecution. The prosecution, however, did not ask Rubin about the number of shots. But Rubin testified to a different number in his police investigation than to the court. In the course of the indirect cross-examination, I asked Rubin how many shots he heard. He avoided a direct answer. Finally, he said that while in hospital a friend told him there were four or five. As a legalist, I couldn't accept this explanation."

In other words, the court claimed the following: Bullets were pulled out of Rabin, they matched Amir's gun, so why are you pursuing new evidence?

But, let's look what happened to the bullets from the crime scene to the police laboratory. The pathologist Yehuda Hiss testified that the bullets were transferred to a safe in the Legal Medicine Institute. He doesn't testify who transferred them or when though both facts, according to the law, must be registered.

The bullets were removed from the body of the deceased at about 2 AM at Ichilov Hospital. The Institute transferred them to the Crime Identification Laboratory of Central Police Headquarters at midnight the next evening. Who took the bullets to the police headquarters at Abu Kabir? Who delivered them to the Criminal Investigation laboratory? Talk about breaking the chain of evidence.

In court I stressed that the prosecution had not proved that the bullets tested by the police laboratory were the same bullets removed from Rabin.

The judge replied, "Why are you bringing up this proof when the defendant has already stubbornly confessed that it was he who did the shooting?"

In practice, the incident was like this: We accuse someone of drug selling on the basis that a plastic bag of dope had his fingerprints on it. But the investigator did not register the bag as evidence so the accused is released for lack of evidence. In every legal hearing, once there are holes in the chain of evidence, all responsibility falls on the prosecution and not the defense. In this criminal case, most of the burden of proof fell on the defense.

No one could account for the whereabouts of the bullets pulled out of Rabin's body for 22 hours. The chain of evidence was broken and one attorney told me that Amir's case would have been thrown out of most American courts. There was no legal physical evidence linking him to the

crime. The bullets that the public was permitted to see in newspaper photos were in noticeably fine shape for hollow points that were supposed to expand and shatter upon impact.

To one police medic, the whole issue of hollow point bullets is illogical. She told me, “Yigal Amir's brother Hagai was convicted of hollowing out the bullets. Why would he need to? Hollow points are legal in Israel and can be purchased as easily as regular bullets. Why hollow them out when Yigal Amir or his brother could have just bought them?”

Vesti: “How did the court react to your line of questions?”

Shahar: “After presenting my assumptions about the internal contradictions within Amir's case, the court rejected them all.”

Vesti: “What did you base your theory on?”

Shahar: “Simple. Yigal Amir was most energetic in his desire to be convicted of the murder of the prime minister. Thus, he had no interest in lying or obfuscating to prove the opposite. The paradox is that during the hearing, Amir himself began to acquire doubts.”

Vesti: “What were Yigal Amir's doubts?”

Shahar: “About a few things. He was genuinely shocked when, as he was shooting, someone yelled, ‘They're not real. They're blank bullets.’”

Vesti: “And what happened in court? (Before he answered the question, Shahar quoted a *Yediot Ahronot* report by Yael Horovitz which read, ‘A group of people very near the prime minister heard the cries, “Blanks, blanks.” A right

wing source says he heard the cries from one of the bodyguards.’)”

Shahar: “Now let's examine Amir's police interrogation as recorded by the court protocols.”

Investigator: “As far as I understand, you waited and prepared yourself for this?”

Amir: “Don't know. . . I'll tell you there were strange things. Maybe you won't believe me, but to this day I didn't know I was going to kill Rabin. That is to say, I said to myself if there's an opportunity . . . I stood there and watched, I stood there among them for 50 minutes and no one said a thing.”

Investigator: “What do you mean ‘among them?’ Among who?”

Amir: “Among the police and bodyguards.”

Investigator: “Among the police and bodyguards?”

Amir: “There are things that are (deleted from the protocols). They yelled, ‘It's a blank.’”

Investigator: “You don't think that was a screwup, that the guards didn't function correctly?”

Amir: “What do you mean? Why did they have to shout ‘It's a blank bullet!’ Would a bodyguard watching the prime minister get shot really shout, ‘They're blank bullets?’”

Investigator: “That *is* strange.”

The judge asked me, “Are you implying that Amir didn't shoot Rabin? Then whose bullets did?” I answered him like this: “Someone who knew ahead of time that blank bullets were being fired could have exploited the oppor-

tunity. He wouldn't have to be a government representative. Anyone who knew before hand that blanks were going to be fired could have wounded the prime minister with a silencer on his gun.” To my great sorrow, the court not only refused to consider the doubts raised by the defense but condemned us for implying that there could be any doubt.

Vesti: “Did the court hear the testimony of Avishai Raviv, the Shabak agent code-named Champagne? He befriended Amir and was held by the police briefly after the assassination, then released.”

Shahar: “No, Raviv didn't appear in court. On a number of occasions I tried to contact him to be a witness for Amir. With great difficulty I found his cell phone number but he pointedly refused to speak to me. Time after time someone else answered, calling himself a bodyguard or friend of Raviv's.”

Vesti: “Many have claimed that Raviv provoked Amir into action constantly. He was head of Eyal which publicized its existence on television. Wasn't the court obliged to have him testify and shed light on matters?”

Shahar: “All the police files against Raviv disappeared, over 15 of them. The one document revealing Raviv's criminal past that was presented to the court was done so in secret session.”

Vesti: “What was the general reaction to your defending Yigal Amir?”

Shahar: “Much milder than I would have guessed. Some people tried to talk me out of it but many others sent me faxes with theories and proofs of their own. For example, one woman wrote that the man who they said videoed the murder (Ronnie Kempler) wasn't the same man who appeared in court.”

As wild as the woman's accusation sounds, the fact is that Kempler seemed to be a last minute replacement for another "filmmaker." When the amateur film was first announced, the name of the filmmaker released to the media was not Kempler, rather, a Polish tourist with a lengthy unpronounceable name, long forgotten. Someone thought the better of using him and instead, Ronnie Kempler got his fifteen minutes of fame, literally; he hasn't been heard from since.

Avishai Raviv, the most relevant witness of all, was not called to testify, nor apparently was Shahar given subpoena privileges to force him to be a witness for the defense, hostile or not. Without Raviv on the stand, the kangaroo court denied Amir any chance of a fair trial and prevented the Israeli public from hearing the truth about the murder of their prime minister.

Shahar describes a trial in which no evidence contrary to the established version of events could be presented, no counter scenarios vocalized, and no confusing testimony discussed. The court found no money or desire to organize the most basic pathological and ballistics tests. The fact that the evidence of the bullets was based on totally illegal procedures and baseless testing meant nothing to the judges. This was a show trial without any presumption of Amir's possible innocence. The idea was to give him a trial and prove to the nation and the world that there is justice in Israel.

But Shahar's description of the legal proceedings paints a very different portrait of justice in Israel. The trial, as he describes it, was as just and honest as the Shamgar Commission that preceded it, which means it was equally unjust and dishonest.

Chapter Fourteen: Yoram Rubin, Pants on Fire

The author is privy to an important document withheld from the media and public. It is the testimony of Yitzhak Rabin's personal bodyguard Yoram Rubin taken from the secret protocols of the trial of Yigal Amir, the alleged assassin of Rabin. As we recall, Rubin was the bodyguard who jumped on Rabin after Amir's alleged first shot and took his second shot in the arm.

What is surprising about the secret testimony is how mundane it is compared to what Rubin testified to in open court. That testimony is far more damning to his credibility.

The secret testimony begins with the court asking Rubin why the session should be closed. Rubin replied, "I don't mind being photographed but within my story I could touch on matters that I wouldn't want made public."

A representative of the intelligence services then explained that operating procedures and details of secret servicemen should not be publicized. The defense argued that the court could decide whether to proceed after hearing its questions. The argument did not sway the judges and they decided to hold the session in camera and afterwards sign a declaration that they heard testimony denied the public.

The final declaration of the three judges Levi, Rothlevy and Mordick read that, "To prevent speculation, we must relate that the previous testimony was held behind closed doors, is not for public attention and will not be included in the trial protocols."

In one of the most bizarre episodes of the trial, Amir acted as his own attorney and personally questioned Rubin, one of the two men he allegedly shot.

Rubin first testified that seven bodyguards in two groups covered Rabin.

He was then asked by Amir why Rabin didn't wear a bulletproof vest. He answered, "We judge the situation and decide if a bulletproof vest is called for. Vests are worn only in exceptional cases. The bodyguards never wear them." At this point Rubin makes a rather remarkable statement. "There were previous warnings that an incident could happen."

Needless to say, if there were prior warnings, then it was up to Rubin to make certain Rabin was wearing a bulletproof vest. Amir did not jump on this point, rather he returned to the question of the makeup of Rabin's bodyguard formation.

Amir: "You pointed out that seven bodyguards surrounded Rabin."

Rubin: "There were seven attached to him and twenty in all. I was the commander of one group, I walked beside him, another preceded him. Another man walked behind him and he was joined by someone to the left, they formed the pair guarding the rear. One other proceeded forward and another right to cover the fence on Ibn Gvirol Street."

Amir: "You were with Rabin on the left side."

Rubin: "No. I didn't walk on his left."

Amir now questioned the security arrangements but did not make his point. Instead, he digressed, asking questions about whether bulletproof vests can be discerned under clothing. His attorney, Jonathan Goldberg addressed Rubin to help get Amir back on the right track.

Defense: "Was the protective ring around Rabin different at this rally than at other events because according to the de-

defendant, he circled the prime minister and saw that his protective guard was different?”

Rubin: “It was different.”

Defense: “The defendant says that at prior events the formation was two bodyguards on the side, one in front and another in back but this time the formation was different.”

Amir: “At the rally when I got into Rabin's range, a hole opened up for me, I walked around someone and came in from the side. I always wanted to kill Rabin but I didn't believe that I'd ever have room to push my hand right to him. But that's what happened in this case. When I walked towards him I saw a gap open and I shot him in the back.”

In this round he admits to murdering Rabin but has planted deep suspicions that he had help from Rubin and other Shabak agents. He stops just short of saying he couldn't have done it without their help. Of course, the judges didn't see it that way. But any other objective observer would ask why Rabin wasn't wearing a bulletproof vest if warnings against his life were received, why the bodyguards changed their regular formation that night and how did they allow the gap to open which permitted Amir an unhampered shot at the prime minister?

Now let's have a look at the testimony of Yoram Rubin to the police investigator Yoni Hirshorn on the night of the murder:

Rubin: “There were three shots in a row . . . I picked up Rabin and threw him in the car. I lay him on the seat on asked him if he was shot. He told me he thought so but not too badly . . . He lost consciousness and I quickly attempted to revive him . . .”

Compare this with his testimony at Amir's trial. Rubin was on the stand twice. We will begin with his testimony given on 29/1/96.

Rubin: "On 4/11/95, I was the prime minister's bodyguard. We descended the steps and for tactical reasons I moved half a step right toward the crowd thinking Yitzhak was going there to shake hands. Suddenly he changed his mind and walked left toward the car. In principle we were supposed to get in the far right back door but we never got there."

According to Rubin, it was Rabin himself who changed directions. That lets him off the hook for not spotting Amir nor covering Rabin in time. He was going right, while Rabin altered the route and turned left. Hence, he was out of position to protect Rabin just at the moment Amir shot. Rubin also begins his testimony with a plausible explanation of why the right back door was open . . . though he does not dare try to explain why it shut from the inside before he, the driver or Rabin were in the car.

Rubin: "As he turned left and we were opposite the back door on the driver's side, I heard a shot from 45 degrees behind me to the left. At this point I doubted that it was a gunshot. Then I realized, it was a shot. I grabbed Yitzhak and covered him. At this point we fell down. Now I felt a hit in my shoulder area like a jolt of electricity and I heard a third shot. We continued lying on the ground. I wish to stress the following points. I grabbed (Rabin) with both hands. As I lay on his back a bullet entered my elbow and exited the armpit . . . I have no doubt that there were three shots not four or five like it was said. There was a gap between the first and second shot. This gave me time to cover the prime minister. Then came two quick shots, one after another. I noticed there was a hiatus in the shooting and I thought to myself that there was a defect in the weapon or that the shooter was apprehended. I grabbed

Rabin by the shoulders, I told him, 'Do you hear me, just me and no one else?' This I shouted. 'Goddamit, do you hear me?' I repeated several times. Then there was a period I don't recall and I found myself on top of him in the car. Damti drove us Ichilov for medical treatment. The ride, I estimate took a minute and a half but I'm not sure. I was in the hospital for five days according to the newspapers. Now I'm all right."

Rubin stresses there were three shots not four or five though no one has testified to hearing that many. He says there was a gap between shots one and two though he told the police previously that the shots came in a row.

What he forgets is most fortuitous for him. He had previously testified to the Shamgar Commission that Rabin was alive after the shots. Not just alive:

"He helped me get up. Then we jumped. In retrospect I'm amazed that a man his age could jump like that . . . We jumped into the car, he on the seat, me between the seats. Both our legs were dangling outside. I put his in, then mine and told Damti to get moving."

How fortunate he did not repeat this nonsense again since it didn't happen and since it contradicted his statement to the police that he tossed Rabin into the car.

The ride took a minute and a half? Not according to the driver or to Ichilov records. It took just over eight minutes. (Later proved to be 22 minutes) And fully conscious with a wound to the arm, he didn't remember how many days he was in the hospital? Instead, he relied on the newspapers to remind him.

Rubin: "I didn't see the defendant . . . I stood behind and to the right of the prime minister. To his left another person

walked in front (of Amir). He wasn't the one they arrested, they arrested the one behind him.”

Rubin didn't see Amir but he got a good look at a person walking to his left ahead of him. If he didn't see Amir, how did he know the other person was walking in front of him and to the left? And how could he tell which one was arrested?

Rubin: “I heard people saying the bullets were blanks. I don't know who said this. They said the gun was a fake or the bullets were blanks, I'm not sure which version is right and it doesn't interest me. I didn't think the bullets were blanks, I felt they weren't blanks. The first shot also didn't sound real. But you don't take chances.”

Rubin testifies that the bullets sounded like blanks and implies that's why people shouted that they were. But he knew differently. This is a weak attempt to explain away the mystery of why so many other bodyguards thought the shooting was staged.

Defense: “Peres and Rabin descended the steps separately. Don't they usually descend together?”

Prosecution: “Objection. We know what happened.”

Court: “Objection sustained.”

Defense: “Was there a difference in the sound between the first bullet and the last two?”

Rubin: “Yes. After the first shot, I jumped on him and we fell together to the ground. I spoke to Yitzhak and we jumped into the car.”

Defense: “Did you hear the shout of ‘They are blanks’ during the gap between the first and second shots?”

Rubin: "No, at the end."

We will never know why Rabin and Peres did not descend the steps together as was the custom but we do know

Rubin's testimony is unraveling. Instead of the blank spot in his memory between the time of the shots and finding himself in the car, Rubin's memory returns and he recalls jumping into the car with Rabin; an event the Kempler film proves didn't happen and which contradicts his statement to the police that he tossed Rabin into the car. And the Kempler film shows that after the first shot, Rubin did not immediately jump on Rabin. Instead Rabin keeps walking. The film never shows Rubin felling Rabin. But his memory deeply fails him on another issue:

Just minutes before, he testified that he heard the "Blanks" shout after the first shot, now it's after the third.

Rubin's second round of testimony was on 4/3/96. Until then, testimony of other witnesses put Rubin's version of events in deep jeopardy.

According to Rubin, he was lying on the ground atop Rabin when he was shot through the elbow and the bullet exited his armpit. Other Shabak officers and one policeman,

Yisrael Gabai, testified that Amir was being held while standing and he shot his last two bullets downward at Rubin and Rabin. The defense pressed the issue: how could a bullet shot from above travel horizontally from the elbow to the armpit? On 3/3/96 Dr. Kluger explained that it couldn't.

Dr. Kluger: "You don't have to be a mathematician to understand that a bullet enters a body in a straight line. In order for a shot to enter at 45 degrees, as was the case in the second bullet, the shooter has to be lying down, not

standing.”

On 4/3/96 Dr. Yehuda Hiss, the pathologist on duty at Ichilov Hospital, testified just before Rubin was to return to the stand. He said that Dr. Raviv (no apparent relation to Avishai) was the first to examine Rubin and he was apparently not overly concerned.

Dr. Hiss: “In this case, we are talking about a friction wound, that is to say, the bullet just grazed him. It did not penetrate the skin at all. We are talking about a superficial injury that caused a minor scrape.”

So why, according to the newspapers, was Rubin hospitalized for five days? And why, to this day, does the Israeli public think the courageous Rubin took a serious wound in the arm?

Because another doctor, Yoram Hamo reported that: "There was a gunshot wound under the elbow. Under the armpit two entrance wounds were found."

How can two doctors at the same hospital produce two such drastically different reports? Dr. Hiss has Rubin not shot at all, merely grazed, while Dr. Hamo originally concludes he was shot twice. Later, he claimed that the x-rays revealed two exit wounds in the armpit made by one bullet.

Something was very wrong about Rubin's account of how he was shot and he was in trouble when he sat down to testify after Hiss.

Defense: “On the same night, you testified to the police from the hospital.”

Rubin: “That's true. I don't say things that aren't true.

Defense: A gun was given to Damti (at the hospital). Was it yours?”

Rubin: “Yes. Damti was the departed prime minister's driver, bless his memory. I was afraid, I didn't know who was passing in the corridor. I feared that an Arab or some minority member would take my gun and I asked Damti to watch it for me. That's all.”

How likely is it that Arabs were roaming around the corridor where the prime minister and his bodyguard were being treated? What other minorities was Rubin afraid of? In fact, the corridor was crawling with security personnel. Why did Rubin give his gun to Damti? More to the point, what did Damti need it for at that moment? Rubin's gun was not examined by the police and ceased being an issue at the trial.

Defense: “Before the rally, were you shown photos of suspects?”

Rubin: “I'm not interested in answering that. (The court requested that the witness write his answer on a piece of paper and submit it to the judges).”

The only possible reason Rubin refused to answer was that he was shown a photo of Amir before the rally and the court didn't want anyone to know it.

Defense: “Tell us what happened after the first shot.”

Rubin: “I grabbed Yitzhak as I previously explained, we began falling together, and as we were going down but not yet on the ground, I heard another shot. I identified the third shot while we were on the ground. I was hit with the second shot.”

Rubin completely altered his story to fit the new evidence. Since medically and ballistically he could not have been shot while lying down, he changed his previous testimony to the court, police and Shamgar Commission. Now he was

shot at the exact moment he began to fall. In other words, while almost standing. And how does he explain his about-turn and the threat of being charged with perjury?

Rubin (to the court): “My previous testimony was taken an hour after the event while I was under tranquilizing medicine and in pain. If there are things that aren't exact, that could be why.”

Defense: “You previously testified . . . (testimony concerning bullet read).”

Rubin: “Here, the version is mistaken. The real story is that I was in a bent position just beginning to fall.”

Thus, concludes the lying saga of Yoram Rubin. Everything he had previously testified to the court, police, and Shamgar Commission was false but the court thought that was okay because he was on tranquilizers in the hospital. The fact that he was not on tranquilizers at the Shamgar Commission or during his first session at the court and still lied meant nothing to the judges. The pursuit of truth was not the objective of this trial.

Chapter Fifteen: Rubin's Mysterious Trips

Tuesday, July 6 was supposed to be the first day of Shabak provocateur Avishai Raviv's trial for not preventing the murder of Yitzhak Rabin. The truthseekers of Israel were ready and thanks to radio and newspaper articles by Adir Zik and Nadia Matar, hundreds were planning to attend as witnesses. So the plotters cancelled the trial and rescheduled it for September first, same place, Jerusalem Bet Mishpat Shalom, same time 8:30 AM.

Those protecting Raviv and the murderers of Rabin think they can outmanoeuvre and wear down those Israelis who want the truth of Rabin's demise revealed. They are wrong. The issue of Rabin's murder and Raviv's role in it will never go away until all the questions are answered.

Every time those in charge of the coverup pull one of their stunts, I will release more sensitive information that I have previously held back because I lacked the full story. Last month, right after Tel Aviv Police closed the complaint jointly signed by twenty citizens on March 10 to reexamine vital evidence and, essentially, reopen the Rabin murder investigation, I released the hint: Peres, France. I did not elaborate. A French Jewish journalist published an accusation that Mitterand advised Peres about his own staged assassination plot early in his career and that Peres was more than merely fascinated by the details. The journalist noted that Shabak chief Carmi Gillon was in Paris the night of the assassination, he believed, receiving post-murder intelligence commands. The newspaper which printed the story came under such heavy attack that the journalist suspects he hit the scenario on the head.

Since I was missing complete documentation, I did not include this episode in my book *Who Murdered Yitzhak*

Rabin. However, I believe the French Connection to Rabin's murder is real and that if Carmi Gillon wishes that it wasn't, he had better, once and for all, explain what he was doing in Paris on the night of Rabin's murder.

In the wake of Raviv's trial cancellation, I'm angry again. This time I will release the bizarre army and personal records of Yoram Rubin, Rabin's personal bodyguard, whose lies to the police, Shamgar Commission and the judges at Yigal Amir's trial I recorded in great detail in my book, and by process of elimination of those who were in Rabin's car for his final journey, is considered the prime murder suspect by many of my readers.

I received Rubin's army records from a soldier and patriot. I can say no more. He explained, "I've never seen a military career like it. Nothing matches his later career as Rabin's personal bodyguard. Such a position requires an altruistic and courageous personality; someone trustworthy who is willing to put another person's life first for an average salary. Rubin's file describes someone else, whose life should have sent alarm bells ringing in the Shabak."

The Secret IDF File On Yoram Rubin

From 23/11/83 to 10/04/84, Yoram Rubin began his military career in a combat soldiers' course, eventually achieving the rank of Master Sargent. On 24/4/85 he was made commander of a riflery squad, not a high ranking position, nonetheless a proud achievement.

Then on 24/4/86, he was suddenly demoted to truck driver, a position he retained until after the Rabin assassination when on 26/3/97, he was reinstated as an infantryman.

This is part one of Rubin's career that doesn't make sense to my informant, as he explains: "Rubin must have done something incredibly wrong, though whatever it was is not

in his official record. No infantry squad commander would voluntarily switch to truck driver. It's the lowliest and dirtiest position in the army and most of the drivers have names like Peretz and Abutbul, not Rubin."

"But that's not the real problem. No truck driver is going to become the prime minister's personal bodyguard. That doesn't ever happen, even in something like Rubin's case, where he had a lot of family pull in the security world. An infantry sergeant demoted to truck driver would never be considered for such a sensitive post."

Part two of Rubin's story feels far more sinister. From March 1994 to April 1995, while Rubin was a truck driver in the Reserves, and Rabin's personal bodyguard in civilian life, he began taking unexplainable trips abroad. On 3/4/94 Rabin took a three day trip out of Israel, returning on the 6th. Then four days later, on the 10th, he took a two day trip, returning on the 12th. He took a four day trip from 22-26/8/94 and finally, from 14-16/3/95, he took a two day journey. This was his last trip abroad until Rabin's assassination six months later. But after Rabin's death, the trips began again, as we shall see.

The informant asked me to do a bit of investigating for him. He noted, "Very few Israelis can afford the luxury of a two or three day trip, let alone two of them in a week. This is nearly out of the question for someone on a bodyguard's salary. I have discussed this with a few trusted friends and we came to the conclusion that as Rabin's bodyguard, he accompanied him on foreign trips. But we don't know this for a fact. We'd appreciate if you could find Rabin's itinerary for these dates. If Rabin was out of the country, fine, Rubin has an explanation. If not, he should be made to give one."

This bit of research was a piece of cake. While Rubin embarked on his first voyage, Rabin was testifying at the

Shamgar Commission Inquiry into the Hebron massacre. During Rubin's second trip, Rabin was in Tel Aviv addressing the Histadrut convention. During the third Rubin trip, Rabin was in Jerusalem cancelling a planned meeting with the Meretz caucus. And while Rubin was abroad for his fourth and final trip prior to the assassination, Rabin was giving a major speech to the Knesset, condemning Islamic terror in unbridled language.

Rubin took his mini-trips on business unrelated to guarding Rabin. On hearing my results, the informant said, "I thought so but I had to be sure. Whatever these trips were for, and they were not weekend vacations, why did they stop six months before the assassination and start again right after?"

"My colleagues tried to come up with any and every explanation. Maybe he had a gambling problem and took three day gambling junkets? If so, why did he kick his addiction for six months and start again? Why would the secret service employ a gambling junkie to guard the prime minister in the first place? Did he have a lover abroad? Why fly to her twice in a week instead of just staying a week? Nothing worked. These flights form an abnormal pattern for a body-guard, in fact for nearly everyone. He obviously wasn't paying for them, so who was?"

And now part three of the mystery of Yoram Rubin's life: the Peres continuation. After the assassination Rubin utterly lied to the Shamgar Commission of Inquiry into the Rabin Assassination. (It seems Chief Justice Meir Shamgar gets to preside over all the juicy coverups). He testified that after the first of Amir's shots, he pounced on Rabin. The amateur film of the event proves he did nothing of the kind. The same for his testimony that Rabin helped him get up and the two of them jumped into the limousine. Rubin blundered just as badly on his supposed wound. He insisted that Amir shot him from above and that the bullet travelled from the elbow to the armpit horizontally, a ballistic impossibility.

But Shamgar accepted every one of his lies, thus providing the basis for the coverup of the Rabin assassination.

Undoubtedly the Shabak and its Secret Service division, were well aware of Rubin's lies: so why did they immediately assign him to be the new prime minister Shimon Peres' personal bodyguard? And why would Peres be insane enough to trust the bodyguard who bungled away the life of his predecessor? And why did Rubin's trips start again? He took his first in nine months from the 5th to the 12th of January 1996, as the Shamgar Commission was preparing its deliberations. It was the first of 16 such journeys abroad from then until the IDF records stop on 28/5/98. The trips now were more frequent, 16 in two years and five months and bit longer, averaging 5-6 days in duration.

The informant notes, "Rubin had travel expenses rivalling the wealthiest businessmen in the country. Do you think it makes any sense for a civil servant in a sensitive security detail to be a jet-setter? I'll tell you what my people think: we believe he was receiving and depositing money for services rendered and for keeping quiet. And that's why we think Peres took him on as his personal bodyguard without hesitation. That's what we think."

Chapter Sixteen: Rubin Wasn't Shot

Dr. David Chen is currently the most successful Rabin assassination researcher at work. Using his insider contacts and impressive initiative, he has uncovered stunning new evidence proving the conspiracy to murder Rabin. He has requested that the new evidence be gathered in one explosive package and then presented to the justice system.

My response to his strategy was, "What justice system?" Dr. Chen has faith where mine has disappeared. Last week he faxed me a document of such import that I could wait no longer to release it. I called Dr. Chen and expressed the view that events are out of control in Israel and every weapon must be released in a last ditch effort to save our nation. The report he sent me had the potential to short-circuit the government. He reluctantly accepted my logic.

I have in my possession the clinical report on Yoram Rubin, Rabin's personal bodyguard and as my latest evidence proves, the prime suspect as his murderer. Recall that on the night of Rabin's assassination, Rubin was reported badly wounded in the arm trying to save Rabin. The new Prime Minister, Shimon Peres immediately appointed the courageous Rubin as his personal bodyguard.

Recall that Rubin testified under oath that a bullet entered his arm, "like an electrical charge," at the elbow and traversed the forearm until exiting at the armpit. The bullet was never found. Recall that the Shamgar Commission, and the judges at Yigal Amir's trial concluded that Rubin was wounded by a bullet which entered the arm at the elbow and exited at the armpit. These rulings were central to the government coverup of the murder, since they served the dual purpose of proving that a Shabak (General Security

Services) officer did risk his life trying to save Rabin and of deflecting suspicion of murder from Rubin.

THESE CONCLUSIONS WERE FALSE. THE PUBLIC WAS LIED TO.

* * *

Surgery Dept. Elias Sorosky Medical Center

SUMMARY OF PATIENT

Name: Yoram Rubin

ID No.: 5959979

Address: Morgenthau 31, Jerusalem

Admittance level: Emergency

Admission Date: 4.11.95

Date of Birth: 1965

Telephone: 02 863489

Release Date: 10/11/95

Patient, aged 30, was transferred from Surgery G for continuation of treatment. He was previously transferred in emergency condition from ER.

Wound description: Gunshot wound to forearm from under the elbow, leaving two wounds in the upper forearm under the armpit, causing a slight swelling and sensitivity in upper forearm. Patient reported inability to straighten arm beyond 110 degrees because of the pain. Bruise in distensible region.

(Note: To imagine the wound, point your finger from under the elbow continuing at an angle toward the top the the underarm. There the fold in the skin will be hit twice by the passing of a bullet. Yes, passing of a bullet, because no bullet enters the flesh. This is a friction wound. Now imagine Rubin shooting a gun from under his elbow to under his armpit via the underside of the forearm and you'll

see what happened. BC)

Treatment: The wound was cleaned with a toxoid in ER. Afterward, in our department, Polydine was applied locally along with antibiotics. The swelling was quickly reduced. The wounds in the arm were clean. The patient was released in good health with no fever.

Signed by Dr. Laslo Kalmanovitch

(Note: Rubin's "wounds" were washed and Polydine (an iodine-based cleanser) applied. The swelling disappeared and Rubin was released. That's it. Rubin's boo-boo was treated with soap and iodine and he was home free. BC)

* * *

So why did our government tell us Rabin's bodyguard was seriously wounded and why did he remain in hospital for 6 days? And why did our government's commission of inquiry rule that Rubin was actually wounded by a bullet IN his arm?

Further; Shamgar accepted that Rubin was shot while lying atop Rabin, by Amir who was shooting above him. No one shooting from above could have caused the horizontal friction wound described in this report. The only way Amir physically could have caused the wound is if he stood in front of Rubin and asked him to hold his arm out for him.

I will fax this report to anyone who sends me a fax number. Perhaps some brave soul will make a police complaint against Rubin for falsifying his wounds. Maybe others will apply pressure on what remains of our legitimate government and media to finally explain Rubin's role in Rabin's murder.

Chapter Seventeen: The "Killer" Speaks

As far as anyone can tell, Yigal Amir is certain he murdered Yitzhak Rabin. Until, May '97, hints to the opposite were mostly withheld from the public. There were two exceptions. At his hearing in December '95 Amir asked reporters why they didn't investigate the murder of Rabin's bodyguard (Yoav Kuriel). He continued, "The whole business has been a farce. The entire system is rotten. I will be forgiven when people know the whole story."

Amir never repeated this kind of telling behavior again publicly. Instead he returned to his previous smirking, grinning, laughing, incomprehensible demeanor.

Behind closed doors, Amir was different. However, almost nothing revealing said to the authorities was released. A rare exception occurred in January '96 when *Maariv* printed a statement to a police investigator from Nov. 21, '95.

Amir: "They're going to kill me in here."

Investigator: "Nonsense."

Amir: "You don't believe me, well I'm telling you it was a conspiracy. I didn't know I was going to kill Rabin."

Investigator: "What do you mean? You pulled the trigger, it's that simple."

Amir: "Then why didn't Raviv report me? He knew I was going to do it and he didn't stop me. And why didn't anyone shoot me to save Rabin?"

Amir, on numerous occasions said he didn't know he was going to kill Rabin. What did he mean by that? By the time

the Shamgar Commission began its inquiry, he had a story ready to cover the question. He didn't know he was going to kill Rabin, he explained to the commission, he thought he was only going to paralyze him with a shot to the spine.

But he said much more to the Shamgar Commission that was hidden from the public. In May '97, the weekly newspaper *Yerushalayim* published a three part series of Amir's testimony to the Shamgar Commission's investigators Amir Zolty and Sigal Kogot. Since this was a complete unedited transcript, much of what Amir says is didactic and boring. Nonetheless, he reveals a great deal of important information that he never recounted in open court when it may have helped him.

We begin with an enormously important observation. Previously, this book compared the still photo of Amir from the Kempler film published by *Yediot Ahronot* with Amir's reconstruction of the shooting. The picture shows "Amir" shooting from the wrong hand and sporting the wrong haircut. If that wasn't proof enough that another person was superimposed over Amir, he provides the coup de grace.

Amir on the Kempler Film

Shamgar Investigators (SI): "In one of the segments you are filmed shoulder to shoulder with three policemen."

Amir: "I saw the picture in the newspaper. Very strange."

SI: "Do you recall what they said in this segment?"

Amir: "I want to see that tape, there are some really weird things in it."

SI: "What's weird?"

Amir: "I look weird in it, I don't know."

SI: “Really?”

Amir: “What I'm wearing - the shirt. It's not just that they colored it in, they colored it blue in the papers. That's nonsense. I have to see the tape.”

SI: “A tricot shirt.”

Amir: “You see that it was rolled up to here (half way). In the paper you don't see that.”

SI: “And in the paper you are shooting from the left. But it wasn't that way.”

Amir: “I shoot from the left hand?”

SI: “You have to see the tape.”

Amir notes that his shirt was rolled up past his elbows, yet in the still of the Kempler film published in *Yediot Ahronot*, the shooter is wearing a long sleeved shirt. As soon as I read this quote, I rewatched the Kempler film. *There was Amir either wearing a short sleeved shirt or as he claims, a long sleeved shirt rolled up. The conspirators botched another detail of the Kempler film stills.*

And worse, the Shamgar Commission knew it but never entered the fact into the public records. Instead the commission curtly and quickly dismissed all evidence of a conspiracy. But it was the commission's investigators who pointed out the fact to Amir that he appeared in the film's still picture shooting with the wrong hand.

And what does Amir mean that his shirt was colored in? In the film he is wearing a distinct blue shirt. Is that wrong as well? Not likely, as we shall see.

Amir seems to be saying that his shirt's color was altered or enhanced; however, someone else at the murder scene thought it was blue.

Who Was That Usher?

SI: “You spoke of someone in a beret who tried to remove you or something like that. We don't know who he is.”

Amir: “Yes, he was some kind of usher. I don't exactly know what he was.”

SI: “You said he wore a tricot shirt with a beret on its side.”

Amir: “He stood there all the time. He was an older man.”

SI: “And what is this that suddenly he said, ‘Tell them to come to you?’”

Amir: “Just interesting.”

SI: “Were there barriers up?”

Amir: “Not yet. They began tearing down barriers. They photographed me from the moment I arrived.”

SI: “We don't see you arriving. We see you at a later stage on the potted plant.”

Amir: “The potted plant was at the end, a minute or two before.”

SI: “We see you five minutes before.”

Amir: “Yes, that's the potted plant I sat on . . .”

SI: “All right, now you're standing two meters from the scene. People are approaching you and you have to explain your presence. Did you say you were a chauffeur?”

Amir: “No, because they'd ask to see my license and things could get messy. I thought I'd just act innocent, say I wanted to see Rabin . . . I hung around the cops saying nothing. So if they said that everyone had to leave, they would think I belonged there . . . Shulamit Aloni arrived and the usher appeared, causing a small problem.”

SI: “What did he do? What did he say?”

Amir: “He said (to unidentified security personnel), ‘Did you block the back of the parking lot?’ They answered no. So he announced over his radio that it should be barricaded there.”

SI: “Who are you talking about, the usher in the beret you just showed us?”

Amir: “Yes, I think. I thought it was strange that he was a civilian ordering policemen around. But I thought he was an organizer of the demonstration. Then he sent a policeman to clear out the crowd. Another policeman and a driver were ordered to leave.”

SI: “Did the bodyguard beside Rabin's car see you?”

Amir: “Yes, but he didn't point me out. He gazed at the crowd.”

SI: “Were the barriers up?”

Amir: “There weren't any. There were lots of policemen and no one could get in. After the driver left, the usher came up to me and asked, ‘Was he one of yours?’ meaning the policeman. Then I understood he bought my act.”

SI: “Did he ask you about the driver?”

Amir: “I don't know. I don't like to lie so I said, ‘I don't know him. He was here by the car all the time.’ The usher made a round and came back to order another driver beside me out. Then a policeman came and escorted him away. He shouted, ‘No, no. The one in the blue shirt.’”

SI: “To you?”

Amir: “Don't know but he pointed in an odd way, like this, he pointed a bit at someone. The policeman came back to me and asked, ‘Where is your car?’ I said, ‘Here, here.’ He said, ‘Good’ and left. I continued standing in the same spot.”

Amir says he was photographed from the moment he arrived. But by whom? He appears in the Kempler film that was released publicly only for the last five minutes before the shooting. He managed to get into the sterile zone because no barriers were put up. Then an "usher" in civilian clothes cleared out everyone around Amir, including policemen and chauffeurs but left him in place.

Obviously if this "usher" was clearing out all the other drivers, Amir should have been removed with them. One driver suspected Amir of something and shouted to a policeman that he is the one who should be escorted out. Minutes before the assassination, all unauthorized personnel were removed from the killing zone except Amir by an "usher" of whom the Shamgar Commission investigators had no knowledge whatsoever.

Amir on Like Minded Friends

Amir: “I got to the demonstration and saw a friend from Likud youth on a bus. He told me that Itamar Ben Gvir wanted to kill Rabin tonight. ‘You know about this, of

course,' he said. 'I told the police about it.' I laughed. In recollection I can't figure this one out. But there were a lot of strange things . . . walked to the stage but security was too tight so I walked towards the parking lot. I saw a friend of mine behind there. A real left winger from law school. So I walked around and entered from the other side and just as I arrived, they began removing people from there."

Admittedly, the left wing friend from school could have been in the murder zone quite by accident. Or, perhaps he was surveilling Amir. But the fact that Itamar Ben Gvir was there is more than merely significant. He was a highly publicized extremist, famous for stalking and harassing Rabin. A month before, the media reported that he left a note on the windshield of Rabin's car: "If I can get to his car, I can get to Rain." He threatened to kill Rabin that night and the police were informed. Therefore, they must have been on high alert against the possibility of a religious Jew in his twenties shooting Rabin.

You would think . . .

But Gvir and Amir were not the only young potential religious assassins.

Buried in the police records of the assassination night is the report of police officer Shlomo Eyal who wrote, "During the rally I spotted two young men in kipas carrying bags who looked out of place. With the help of a uniformed policeman, I checked the bags and examined their IDs. One was named Noam Freidman. We let them go." The other out-of-place young man was not named.

Noam Freidman is another political murderer. In March '97, it looked like Prime Minister Netanyahu was not going to convince his cabinet to support an Israeli withdrawal from Hebron. The cabinet was evenly divided on the issue and its fate lay with three fence sitters.

Then a soldier arrived in Hebron and started shooting up the marketplace in front of cameras from three international networks. He was apprehended after killing one Arab and wounding six. The Arabs were about to riot when the PLO's intelligence chief Jibril Rajoub arrived from Jericho twenty minutes later. After he calmed the situation down, all three wavering cabinet ministers chose to support withdrawal.

By the next day, it was obvious to many that there was much wrong with the scenario. Freidman was expelled from his yeshiva a year before for "unstable behavior" and was admitted to a government psychiatric hospital for six months. He was released and shortly after, decided to join the army.

The recruiting center was warned in a letter from Friedman's hometown, the city of Maaleh Adumim's social welfare department not to accept Freidman nor ever "place him in any position requiring a weapon." Yet despite his long stay in the hospital, his disturbing school record and a municipal warning, Freidman was drafted. After his attempted massacre, the IDF promised a full explanation of his inexplicable recruitment. It was never released.

Suspicious arose that the IDF deliberately recruited unstable young men for devious purposes. These suspicions were reinforced by the impossibility of Jibril Rajoub's appearance in Hebron. At the time, the city was in Israeli hands and Rajoub had no right to be in it without prior permission. So what was he doing there? He explained to the newspaper *Kol Ha'ir* that he heard about the shooting over the radio and immediately traveled to Hebron at 180 km/hr. And no one saw him do it. Even at this breakneck illegal speed, he could not have made the ninety minute trip in twenty minutes. In short, the Freidman shooting, like Amir's, also looked like a staged incident.

So what was this killer doing that night at Kings of Israel Square? As researcher Yechiel Mann observes, "He wasn't there to celebrate peace or to hear Aviv Gefen."

Amir on Arabs

Avishai Raviv's superiors, Agents Kalo and Barak testified to the Shamgar Commission that he reported only on Amir's violent intentions towards Arabs and not on his violent intention towards Rabin. Amir, they insisted, was a potential threat to Arabs. He tells a different story.

SI: "Did you organize against Arabs?"

Amir: "No, no. This is nonsense from the media."

SI: "This wasn't the media, rather what others said in their investigations."

Amir: "I said we have to protect settlements. But hurt Arabs? In wartime, yes but never kill them before, God forbid . . . I'm all right with the enemy."

Amir on Eyal

Yigal Amir was supposed to have been an active member of the extremist group, Eyal. That is the image of him spread by the Israeli media. This image went a long way to explaining his shooting of Rabin. But he doesn't agree with it.

SI: "Did Kach or Eyal members come to your seminars?"

Amir: "They came just one Sabbath but I threw them out. I really gave it to them. I can't stand their types, just don't publicize that fact."

SI: “There were youths who came to Hebron on the Sabbath and overturned market stalls.”

Amir: “Not with my group, never. Ask anyone. I didn't let anyone near them. Once, at Orient House some of them tried causing chaos but I gave it to them but good because I can't stand that kind of nonsense . . . I wasn't familiar with extremist groups . . . Don't believe me, but I'm not a radical.”

Then what was he? Do moderates gladly accept the blame for murdering the prime minister? While Amir's claim of not harming Arabs is borne out by ample testimony, his non-association with radical groups, especially Eyal, does not jibe with the facts. He may have been trying to protect people from arrest by association with him. Then again, consider his testimony regarding Avishai Raviv.

Amir on Raviv

Amir: “I became acquainted with Avishai Raviv at university. He was nothing on campus. He would organize Sabbath events and people didn't come. I came because it was important for me to see the places. I didn't admire him for his organizing talents . . . He was on the fringes before he met me. Only through my seminars did he gain legitimacy. I didn't understand why he would destroy it all the time with his publicized swearing-in ceremonies and the like.”

Now I understand a lot of things, many more things...After the Goldstein (massacre), Raviv moved to Kiryat Arba and everyone told me he worked for the Shabak. Despite the rising suspicions, I got to know him as a person and I was a bit opposed to it all . . . After Goldstein there were a lot of arrests and people suspected Raviv was behind them. So they told me not to befriend him. I answered that even if he

is a Shabak agent, he's a human being . . . Avishai Raviv helped me a lot. He brought me a cell phone, he brought me lots of things . . . I have friends who are spiritual pals, who I can talk to and Avishai was a friend like that. He's immature and does a lot of stupid things but he's a good guy and I appreciate his character. There are very positive sides to it. He would arrange visits to children's' hospitals and old folks homes just to make everybody happy. I still believe in him. I know he has a good heart.

SI: "There were witnesses who saw you and Raviv discussing murdering Rabin with a group of Kahanists."

Amir: "It's true that Avishai Raviv also said that Rabin needed to be murdered but I wasn't sitting with this group."

SI: "Did you ever hear Avishai Raviv say that Rabin needed to be killed?"

Amir: "Yes, I heard that lots of times."

According to Amir, Raviv was a hapless organizer, on the fringes of university life until he came along and legitimized him. And all the while he was boosting Raviv's career, he knew he was a Shabak agent. Even so, he didn't mind Raviv supplying him with a cell phone and other goods because Raviv was basically good-hearted, even though he constantly expressed his view that Rabin had to be murdered.

What we have here is one inconsistent story. If Amir knew Raviv was a Shabak agent, he should have had nothing to do with him. His excuse that even spies are people doesn't remotely wash . . . unless he had his own Shabak ties.

Amir on the Shabak

“In the past year I had exact information about Rabin's movements. I knew which rally he would appear at, where he was going, every place he went.” - Yigal Amir

Amir: “They pressed the Shabak into service against the people. And what are they doing after the assassination? Repressing the people more. It's absurd. It wasn't their incitement that caused me to do what I did . . . The head of Shabak said a lone gunman would never murder Rabin. So he incited lone gunmen to try.”

SI: “Where did you hear he said that?”

Amir: “It was around. People think Rabin was killed because the Shabak didn't interfere with the murder. I say they couldn't have stopped it.”

A rather mixed message but after all the fluff is off the cake, Amir is saying the Shabak had nothing to do with the murder. He has chosen to forgive Raviv for being a Shabak agent and probably ratting on the people who came to his seminars and he has chosen to forgive the head of the Shabak who he claims indirectly incited him to murder Rabin. He is being a might too gracious about the intelligence apparatus which manipulated him into prison for life.

He takes the same attitude with the previous intelligence agency he, definitely, worked directly for.

Amir on Riga, Latvia

SI: “We want to hear about your emissarial work in the Soviet Union in '92. There are a thousand and one speculations about this period. What did you do there?”

Amir: “The Liaison Office isn't so secret anymore. Once it was secret. They wanted organizers for Zionist activities and Hebrew teachers, all kinds of things. They asked my army unit (the religious Yeshivat Hesder) to send people. Every two months, they would change staff and I went with my friend Avinoam Ezer. When we got there, they were working with 15 year olds, trying to convince them to immigrate. I thought this was all wrong, that it was smarter to target older students. So I went out in the street with a kippah on my head and found them. I was a real attraction, a Yemenite with a kippah and eventually gathered 100 students around me for social events. It was a huge success . . .”

. . . Repeated within months of arriving back in Israel. As far as anyone recalls, Amir was a shy, introverted boy in high school yeshiva and far from a gregarious soldier. However, his personality changed drastically in Riga. It is most unlikely that on his own initiative he went out on the streets collecting students. Nativ was an intelligence branch, not a free school. Amir was given practical training in social organization and returned to Israel with a new character and perhaps a mission he didn't understand.

SI: “Were there bodyguards there?”

Amir: “Now you're jumping ahead.”

SI: “We understand you went through a personal security course.”

Amir: “Nothing, not a thing. Just minor security training. What are you implying? We didn't have weaponry, just tear gas.”

Nativ members are not known for their openness. Even after over forty years of existence, little is known of its operations. Amir, almost certainly was on some kind of intelligence mission in Riga, however minor. Back in Israel,

he duplicated his successes in Latvia on the campus of Bar Ilan University. He became an attraction in Israel even before the murder. After that, he became a worldwide attraction. And all because of a shooting that continues to confuse him.

Yigal Amir on the Shooting

SI: “Try and recall exactly who said “They're blanks” or what was said. Everyone says they heard something different. And try to recall if you said something.”

Amir: “I didn't say a word. And I wouldn't have said anything because it might have warned them. It's absurd that I would have said anything.”

SI: “Maybe immediately after to save yourself, for example?”

Amir: “No. The ‘blanks’ shout happened before I was pushed to the ground. It was during the shooting. It's difficult for a person to shoot and shout, you're concentrating so much.”

SI: “In the army they shout ‘Fire, fire,’ while shooting.”

Amir: “Only in dry runs. I didn't shout anything. I distinctly remember that someone on my right shouted it.”

SI: “What were his exact words?”

Amir: “‘It's a blank, it's not real.’ I'm not sure of the exact words but that was the message.”

SI: “Not something like, ‘Cease fire?’”

Amir: “No, no. It was, ‘It's a blank, it's not real.’”

SI: “How did the shots sound to you?”

Amir: “I’m not positive. I remember I shot, they pounced on me and I got off two more shots. I recall the first thing the police asked me on the ground was if I had shot a blank or not. I didn’t answer but then I remembered someone shouting ‘blank’ while I was shooting. It stuck in my mind; ‘What is he trying to do to, screw up my mind?’ I don’t know, it was very weird. It didn’t make sense that a bodyguard at the moment they’re shooting at his prime minister would ask if it was a blank. He would first count on the worst case. Unless he was expecting something else.”

SI: “None of the bodyguards said it was him.”

Amir: “Does it appear likely to you that he would admit it today? They’d finish him off.”

Why is Amir so certain that if a bodyguard admitted to shouting, “They’re blanks,” he’d be killed? That’s a rather harsh penalty for shouting two words.

Amir does know more than he is telling, probably a great deal more. But he is either too frightened, too threatened, too intimidated, too brainwashed, too drugged or too ignorant to say anything resembling the whole truth.

There was no reason for the Shabak to keep Amir locked up in solitary confinement for a month after the murder. He had already cooperated with the police and confessed. He should have seen his lawyer and family within days. But it was a month before the Shabak felt he was ready to speak to civilians. One can easily imagine the kinds of gruesome pressure applied on him to stick to one self-incriminating story.

But the investigators refused to give up. They wanted to solve the central mystery of the “blanks” shout and ideally,

they wanted Amir to confess to the shouting. The questioning continued during the next session.

SI: “You know we have witnesses who say you did the shouting.”

Amir: “I've heard that but it's not true. It was someone to my right, one of the bodyguards. I'm not sure if it was the one in the black suit or the other one, but it was one of them. I was shocked. Instead of acting to help him, they shouted that the bullets were blanks. There very strange things going on there.”

SI: “What strange things?”

Amir: “While I'm shooting, he shouts, ‘They're blanks.’ I don't remember if I heard it after the first shot or the second or third.”

SI: “Some say it was the police who shouted it.”

Amir: “Not the police. No, no. It was a bodyguard. When I heard the shout, I was shocked. What, didn't I check the bullets? A bodyguard when he hears a shot, he doesn't stop to ask if they're blanks. He may as well just go home for a nap if he does that. He has to take action.”

The Shabak is trained to shoot an assassin in 0.8 seconds. It takes longer to shout "They're blanks. They're not real." Had the bodyguards shot instead of shouted, Amir could not have fired the alleged two more rounds. He realizes that something is terribly wrong but stops well short of saying that perhaps, he did shoot a blank just like the bodyguard(s) said.

Someday, he might draw just that conclusion if he puts what happened after he "shot" Rabin in proper perspective.

Amir: “I aimed at his spinal cord, not at his heart, his spine . . . I wanted to paralyze him, not kill him. After the shot, I stopped shooting to see what kind of reaction, bodily reaction there was.”

SI: “Was there any reaction?”

Amir: “Nothing, he continued standing in the same way. Then they jumped on me from the sides and I shot twice more. But I don't remember anything about those shots. I never even saw Rabin's back.”

Amir aimed for the spine and shot Rabin in the back. But to his surprise, Rabin didn't even flinch. So he fired again while being pounced on from all sides. But he didn't see his quarry, couldn't take aim and doesn't know if he actually hit anyone. Perhaps now he might understand why they shouted, "It's a blank. It's not real."

Chapter Eighteen: The Riot Backfires - Witnesses Emerge

On March 30, I was scheduled to speak at Hebrew University for a lecture organized by the Association of Foreign Students, an official student's organization belonging to the campus student council. However two left wing student groups, Meretz and the Labor Party-affiliated Ofek decided to sabotage the engagement. For days leading up to the lecture they tore down advertising posters and leaked disinformation to the media that I was a member of organized crime, didn't live in Israel, was sponsored by radical organizations and that I was a Holocaust denier. The final accusation was especially insulting: years earlier I discovered that a third of my family was wiped out in the Holocaust.

When the night of the lecture arrived, the saboteurs were ready. I managed to slip into the lecture hall by the skin of my teeth. The rioters in purple Meretz tee shirts blocked my way but not too much. It was more important that an obscure Labor Party Knesset Member attack me in front of the cameras.

After I was inside, the riot began in earnest.

About 150 people came to see me. Their entrance was blocked violently by about five protesters of the fifty who were there. The two leaders were in their early thirties, not typical students. They "fought" with student security men but as the organizer of the lecture, Brian Bunn later informed me, "Most of the security men wore Meretz shirts under their uniforms. They were there to promote the riot not prevent it."

Had the police arrived after a plate glass window was smashed and people, including one 75 year old woman,

were beaten, the staged riot could have been broken up in thirty seconds just by arresting the two instigators. But two campus security officers later informed me that the president of the university issued orders long before not to allow the audience into the lecture. And according to numerous people who called the police, the university refused to allow their squad cars to enter the campus grounds.

Journalists, however, were permitted entrance, supposedly to record my humiliation. But that was not to be. I logically explained what I would have said, presented evidence and a few of the reporters started listening. This was not what was intended. So two campus cops tried to put an end to it all by escorting me to a private meeting with the little Knesset member who greeted me for the cameras. I refused to budge and the reporters took notes.

Though most of them wrote the expected disinformation, a few, including the usually gutless *Jerusalem Post*, were balanced. And others, including *Yerushalayim* and *Vesti* published lengthy, favorable articles. Undoubtedly to the dismay of those who planned this riot to shut me up, my television appearances were dignified.

The result was a significant victory for truth. The most profound result of the national publicity which erupted around me was that witnesses came out of hiding, at least partially. Their testimony has so far proven believable and far-reaching. Consider some of the evidence that emerged because of a misbegotten plot to delegitimize my work.

1. Previous to the riots, I was interviewed on radio. A listener called the station announcer and asked him to act as an intermediary with me on behalf of his friend. The friend helped construct the stage for the rally where Rabin was assassinated. The crew constructed the stand with the usual security requirements. Shabak agents ordered the crew to dismantle metal detectors placed to secure the backstage

area. In short, he said, Amir or any other armed intruder, was allowed to enter the backstage area undetected. Would the friend meet with me? Maybe, if I promised that his identity would never be revealed. If I agreed, I could contact him through the radio announcer.

2. After the riots, my first data leak came from the north of the country. It concerned Yoram Rubin, Rabin's personal bodyguard. "I think this is very important," said the caller. "I know Yoram Rubin's family well. I've known Yoram since he was a baby in Acco. The family has a history that would have prevented Yoram from even joining the Shabak, let alone becoming the prime minister's closest bodyguard. The father treated his sons like a Gestapo chieftain. He worked for the government and was very secretive about everything, especially his work. The sons grew up under his abnormal discipline. One son, Gershon cracked after the family moved to Karmiel twenty years ago. He got badly hooked on hard drugs and stabbed his girlfriend eleven times. He got a life sentence for murder and died in prison, supposedly a suicide. The murder was in all the papers and it won't be impossible to confirm."

"So how does a guy like that become the Shabak's choice of guard for Rabin? Do you know the kind of psychological and background tests they do before they'll induct you? I do. Yoram would never have passed. Something is really wrong here."

3. S. lives on a moshav and had a scary experience just because he noticed something in the newspapers. He had saved the papers of early November 1995, as did many people for historical reasons. Included in the newspapers were the photos of Amir reconstructing the assassination. Just over a month later, the Kempler video of the murder was announced and the papers printed half page, photo stills of Amir at the moment of shooting taken from the film.

S. accidentally compared the photos of Amir reconstructing the assassination, on the 16th of November, just two weeks after it occurred. He was astounded. While reconstructing the murder, Amir shot the weapon with his right hand. Not surprising since he is right-handed. But in the Kempler film stills, "Amir" shoots with his left hand extended. And there is absolutely no mistaking it.

And there was more. Amir during the reconstruction had unkempt, bushy sideburns to the middle of his ears. The "Amir" of the Kempler film stills had squared sideburns stopping near the top of his ear.

Deeply disturbed, he took the photos to two Jerusalem newspapers. They confirmed his suspicions and more. The possibility of one photo being a reversed negative was eliminated. A reverse view would not alter the position of the shooting arm, it would still be left handed. Further, the profile of Amir without earlocks does not resemble Amir's side view in other photos.

The newspaper editors would not publish the photos and warned him about showing them to anyone else. This was followed by threatening anonymous phone calls to his home.

The information proved accurate. In the near future I discovered the stills were tampered with in other ways and that the Shamgar Commission knew about the tampering.

Anyone who so desires may retrieve these photos from the archives of Israel's newspapers. The evidence cannot be hidden nor can its conclusion; someone else's picture was superimposed over that of Amir.

4. I was informed tersely and succinctly that Yoav Kuriel didn't commit suicide. Kuriel was the suspected Shabak

agent who died not long after Rabin. The cause of death was ruled suicide. His vital organs were removed from his body and he was buried in a closed funeral. Traffic at Hayarkon Junction was detoured for 90 minutes while the funeral took place. This was quite an honor for an unknown suicide victim and it led to numerous reporters trying their hand at connecting his death to the Rabin assassination, but all in vain.

In his last moment of defiance, Amir shouted to reporters covering his hearing, "Why don't you write about the body-guard they killed . . . The whole thing is rotten. If I said what I knew, the system would collapse." After that out-break or more to the point, after returning to closed Shabak rooms, Amir turned forever more into a model witness.

Maariv reporter David Ronen managed to acquire Kuriel's hospital death certificate. In an illegal exception, the cause of death is not listed on the document. Ronen also found his grave in a lonely corner of Hayarkon cemetery. His name is almost impossible to read. It is nearly an unmarked grave, hardly a hallmark of Jewish tradition.

The informant told me, "I saw Yoav Kuriel's body. I wasn't the only one. It had six or seven bullet holes in the chest. That's not how people commit suicide." He told me we might meet in the future. But he never called back.

Not a week later, Ronnie Schwartz called me from Kfar Saba. He told me a friend of the gravedigger who buried Kuriel told him that Kuriel had seven bullet holes in his chest. He added that he had a witness.

I met Schwartz and the witness, Avi Shekel in Tel Aviv. Both men were established and well respected businessmen. Shekel repeated the same story of the seven bullet holes in the chest and promised me that he would try to arrange a personal meeting between me and the gravedigger.

The meeting, it turned out, would have to be arranged by a close friend of the gravedigger's, Yehoshua Mittleman who lived in the orthodox city of Bnei Brak. Without adding unnecessary details, the intermediary informed me that yes, his friend handled Kuriel's body and not only were there seven bullet holes in the chest but other vital organs had been insulted. The gravedigger, I was told, "Is not a Zionist and he won't risk his life for the country. He saw what happens if you get the wrong people angry."

On May 17, I was given Yoav Kuriel's social security file. I called Ronen and he came to my home to examine it. "There it is," he said after a quick perusal. "He was employed by Israel Police at Sheikh Jarrah Headquarters. That's where the police intelligence branch is located."

Kuriel's was not the only suspicious "suicide" connected to the assassination. An American student at Bar Ilan University, D.S., also supposedly killed himself because he was "depressed" about Rabin's death.

A friend of his informed me, "He was close with Avishai Raviv. None of his friends bought the suicide story. He was shut up permanently."

5. Professor Arie Rosen-Tzvi was the Tel Aviv University law professor who was a member of the Shamgar Commission. He died of cancer not long after the commission's findings were released. I received a phone call from someone who knew him. The caller said he had important information but he could not repeat it over the phone. The next day we meet at my home.

The informant holds a most respected position in the educational field. He said, "I saw Arie the week he died. He told me he was keeping deep secrets in his heart about Rabin and could never reveal them. A few days later he

was dead. Cancer isn't a heart attack. You are bedridden in the final stages. He couldn't have died overnight from it."

The story was eerily reminiscent of another death connected to Rabin. At 8:45 on a warm, July morning in 1995, Rabin's deputy defense minister Motta Gur was found dead in his home. He had shot himself through the neck and had supposedly left a one line note saying he didn't want his family to suffer from his pain anymore. The note was never shown publicly. By 5:00 that evening, in unseemly haste, General Gur, the liberator of Jerusalem and a national hero was buried. The reason given by the media for the suicide was Gur's depression over his terminal cancer.

Just a few weeks before, Gur caused an uproar in the Knesset when, according to *Maariv* 15/6/95, "It's not that Gur did not merely condemn the settlers, he came to their defense. 'I must say I asked myself why we didn't settle the place years ago? In 1946, as youths, we founded thirteen kibbutzim the same way.' Gur's pronouncement led to hours of vigorous debate which almost resulted in several MK's being ejected from the forum."

Gur was opposing Rabin's "peace" process actively. He had recently visited Hebron and the nearby settlement of Barkai to encourage the settler movement. The settlers, in return, considered him their only friend left in Rabin's cabinet. And as Rabin's deputy in the Defense Ministry, he was privy to the kind of secrets those opposed to the "peace" process might find most useful.

But terminal cancer led to Gur taking his own life. Or did it? Not according to Gur's physician and the head of Ichilov Hospital's Oncology Department where he was being treated, Prof. Samario Chaitchik who told *Maariv*, "Two months ago we found a brain tumor. It was treated at Memorial Hospital in Manhattan. Seven weeks ago, Gur returned to Israel. He was greatly improved and his tumor com-

pletely disappeared, as did the side effects of his treatment. We saw him three days ago and he showed no signs of depression. He made an appointment to see us in ten days."

So much for the official version of Gur's suicide. His cancer was in remission and he had every reason to live. The night before his death he made another appointment, this time to be interviewed by television reporter Avi Bettleheim. Family and friends all expressed utter surprise at the death because Gur was not the suicidal kind.

I was immediately suspicious. How could he make appointments and plan suicide at the same time, I thought? Especially if there was no reason for the suicide in the first place. And who kills himself with a shot through the neck?

And why was he, a cabinet member, buried within eight hours, before a proper funeral could be arranged?

Like Rosen-Tzvi's cancer, Gur's was seemingly an excuse used by the murderers to cover their tracks . . . just five months before his boss, Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated.

Chapter Nineteen: Another Researcher at Last

In October '96, television *Channel Two* broadcast a report about people who deny the official version of the Rabin assassination. Though, the program was mostly devoted to my research, a few seconds were given to a researcher from Ramat Gan, Natan Gefen. After seeing the program, a local reporter visited Gefen. In early November, the Ramat Gan newspaper *Hamekoman* published a courageous interview with Gefen, who had been researching the cover-up of the Rabin murder for the past year. According to the article, "Gefen sat in most of the court discussions connected to the murder, met with numerous experts and is certain Yigal Amir had a partner in the murder . . . who is walking free." After a year of lonely investigation, I discovered, to my great delight, that I was not alone.

What follows are selections from the three page interview. I add that Gefen disagrees with my conclusion that Yigal Amir shot one blank bullet and that Rabin was actually murdered in his car on the way to Ichilov Hospital. However, we were in agreement about details of the Shabak cover-up, which I will comment on at the conclusion of his interview.

Ramat Gan Hamekoman (RGH): "Natan Gefen, what is your thesis based on?"

Gefen: "It's based on an accumulation of facts I read, collected and researched. Yigal Amir claimed in his first interrogation that he hadn't intended to kill Rabin, just wound him. Yet he shot hollow point bullets which do much more bodily harm than regular bullets. So he must have been lying. However, hollow point bullets have much less penetrating power and he must have been given advance information that Rabin wouldn't be wearing a bullet-

proof vest. My conclusion is that he had inside information. Also, hollow point bullets shatter and cannot be identified once they enter the body.”

RGH: “These aren't serious claims. Yigal Amir was caught; he shot three times and even reconstructed the event.”

Gefen: “Yigal Amir shot just once and then was pounced on by Rabin's bodyguards. The next shot was point blank at Rabin and Amir never got that close. Amir never touched Rabin physically.”

RGH: “How do you know that?”

Gefen: “From the film of the assassination and according to testimony given by police and Shabak officers.”

RGH: “Yet, in his reconstruction, Amir shot three times.”

Gefen: “His reconstruction wasn't accurate. He claimed that after he was held down by the security men, he got off two more shots. I don't believe him. After his gun was taken, the police and Shabak found eight bullets within. Amir claimed he loaded nine. Amir is hiding the facts.”

RGH: “Let's say you're right, then who shot the other bullets?”

Gefen: “The answer was smothered previously. I insist that Rabin's bodyguards had to have been arrested on the spot. We're talking about the murder of a prime minister not a break-in. The moment they weren't arrested, they could coordinate their testimony and leave the killer's identity in the hands of the Shabak.”

RGH: “So you claim that someone from the Shabak shot Rabin?”

Gefen: “Perhaps, or someone connected to the Shabak or maybe not.”

RGH: “In short, you are claiming there was a Shabak conspiracy?”

Gefen: “No. This was a conspiracy between Amir and a Shabak agent who succeeded in gaining the trust of Rabin's bodyguards who aided in the murder. In my opinion, someone took advantage of the pileup on Amir to shoot Rabin.”

RGH: “And who shot the bodyguard Yoram Rubin?”

Gefen: “I think it was staged because a third bullet was never found. The police criminal investigations laboratory found that the chemical composition of (Rubin's) bullet hole was different from the rest of Amir's bullets.”

RGH: “Amir was interrogated so often yet you say none of the interrogators succeeded in getting him to identify his partner in crime?”

Gefen: “I claim the Shabak ordered him not to reveal anything because the damage it would cause would be greater.”

RGH: “What interest did Amir have in agreeing?”

Gefen: “Perhaps they promised him an early release. Amir cooperated fully with the police, confessed and should have been permitted to see an attorney or visitors after a week. But Amir was held for over a month without seeing an outsider. Why? In my opinion, the time was needed to persuade him not to expose a partner connected to the Shabak.”

RGH: “When did you come to the conclusion that Amir had a partner?”

Gefen: “Right at the beginning of the events. After the murder, the Shabak acted most peculiarly. Usually, people under investigation try to hide their involvement. That's how the Shabak acted after the Bus 300 incident and the IDF during the Agranat Commission. The speed with which the Shabak took responsibility upon itself and initiated its own inquiry indicates they wanted to short-circuit an even bigger scandal. At the Shamar Commission, the Shabak tried to prove that they screwed up and that's unnatural. I felt there was something very wrong and I appealed to the State Comptroller and Attorney General to reopen the whole investigation. Neither answered me.”

RGH: “It seems more than a coincidence that your work appeared on television on the anniversary of the murder.”

Gefen: “I sought out the media because I knew someone could rub me out. So I sent faxes and letters to as many people as I could so I'd become too known to kill.”

RGH: “Don't you think your work hurts too many people?”

Gefen: “And the fact that because of Shabak pressure on Amir, a murderer is loose, doesn't? I want to explode the whole matter. There's no telling what the murderer could do if he isn't caught. And if he isn't caught, it is an invitation for the security services to try something again.”

I concluded that Gefen obviously had not seen the film of Rabin's back car door closing before he entered the vehicle. If he had, I'm sure he would have concluded that Rabin was shot in the car and not during the confusion of Amir's apprehension. We did agree that someone else shot Rabin and that the Rubin shooting was a red herring. However, based on the same assassination film that clearly shows Rabin unhurt after Amir's shot, I maintained that Amir shot a blank bullet. And though he intended to shoot Rabin, and

that makes him guilty of attempted murder, the real dirty work was carried out by someone else.

Those details aside, Gefen's research appeared serious and there was no doubting his bravery or ethical convictions. He deserved the appreciation of all honest Israelis. But I chose not to contact him, believing from the interview that he did not possess any evidence that I did not have.

In late March '97, Gefen read that I was to speak about the assassination at Hebrew University. He called me and we agreed to meet before the lecture. Good to his word, he arrived and was one of the few visitors who managed to dodge violent protesters and get into the lecture hall. However, there was no time to exchange information. That occurred the day after the lecture/riots when he, clearly impressed by the volume of national publicity left in the wake of the incident, insisted we meet. He said he had the smoking gun.

I wasn't sure what he meant but immediately understood the significance of the document he pulled out of his file cabinet. It was the initial surgeon's report on Rabin from Ichilov Hospital written just before the cover-up began and it reported that Rabin was shot in the chest from the front by a bullet which finally shattered his spine.

This was a smoking gun, though there are others. I was impressed with this discovery and his diligence. When the editor and a reporter from the Russian-language newspaper *Vesti* interviewed me after the Hebrew University staged riot, I recommended that they meet with Gefen. They did so and decided that a joint interview with me would make a fine, and very long article. The following is Gefen's interview for the piece, published in May '97.

Vesti: "When did you begin your investigation of the Rabin murder?"

Gefen: “On the very night of the assassination I thought it was incredible that the murderer had such an easy time of it. I couldn't understand why Rabin's bodyguards let him down, so as a first step, I decided to record the television coverage of the assassination night. Other questions quickly followed.”

Vesti: “Such as?”

Gefen: “Why did Rabin's wife arrive so late at the hospital? Why wasn't the hospital prepared for Rabin in light of the fact that his car had a mobile radio in it? Where was Rabin's car for so long if it only takes two minutes to drive to Ichilov?”

Vesti: “The Shamgar Commission found no wrongdoing, just negligence, by the bodyguards and the lawyers allowed to see the secret sections of its findings say they reveal nothing but security procedures.”

Gefen: “Let me ask you a question. Why was the first investigation of the assassination undertaken by Shabak officials? They shouldn't have been investigating, they should have been investigated. And why didn't anybody charged with getting to the truth at least investigate the issue of whether Amir acted alone or not and if not, who was behind him? My duty is to ask questions, not necessarily to answer them. Do you have any answers?”

Vesti: “No. Do you? What are your conclusions?”

Gefen: “Yigal Amir didn't act alone. The fatal shot came from a second person and it was through the chest, while Amir shot at the back. The real murderer is walking free. The judges at Amir's trial concluded that Rabin was shot twice. I say he was shot three times, the fatal shot coming from the front. On the night of the murder, Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Ichilov Hospital's director Gabi

Barabash both announced that Rabin was shot in the chest from the front and that he suffered a spinal injury. Both men are doctors who were in the operating room and saw Rabin's body. It's not possible they were mistaken.”

Vesti: “Where is the bullet that shot Yoram Rubin?”

Gefen: “I am convinced Rubin's wound was staged. The bullet was never found and the police materials expert, Baruch Gladstein testified that the bullet which made the hole in his clothing was of a different metallic composition than was found in Amir's other bullets. He also concluded that one bullet which passed through Rabin's clothing was shot point blank. If you look at the Kempler film, you see that Amir had no possibility of shooting point blank.”

Vesti: “The film is of such poor quality that you can barely make out details.”

Gefen: “Come, let's look at the film. I'll show you, in slow motion, how it was doctored. Pay attention to Rabin's reaction after being shot. There are 24 frames per second and if you count frames you can accurately time events. Notice Rabin is shot and then turns his head toward the gunshot. Do you know how long it takes the average healthy person to physically react to shock or pain; 3/4 of a second or 18 frames. And Rabin was no James Bond, he was 72 and in terrible shape. How long did it take Rabin to react, count the frames, 0.2 seconds. More than half a second was chopped from this part of the film. Now examine the surgeon's report. It reports that Rabin was shot through the chest and spine. Dr. Barabash reports on television soon after that Rabin was given 8 units of blood. That means he was bleeding profusely. So where was it? No blood was found on the pavement where he was supposedly shot.”

*Gefen understated his case. When I later read the full surgeon's report, I discovered that, according to Dr. Gutman, **Rabin was given 21 units of blood.** He was thus, bleeding far more profusely than Gefen imagined at the time.*

Vesti: "I don't see anything strange about that. The onset of bleeding can be delayed. The bleeding must have been profuse after he was put in the car."

Gefen: "Not so. When a person is shot fatally, he is lain on the ground and covered with a blanket to prevent more blood loss. There was no way there would be no blood on the pavement. None showed up in the car."

That is, for all we know. Rabin's car was apparently, not examined after the assassination. Not once in the Shamgar findings or the protocols of the Amir trial is there mention of an examination of the car, or its back seat. This was no simple oversight. I am certain someone in the police must have tested the back seat and whoever he is, he was never called to testify, nor did he volunteer to do so.

Vesti: "Who gave you the surgeon's report?"

Gefen: "Last November the local Ramat Gan newspaper did a story about my research. I copied the article and distributed it throughout Ichilov Hospital. The strategy paid off. Someone faxed me the report anonymously. Immediately after, I sent a copy to the State Comptroller's Office and requested that it reopen an investigation into the Rabin murder. They replied that there already was an official investigation and it would be pointless to open another one."

Vesti: "Why is Amir keeping quiet? Doesn't he know someone else shot Rabin?"

Gefen: “He must know. Amir was arrested and not permitted visitors for a month. Why, if he was cooperating with investigators? Noam Freidman, who shot seven people in Hebron, cooperated and was allowed to see a lawyer the next day. It took the Shabak a month to persuade Amir to cooperate. And did he ever, after that! I sat in most of the sessions of his trial and every time his lawyers made a strong point in his defense, it was he who cut them off, shouting, ‘I killed him. I did it by myself.’ It was obvious overplay by Amir. But it doesn't matter what he says. I have documents that disprove him and that are strong enough to warrant opening a new investigation of the assassination. But the government will never let that happen.”

Chapter Twenty: The Gun

Immediately after the shooting, a witness, Noam Kedem told Reuters, "I heard like four, five shots then I saw Rabin collapse." He was one of several witnesses, including policeman Yossi Smadja, who heard five shots. Rabin, according to this account, didn't collapse until after the fourth or fifth shot.

Re-interviewed by *Hatikshoret Magazine* in May '97, Kedem added another vignette; "I saw a gun clip on the ground. I kicked it towards all the bodyguards." It's possible that amidst all the hubbub, a policeman or bodyguard lost a clip. But there's another possibility. *Maariv* reporter Boaz Gaon, who phoned me after reading the *Hatikshoret* piece, reacted: "It's a strange story. It sounds like there could have been a second gun involved."

This is the thesis of researcher Natan Gefen and a theory presented to the court at Amir's trial by his attorney Gabi Shahaar. In short, Amir shot his blank and the real murderer took advantage of the chaos after to shoot Rabin.

The thesis is contradicted by the disturbing account of Yevgeny Furman, an outpatient at Ichilov Hospital who told a *Reuters'* reporter that he saw Rabin in the emergency room; his eyes were closed and he was bleeding from the back and chest. If there was a frontal chest wound, Amir didn't cause it because he did not shoot from the front. On the other hand, because the chest wound left no bullet hole in Rabin's clothing, it couldn't have occurred in the chaos of the Kings of Israel Square parking lot.

Furman's testimony combined with that of Drs. Barabash, Gutman, Sneh and the unnamed pathologist revealed in a deposition to the Supreme Court who told a witness Rabin

was shot three times, is powerful proof that a second gun killed Rabin. But if so, how do we explain the fact that the two bullets pulled out of Rabin's body matched Amir's gun in ballistics test?

We look for the answer first in the Israel Police Ballistics Laboratory report prepared by ballistics expert Bernard Shechter. He was given a veritable arsenal of ammunition and weaponry to test beginning with Amir's gun. He complained that he should have been given the gun with a bullet still in the chamber, as is standard procedure. He reported that Amir's gun contained eight bullets. "Four were regular bullets, four were Silver-Tip hollow points."

Rabin was supposedly killed by two hollow points and Ruben shot by a regular bullet. According to the conclusions of the Shamgar Commission, first Amir shot a hollow point at Rabin, a regular bullet at Ruben and another hollow point at Rabin. At Amir's trial Shechter testified that, "The first two bullets loaded were hollow points, followed by a regular bullet." Amir objected to Shechter's tests, insisting that he got the order wrong.

Perhaps ballistics testing is not infallible in this area. However, there was no easy escape for the conspirators in another area of testing. Silver-Tip hollow points are often manufactured with a small metal pellet in the tip, which significantly increases damage to the body. Amir testified that he used the most powerful bullets he had available, so two should have been found in Rabin's body. Consider Bernard Shechter's testimony at the Amir trial on 3/3/96.

Defense: "You reported that there were no pellets. Where did you request examination for the balls?"

Shechter: "In the X-rays. I asked that they be examined to find the pellets in the body. I don't recall precisely when I

made the request but I asked five times after I saw the ammunition and saw the pellet in four other bullets. So, I requested that the pathologist Dr. Hiss, please check the X-ray and perhaps find the pellet. He said he checked and checked and didn't find it.”

The next day, Dr. Hiss testified about the missing pellets, "Other than the two bullets I removed from the body of the deceased, there were no other foreign particles." Thus, Amir did not use the most damaging bullets at his disposal.

And now the official line becomes downright implausible. Shortly after Amir was arrested, the police raided his parents' home looking for weapons and ammunition. They left empty handed. Two days later, the Shabak conducted its own search and came up with enough materiel to supply a small militia. It was found in an attic above Yigal's brother Hagai's room.

Hagai was accused and later convicted of hollowing out the bullets that killed Rabin. He received a light, seven year sentence based on his testimony that he had no idea his brother intended to murder anyone with the bullets . . . as if there is any other good reason for doctoring the ammunition.

Other researchers have been most intrigued by the fact that Shechter found two blank bullets in Hagai's arsenal and a silencer. I am more perplexed by all the rest. Here is a partial list of bullets from Hagai's armory sent to Shechter to test:

- 5 Silver-Tip (hollow point) bullets manufactured by Winchester.
- A package of 380 Winchester Automatic Super-X bullets.

- Two bullets found in Rabin's body were Silver-Tip (hollow points) manufactured by Winchester.

Which brings us to the confusion: if Hagai Amir had hundreds of factory-made hollow point bullets in his attic, why would he need to hollow out his brother's bullets? The answer is *he didn't*. The bullets shot at Rabin were already hollowed out by Winchester. The power of these bullets are commonly enhanced by the addition of a small metal pellet inserted into the tip. These were not found in Rabin's body.

To sidestep these problems, the official version has Hagai Amir further hollowing out manufactured hollow points and in doing so, removing the small metal ball. Now why would he do such a thing? Winchester doesn't need his help to beef up its bullets and by removing the metal ball, he achieved the opposite effect.

Dr. Hiss only adds to the confusion when, in the same session, he testifies that the second bullet which hit Rabin was shot horizontally. Amir backed him up later when he testified that he never lowered his gun. But the Shamgar Commission concluded that Amir shot Rabin from above the second time while he was prone on the ground. Until Yoram Rubin renounced all of his previous testimony about how he was shot, the state's case rested, for much of the trial, on the peculiar testimony of police officer Yisrael Gabai who had quite a tale to tell.

Defense: “Do you recall testifying that you saw the defendant holding his gun at a 45 degree angle?”

Gabai: “I recall. I don't recall giving a statement to the police to the same effect. I don't know why I didn't tell this to the police.”

Defense: “How come no other policeman said the same thing about the angle?”

Gabai: “Ask them.”

Defense: “How can it be that after three months yours is the only testimony in court recalling the defendant holding the gun at a 45 degree angle?”

Gabai: “I told what I saw. As for the other policemen, ask them.”

Defense: “You meant, 45 degrees from the ground.”

Gabai: “Yes. While he held the gun in that position, no one was on top of him yet. While I was running at him, I saw the defendant standing with the gun pointed at 45 degrees towards the ground. I don't know how many people were beside the prime minister but not one jumped on him, though they were only a meter's distance from him.”

Defense: “So you're saying the gun held by the defendant was pointed to the ground?”

Gabai: “True.”

So ends part one of Gabai's testimony. In contradiction of a dozen or so witnesses who saw Amir pounced on immediately after the first shot, Gabai insists no one touched him and he stood alone shooting down on the fallen Rabin and Rubin. If believed, Gabai is the only eye-witness to the murder who saw things this way. But there were more problems with his testimony than solutions, the first and most obvious being, why didn't the bodyguards do their duty vis a vis Amir? So, the court eventually rejected Gabai's testimony that an unimpeded Amir shot down and accepted Rubin's newfound version that Amir, in fact, did shoot horizontally.

Now to Act Two of Officer Gabai's illuminating testimony.

Defense: “You told the court that you were ordered to look for bullet cartridges.”

Gabai: “Correct. I found a 9mm cartridge but the area commander told me to look for 22 caliber cartridges.”

Defense: “You saw the gun before you went looking for the cartridges.”

Gabai: “As soon as the defendant was down, the gun was taken by an anti-terror officer. I saw the gun.”

He then testified that the gun was taken by a police officer of anti-terror unit. This will be significant shortly.

Defense: “But you didn't get a close look at the gun.”

Gabai: “Before I found the cartridge, I could tell what kind of a gun it was.”

Defense: “And you couldn't tell what kind of cartridge.”

Gabai: “I asked the area commander why on earth he told me to look for a 22 caliber cartridge.”

Defense: “And the cartridge you found was right beside the prime minister's car.”

Gabai: “Correct.”

Defense: “And it had to be from the gun that shot the prime minister.”

Gabai: “I didn't know then. I found a cartridge and I kept it.”

Defense: “So why didn't you ask the area commander why you're looking for a 22 caliber if you already found a different gauge?”

Gabai: “No. No, I didn't see the gun and I didn't know what gauge it was. I heard three shots and I didn't know if the bodyguards or police shot them. I thought the actual gun the prime minister was shot with was a 22 caliber and I understood this from the area commander.”

Quite a quick about-turn. Gabai first saw the gun and then he didn't. He first thought the bullets must be 9mm and then he didn't. Clearly if the area commander ordered him to look for a 22 caliber bullet at that moment, there must have been a good reason. But the defense pursued it and failed to extract it from Gabai. Exasperated, Amir's attorney tried a new line of questioning but inexplicably failed to properly follow up.

Defense: “Did you ask the area commander if you should also look for a 22 caliber gun?”

Gabai: “I didn't ask.”

Defense: “Were you forewarned that there was suspicion of trouble at the rally.”

Gabai: “Yes, but from Arabs, not an attack on the prime minister from one of the crowd.”

Defense: “You didn't speak about potential suspects in the crowd.”

Gabai: “No.”

Quite a police force! Amir was told at the rally by a member of Likud youth that word was out that Itamar Ben

Gvir, a well-publicized enemy of Rabin, had vowed to kill him that evening. The Likud youth told Amir that he had already reported the threat to the police. So why wasn't this death threat from a serious and dangerous enemy of Rabin's taken in correct perspective by the police? Why wasn't Gabaï, and presumably all other officers, forewarned to look for a potential assassin from the crowd and to apprehend Ben Gvir on the spot?

Amir's attorney attempted to draw the answer out of police officer Yoav Gazit and received a remarkable piece of testimony that was totally ignored after.

Defense: "When you interrogated the defendant on 3/12, the name Itamar Ben Gvir came up."

Gazit: "We know who he is. He has no connection to the incident. Yigal connected him to the incident but later recanted. He gave all kinds of theories to the Shabak . . . He said that Avishai Raviv passed on blank bullets to Itamar Ben Gvir and that it was done in coordination with the Shabak . . ."

Defense: "We have a report that the Shabak was responsible for the (police) investigation. Do you know why?"

Gazit: "No idea but the Shabak was the dominant factor at certain points in the investigation."

Defense: "Why did the Shabak receive responsibility for the investigation?"

Gazit: "I'm not authorized to tell you . . ."

Defense: "How did you feel about the Shabak's role?"

Gazit: "I didn't appreciate it."

Amir, in fact, almost never theorized in all his testimony. His statement that Avishai Raviv passed blank bullets to Ben Gvir under instructions from the Shabak is an extremely rare glimpse into what secrets Amir may be holding onto. It is the first and only time that he connects Raviv, the Shabak, a potential assassin and blank bullets together. Amir, however momentarily, believed that a second "assassin," already reported to the police was at the rally carrying a gun loaded with blanks supplied by Avishai Raviv. Were these the 9mm cartridges Gazit was told to look for?

The court did not allow exploration of such "side" issues as the area commander's orders to find 22 caliber cartridges because Bernard Shechter testified that the bullets pulled out of Rabin's body by the pathologist Dr. Hiss ballistically matched Amir's gun. The problem with this assumption is that Hiss had no idea what happened to the bullets after he put them in a safe. He admitted to the court. "A policeman took the bullets I removed from Rabin and transferred them to the police laboratory the next day. I don't know his name and I don't recall what he looked like, but they were transferred."

The aptly named Dr. Hiss testified that the bullets were given to a policeman. But Yoram Rubin, Rabin's body-guard, testified that, "The bullets and clothes were taken by Yuval Schwartz, a friend of mine from work." Straight to the point, Rubin said the bullets were taken by a Shabak agent.

So which was it, a policeman according to Dr. Hiss or a Shabak agent, according to Rubin?

In fact, there are no records to properly explain how the bullets got from the safe to the police laboratory. The chain of evidence was broken and there was no proof that the bullets tested were the same bullets Hiss said he removed from Rabin's body. And there is yet another unsolvable

difficulty. Dr. Kluger also testified that he removed the bullets from Rabin. Again, both doctors can't be right.

If the reader thinks the testimony regarding who took the bullets to the police laboratory is contradictory, consider the fate of the gun itself. We begin with the lengthy testimony of Police Supervisor Yamin Yitzhak, head of the anti-terrorism unit at the rally.

Yitzhak: "I was coming down the stairs behind the stage. I was two or three steps from the bottom when I heard three shots in a row. I ran quickly down . . . I saw a guy in a blue shirt holding a black gun and I jumped on him. Seconds passed between the shots and when I apprehended the guy. I hit him in his hand, pulled his hair and wrestled him to the ground. Then others joined in. The gun was still in his hand."

Court: "From the moment of physical contact, there were no other shots?"

Yitzhak: "After then, no. The gun was cocked, the clip was inside. I grabbed the defendant's right hand, knowing the hammer of the gun was cocked. I twisted his hand and took the gun from him quickly. Someone from the service (Shabak) arrived and asked me for the gun, I refused to hand it over, and a give-me-the-gun war erupted. I was holding on to the gun while my thumb was blocking the hammer. The Shabak agent insisted I give him the gun and I said no, because it wasn't disarmed. I was surrounded by people and I shouted at them to cuff him (Amir) . . . After he was taken away, the Shabak guy persisted in harassing me. I went looking for the area commander and asked him to get this guy off my back. He was a Shabak agent but I don't know his name. All the while, he was trying to get the gun. After the defendant was pinned to the wall, I showed the gun to the area commander. I took it aside to check it. I removed the bullet from the chamber and it fell to the ground where I

couldn't see it. I asked for a nylon bag, put the gun and clip in it and shoved it into the front of my pants. After a search of the area was organized, I gave the gun to the investigations officer, Deputy Inspector Naftali.”

Defense: “How far away from the defendant were you when you heard the shots?”

Yitzhak: “About from here to the defense table (3 meters).”

Defense: “And the defendant was still standing when you got to him.”

Yitzhak: “He was still standing. There was someone beside him wearing a grey shirt or jacket.”

At this point, Yigal Amir had had enough. He cross-examined Yitzhak with vigor. He held out his right hand as if a gun was in it and asked Yitzhak to demonstrate how he took the gun from him. The demonstration was different than his testimony. Instead of pulling his hair, he knocked Amir in the nape with his right hand and grabbed the gun with his left. He justified the awkward position by explaining that he was ambidextrous. Amir burst out in anger . . .

Amir: “You say you took the gun from me. I say it fell on the ground and I heard it as it landed.”

Yitzhak: “I'm positive I took it.”

Amir (to the court): “There were two guards accompanying the prime minister. And you say they did not try to apprehend me until you ran all the way from the steps. That sounds weird.”

Yitzhak: “I think the distance between the place the bodyguards were and where I was, I was on the way down the steps and the distance was reduced, I just remember there

were other people there, I took the gun from you, for sure. I punched you, for sure. I know what I did. Maybe there were other people with me. They came; it was a matter of seconds, no, less. If someone else was there, he neglected to take the weapon. I did that. I didn't see the prime minister but I was really close to him. Really close.”

Third year law student Amir had succeeded in totally rattling Yitzhak. Now he closed in for the kill.

Amir: “Maybe you picked it up off the ground and thought you took it from me?”

Yitzhak: “No.”

Amir: “People jumped on me, then there were two shots. Lots of people jumped at the same time. I dropped the gun so they wouldn't shoot me. I heard the sound of it hitting the ground.”

Yitzhak: “No. I can tell you definitely that first I heard three shots and in a matter of seconds, after the three shots, I got to you, dropped you on the ground and took your gun.”

Defense: “You say you did what you did but maybe he really did release the gun first.”

Yitzhak: “I'll say it again, from the moment I saw the guy, it was seconds until I took the gun from him.”

Now what is going on here? Supervisor Yitzhak is a high ranking officer and he insists he took Amir's gun from his hand. And he recalls the moment in great detail including in his testimony the fact that he placed his thumb between the hammer and cartridge, disarmed the gun and gave it to Officer Naftali. And while all this was going on, one Shabak agent was desperately trying to get him to hand the gun over to him.

Could he have been lying? He had better have been for the state's sake because he was insisting that he ran from three meter's distance, a matter of seconds, and Amir was still on his feet. In direct contradiction to all previous testimony, including Amir's, he said Amir shot three times without any interference from Rabin's bodyguards whatsoever. And he insisted that the gun he wrestled from Amir was the gun that did the shooting. So why would the Shabak be so desperate to keep it out of the hands of the police? The answer, if Yitzhak was telling the truth, is that the honest police examiners were going to discover, as they did, that Amir shot only once and that the bullets in Rabin's body didn't match this gun.

Now we will try and work out if Yitzhak was telling the truth according to other witnesses.

- Shabak officer Adi Azulai related in his police statement of the night of the murder that he saw the gun fall, that HE found the gun on the ground, that there was a bullet in the chamber and that a police officer took it from him.
- Police unit officer Avi Cohen reported, the same night, that he saw the gun fall as Amir was pounced on.
- An unnamed Police officer from the Yarkon district headquarters reported, the same night, that he also saw the gun fall.
- Officer Yisrael Gabai of the Yarkon district headquarters, testified at Amir's trial that he saw Yamin Yitzhak take the gun from Amir's hand.
- Deputy Inspector Naftali testified that other policemen told him they took the gun from Amir. In the same session, he added the enticing fact that a watch and pair of glasses were found on the ground at the murder scene and their owners have never been found.
- Police Officer Yisrael Gabai testified that he saw the gun taken from Amir's hand.

- Shabak agent "Shin" (Sh) testified that agent Bet (B) Benny Lahav, a high ranking Shabak official, demanded the gun from Yamin Yitzhak.
- Shabak agent "Aleph" (A) testified that he saw the argument between "Bet," Lahav and the policeman holding the gun. Lahav wanted the gun but the policeman wouldn't give it to him. Lahav examined the gun, checked the bullets and returned it to the policeman.
- Police officer Avi Yahav testified that he saw a policeman holding the gun, saying it was Amir's.
- Police officer Efron Moshe testified that the gun was on the ground and the police picked it up.
- Police officer Avraham Cohen initially testified that the gun was forced out of Amir's hand, then he retracted his words, testifying that Amir dropped the gun. He concluded that Deputy Inspector Naftali eventually got possession of it.

There you have it. Two Shabak officers backed Yamin Yitzhak's testimony about fighting over the gun with a high ranking Shabak official. Four policemen testified that either Yitzhak or another police officer wrestled the gun out of Amir's hand. On the other hand, one Shabak agent claimed he found the gun on the ground and three policemen testified that the gun fell to the ground.

So who are you going to believe? All of them if there was a second gun. Those few researchers who have examined the evidence closely are divided over when the fatal bullets were shot. Those who believe Rabin was murdered in his car or at the hospital point to the car door closing before anyone was supposed to be inside, the unexplainably long ride to the hospital, the police lab tests proving there were two point blank or near point blank shots at the back, the account of Yevgeny Furman to *Reuters* that he saw Rabin in the emergency room of Ichilov with a chest wound, and the doctors who reported a third, chest wound.

Those who insist he was shot at the parking lot of the rally stress the three shots heard by many people, and the ample, contradictory testimony of police and Shabak officers just reviewed which indicates to them the likelihood of a second gun at the scene of the murder. The truth may yet turn out to be a combination of both scenarios.

Chapter Twenty-One: The Third Shot at Rabin

The conspiracy to shoot Yitzhak Rabin is now proved. According to the Shamgar Commission Report, the testimony at the trial of Yigal Amir, and the Kempler film, the alleged assassin Yigal Amir shot Rabin twice in the back.

But what if Rabin had a third wound in the chest? That Amir could not have done from behind . . . And that is precisely the case.

The story of the discovery of the third, chest wound begins a month ago when a determined amateur researcher, Natan Gefen, showed me a copy of the last page of a report signed by Dr. Mordecai Gutman at 22:30 on Ichilov Hospital stationery. Of Rabin's wounds Dr. Gutman wrote, "Bullet wound in upper lung lobe of 2.5-3 cm. Exit wound in the direction of D5-6 with a shattering of the vertebrae."

The document was remarkable to say the least. For one thing, in no other source ever mentioned that Rabin's spinal cord was shattered. I called a friend, Dr. Kent Barshov for a better understanding of what Dr. Gutman wrote.

Dr. Barshov said, "What is being described is a shot to the chest which entered and exited the lung, shattering vertebrae numbers D5-6 in the upper back."

Could such a wound have been caused by a shot to the back? "Not likely. To do so, the bullet would have had to have entered the back, pierced the upper lobe of the lung, then returned to exit the lung before smashing into the backbone. Bullets have been known to take unexpected paths but on first consideration, this doesn't seem feasible."

I was totally stumped by the report because it contradicted the honest testimony of Chief Lieutenant Baruch Gladstein of the Israel Police Forensic and Materials Laboratory at the trial of Yigal Amir. After examining Rabin's suit and shirt, he determined that the prime minister was shot twice in the back from point blank and near point blank range. He would not have missed a bullet hole in the chest nor, after what he revealed would he likely have lied in court about it.

I found the solution on May 16 but before revealing it we'll jump ahead to May 17.

I referred Gefen to two journalists, Boaz Gaon of *Maariv* and Jay Bushinsky of *NBC*. Both took the document to Ichilov where hospital officials confirmed its veracity. However, they added, according to Bushinsky, a cautionary explanation that, "This is the last page of an eight page medical procedural report which was intended only for the perusal of Rabin's immediate family. Without understanding the first seven pages, the last page is out of context and meaningless."

Gutman's handwritten report was never released to anyone except Leah Rabin. Instead, a typed report signed by Drs. Gutman, Hausner and Kluger was released publicly two days after the assassination. Film director Merav Ktorza and her partner, cameraman Alon Eilat did the finest detective work of all Rabin assassination researchers. They succeeded in tracking down all eight pages of Dr. Gutman's report.

On May 17, Dr. Barshov and his wife Yael, a police medic with much experience dealing directly with bullet wounds joined me at Merav and Alon's home in Bet Shemesh for a professional reading of Dr. Gutman's report, the public procedural report, the pathologist's summation and the court testimony of the surgeon Dr. Kluger and the pathologist, Dr. Hiss.

The very first line of Dr. Gutman's report states that Rabin was brought into the emergency room with "no pulse or heartbeat and suffering from priapism." Dr. Barshov immediately explained, "Priapism means he had a severe injury to his nervous system."

The next day he faxed me a page from a medical report which read: "In the male, check for priapism (sustained erection of the penis), which, when present, is a characteristic sign of spinal cord injury." Yael noted, "To me, this is proof that the report is genuine. Considering the sensitivity of the nation at that moment, no doctor would have reported priapism unless he was being honest in his observations."

The report then describes procedures which succeeded in reviving Rabin. His pulse and heartbeat returned and he was rushed to the operating room. There, padding was removed and damage caused by a bullet hole from the right upper lung which shattered vertebrae D5-6 described, as well as a wound from the flank which passed through the spleen and lodged in the lower left lung. The latter wound caused little bleeding and was not fatal. A total of 8 units of blood were transfused during the operation on the wounds. The former wound to the chest and spinal cord ultimately was the cause of death. Despite Ichilov's later protest, there was nothing out of context in the final page of Dr. Gutman's report. He describes a chest wound whose path led to a shattered spinal cord.

The surgeon, Dr. Gutman signed his report at 22:30 of Nov.4. The pathologist, Dr. Hiss began work on Rabin's body approximately ninety minutes later. Then a most remarkable change took place; the priaspism, chest wound and shattered spinal cord disappeared. He concluded that, "There was no damage to the spinal cord." Both he and Dr. Kluger so testified at the trial of Yigal Amir in March, 1995.

As did the joint public report of Drs. Gutman, Hausner and Kluger two days later. Gone were the priapism and chest wound and the shattered vertebrae were altered not too discreetly. Vertebrae 5-6 became rib numbers 5 and 6. The new version of events had Rabin shot in the back, the bullet passing between ribs 5-6 and lodging in the upper lobe of the right lung.

So what happened between 11:30 and 1:00? The answer is the murder itself.

Now we go back to beginning of the mystery.

What to do about the contradiction between Chief Lieutenant Gladstein's report of two bullets through the back of Rabin's clothing and Dr. Gutman's description of a fatal chest wound?

On May 2, I received a visit from the researcher of this book, an energetic teenager, Yechiel Mann, who had previously e-mailed me that he had been gathering evidence since the very night of the assassination. He left me a videotape of Channel One's coverage of the assassination that he had had the foresight to record on the night of the murder. It was almost four hours long and I put it aside for the near future.

The next Friday evening, I received a visit from Zeev Barcella, the editor of the 200,000 circulation Russian-language paper *Vreyma* and a staff reporter Emma Sodnikov. Joining us, quite accidentally was a family friend a Russian born pharmacist, Assia Miller.

During the interview, I gave Zeev, Natan Gefen's phone number and described the document he had uncovered. Zeev related a relevant story:

"The morning after the assassination, a Russian-speaking operating room nurse called me and said, 'There's something wrong. The media isn't reporting Rabin's real wounds. His spine was shattered and they're saying it wasn't.' Ninety minutes later she called me back sounding terrified and told me, 'I didn't call you before. You never heard from me,' and then she put down the phone."

I decided to present Zeev with the most perplexing piece of evidence I had acquired. In one of the most bizarre episodes of the assassination night, while Rabin was being operated on, his aide Eitan Haber rifled through his pockets, pulling out whatever was inside. Among the items he recovered was a bloody song sheet Rabin had placed in his chest pocket. Within the bloodstain was a black, nearly perfectly round hole.

I had gone on television the previous October and claimed there was a bullet hole in the sheet of paper. Unfortunately for me, the sheet was folded in four and the hole was in only one section. The television reporter jumped on the error, claimed the hole was a bloodstain and I lost a lot of credibility.

But, as Assia noted, that hole was no bloodstain. Blood isn't black nor does it clot in near perfect circles the size of a bullet. Zeev guessed, "It looks like someone tried to burn a hole into the sheet, then thought better of it and stopped." Emma concurred, "That would explain the black color."

Bullet hole or not, the bloody song sheet more than merely indicated that Rabin was bleeding from the chest. Two weeks later Dr. Barshov explained, "It's just not probable that a back wound would be absorbed from paper in the chest pocket." So how did the blood get on the sheet?

On May 15, I received a remarkable document. It was an appeal submitted to the Supreme Court of Israel on 31/6/96.

Within, a taxi driver felt, as a good citizen, that he had to relay important testimony concerning the Rabin assassination. I add, the taxi driver sought no publicity, his name remains unknown to the public and people do not present evidence to the Supreme Court on a lark. I further add, the conclusions of the Supreme Court's session regarding the following testimony has never been released to the public. Included in the request to submit new evidence are the following passages:

Preliminary: According to the declaration of the witness, the prime minister was shot by a third bullet of a different caliber from the other two bullets.

I, T (full name hidden because the witness fears retaliation) declare the following to be truthful.

On 27/3/96 the verdict in the trial of Yigal Amir was read.

I am a taxi driver and at the time the verdict was announced over the radio, I was driving a tanned, passenger, about 50 years old with silver-rimmed glasses from Yaffa to Ichilov Hospital in Tel Aviv.

After hearing the Amir verdict, the passenger began a conversation with me. He said Yigal Amir was right and according to the facts he couldn't have killed the prime minister even if he wanted to.

I asked the passenger what he meant and he said one bullet was shot from less than 20 cm away; the other, even closer, and a third bullet of a different caliber was shot point blank.

I told him those facts weren't published anywhere and that I didn't believe him. At this point the passenger showed me his identity card which read that he was a pathologist. I have forgotten his name but it might be Peretz. (In Hebrew Peretz and Hiss contain three similar looking letters, BC.)

I was surprised to see he was a pathologist and then he told me he examined Rabin's body on the night of the murder.

I said that on the night of the murder, another pathologist announced on television that Rabin was shot by two bullets. I asked him if it's possible that after the announcement someone could have got to the operating room and shot Rabin again. The passenger didn't answer me but he smiled. I asked him if he was certain there were three bullets and he replied he examined Rabin's body and found three entrance wounds.

In the course of the journey, the passenger told me that there was another dead body in the hospital that night and that according to his clothing and other signs he was positive it was of a bodyguard from the event that night. He told me that the government wasn't telling the whole story. He added that there was something about the prime minister's clothes they weren't telling either but he didn't elaborate.

That is my testimony and it is the truth.

On May 14, I was reading the protocols of Yigal Amir's trial and was startled by the testimony of Rabin's bodyguard Yoram Rubin. While Rabin was in the operating room, his driver Menachem Damti rushed up to the "wounded" bodyguard Yoram Rubin and took his gun from him. Rubin testified that, "I gave it to him because I wasn't myself and I was worried that someone from the minorities would take it." "Minorities" is a euphemism for Arabs and one would not expect many Arabs to be admitted to the area where the Prime Minister and his bodyguard were situated. I couldn't understand why Rubin handed his gun to Damti, nor what he needed it for at that moment. Rubin's gun is never mentioned again in the protocols.

On May 15, I finally watched Yechial's videotape of Channel One's coverage of the assassination night. At about

11:30, the director of Ichilov Hospital, Dr. Gabi Barabash announced the cause of Rabin's death: "The prime minister arrived at the hospital without pulse or heartbeat. He was clinically dead. We succeeded in reviving him and transfused 21 units of blood but the wounds were too severe and he succumbed to them."

"What were the wounds?" asked the television reporter Chaim Yavin.

"There was a wound to the spleen and a gaping hole in the chest leading to the backbone. The first bullet was not necessarily fatal. The other bullet tore apart vessels leading to the heart and shattered his spinal cord . . . The Prime Minister died of spinal shock."

At 12:45, Health Minister Ephraim Sneh appeared on television and pronounced the cause of Rabin's death. He prefaced the announcement with the words, "As a result of incitement, Prime Minister Rabin died tonight . . . He took three bullets, one in the chest, one in the stomach and one in the spine."

At 11:30, the director general of Ichilov Hospital announced that Rabin was shot twice. Barely an hour later, the Minister of Health, surely in an informed, official capacity announced a third bullet. But both are in agreement on two essential facts: Rabin was shot in the chest and his spinal cord was shattered. These facts were never again mentioned. By the next day and henceforth, the official story was that Yigal Amir shot Rabin in the back twice injuring his flank, waist, diaphragm and lungs. But never, not in the Shamgar Report nor at Amir's trial is there a word about a chest wound or shattered spine . . . because if those were the wounds, Amir would have had to have shot from the front and Rabin would have collapsed on the spot from the severed nerves. The Kempler film shows Amir shooting from behind and Rabin continuing to walk after the shot.

I sat there thinking. Over and over I considered that Yigal Amir shot from behind. He could not have caused the chest wound. But what of Chief Lieutenant Gladstein's testimony that Rabin's clothing bore the holes of only two shots, neither from the front?

Direct evidence of a third shot now came from the health minister, the director general of Ichilov Hospital, testimony to the Supreme Court, from Dr. Gutman's signed report, and from the nurse who called Zeev Barcella. That was overwhelming. There had to have been a third shot from the front. But how?

Then it hit me. I called Alon Eilat and said, "Eureka. (Cliche or not, I really quoted Archimedes). I know how it happened."

He rushed over and looked at the filmed testimony of Sneh and Barabash for the first time. He said in reaction, "You can't get higher level testimony than that. There had to have been a chest wound."

"So," I asked, "What about Gladstein's evidence based on two bullets in the back of Rabin's suit?"

Alon thought hard and finally gave up.

I said, "The only possibility is that Rabin wasn't wearing his clothes when he was shot in the chest. It had to have been done in the hospital."

We went over the evidence and came up with the most likely scenario.

Rabin arrived alive at the hospital. He took two point blank shots in the back during the car ride to Ichilov and somehow survived them. When the doctors revived him, the

conspirators panicked and used one of their guns to finish him off with a bullet through the chest which shattered his spine.

It was at this point that the cover-up began. The conspirators realized the fatal flaw in the final shot. Rabin wasn't wearing his clothes and there was no hole in the front of his suit or shirt. So they rifled through his pockets, found the song sheet and tried to burn a bullet hole through it, probably with a cigarette. Quickly, they realized how futile that was and abandoned the idea. There was no believable way to add a third shot to the clothes or their contents.

Instead, they threatened the doctors and staff to lie. One can only imagine the brutal threats. We had a hint of them in May 1995 when the news magazine *Zman Tel Aviv* reported that everyone on duty at Ichilov saving Rabin, seventeen people, received anonymous death threats by mail. The first to be threatened that night was the pathologist and taxi passenger Dr. Hiss. By 1 AM, he got rid of the truthful conclusions of Drs. Gutman, Sneh and Barabash and invented a whole new story deleting the chest and spinal wounds. And from that point on, the cover-up continued. Murder threats from people who have nothing to lose can keep a lot of people quiet, even and especially cabinet ministers.

Chapter Twenty-Two: Miscellaneous Mysteries

After over 18 months of research, the proof of a conspiracy to murder Yitzhak Rabin seemed nearly complete. A few loose ends would have to be tied and then the case would close like a finely wrapped gift. I sent my researcher, Yechiel Mann to the national newspaper archive, *Beit Ariellah* to find citations for two bothersome mysteries. The first assignment was to find an article that I was repeatedly told appeared in *Maariv* two months after the murder. In it, the reporter provides proof in the form of three letters between the police and Shabak that Yigal Amir was arrested on June 27/95 on suspicion of planning Rabin's murder and released on July 1 on the orders of the Shabak.

The second assignment was especially important; I had previously written that the Chief Surgeon of Ichilov, Dr. Yehuda Skornik had said that based on gunpowder traces found in Rabin's wounds, and the shape of the wounds themselves, Rabin was shot point blank. I had forgotten where I read the information but it had appeared around May 3/95 just prior to Amir's appeal.

The trip to the archives was a flop. Yechiel found likely references and when he opened the newspapers to find the stories, they had been cut out.

He had found an article on the doctors of Ichilov ripped in two; one half was readable, while the half with information on Dr. Skornik was missing.

The next week, he tried again. This time he was unexplainably met by a woman in her twenties who had a file on the assassination ready for him to look at. She explained that

she was doing research on the subject but could not explain how she knew he was also there to do just that.

The mystery lady provided some useful peripheral information but the hard data on Skornik could not be found because his file had seemingly been erased from the computer. The Chief Surgeon of Ichilov no longer existed in Bet Ariella's hard drive. Not a quote, even regarding injuries from traffic accidents, was listed.

So my researcher went investigating, free style. He left the archives with photocopies of articles supplied by the helpful woman and a few juicy finds of his own.

These articles were unwelcome. Just when I thought I was finally approaching something resembling an airtight scenario, new mysteries emerged which would require plausible explanations . . . perhaps in the follow-up book. I had to admit, the assassination was too complicated to be solved completely and new information just wouldn't stop coming in.

Included in the latest newspaper discoveries are the following questions:

What does Dr. Yehuda Skornik know and why isn't he telling?

As Chief Surgeon of Ichilov Hospital, Dr. Skornik was not only privy to Rabin's medical records but was obliged to read every word written by his surgeons about their treatment of him on his final night alive. Yet he did not testify at the Shamgar Commission nor at Amir's trial. Somewhere, I am convinced, a statement by him regarding Rabin's wounds once appeared in the press.

Yechiel called Ichilov Hospital several times to speak to Dr. Skornik. His calls were totally screened by his secretary

who would not allow any call through because, "Dr. Skornik is a very busy man."

Why all the secrecy?

Readers, get ready. On the night of the assassination, Dr Skornik's son Ohad was arrested and charged with being an accessory to Rabin's murder.

The scenario is a bit too bizarre; while the Chief Surgeon's staff was working to save Rabin, his son was being sought in connection to his murder. The police suspected that Ohad, a friend of Yigal Amir's from Bar Ilan University, withheld prior knowledge of the assassination. Five days later, he was released from jail.

I asked myself, what are the odds of THIS?

Why couldn't the doctors get their stories straight?

Until my researcher brought in his batch of printed trouble for me, I had believed, based on its findings, that the Shamgar Commission knew nothing of Rabin's spinal cord being shattered. *But buried in an article about the driver Damti's testimony to the commission is Prof. Gabi Barabash's testimony. It read: "The first bullet caused injury to Rabin's vertebrae and the spinal cord."*

The Shamgar Commission was informed, so why didn't they ask the next, most obvious questions: Was the spinal cord badly damaged and if so, why is Rabin seen on the Kempler film walking after the shot?

As if I didn't need more proof that Rabin's spine and chest were shot, Yechiel also found the following article from Maariv on the day after the murder. Reporters Yossi Levy, Yaacov Galanti and Shira Imerglick wrote, "According to expert sources, the first bullet struck Rabin in the chest and

the second in the spinal cord . . . Amir shot from a distance of two or three meters."

While the experts revealed the crucial wounds to the chest and spine, their order of injury was muddled. But what to make of the two to three meter range? That, as we shall soon see, appears to be raw disinformation.

If Dr. Barabash testified to a spinal wound at Amir's trial, then his testimony never appeared in the protocols. Two other prominent doctors also did not testify at the trial; Dr. Mordechai Gutman whose original report has Rabin shot in the chest from the front and the above named Dr. Yehuda Skornik.

But there was still another doctor who disappeared from the legal arena and until the stack of clippings arrived from *Bet Ariella*, I had never heard of him. On 6/11/95, *Maariv* reporter Yisraela Shaked interviewed, "Dr. Nir Cohen, a surgical expert who was on duty at the trauma center of the hospital at 21:52 and was the first to tend to Rabin. 'Only after two minutes of resuscitation did I realize the man I was treating was the prime minister,' he says."

"I recall hearing a different sounding siren. Immediately after, I saw him transferred from the ambulance to the trauma room. He was pale, had no pulse and was deeply gasping. After beginning resuscitation, I put all the pieces together when I saw his fancy suit and the bodyguard yelling as he came in, 'This is a disaster. This is a disaster.'"

"Then the reports arrived by phone and pager that Rabin was on the way to us.' They arrived as Rabin was being resuscitated."

We can forgive Dr. Cohen for his one minute error on the time of arrival. BUT, Rabin did not arrive in an ambulance.

And it's most unlikely he would mistake a black limousine for an ambulance. Dr. Cohen is not telling the truth.

Rabin was not shot in the face and it's unbelievable that Dr. Cohen would not recognize him immediately. That he eventually figured out who he was by his fancy suit and his screaming bodyguard is implausible.

What is not implausible is that the hospital was only told of Rabin's imminent arrival well after Dr. Cohen had begun treating him. Within this piece of truth may be the reason Dr. Cohen lied, unconvincingly, to *Maariv*.

How did Damti get away with so many lies?

Menachem Damti was not supposed to be Rabin's chauffeur on the night of his death. He was a last second replacement for Rabin's regular driver Yeheskal Sharabi. The real reason for the decision to replace Sharabi with Damti is not hard to imagine, what is difficult to fathom is how much Damti was allowed to perjure himself.

Let us compare Damti's reality with the facts. Shortly after the murder, Damti told television reporter Rafi Reshef, "When the prime minister was descending the last step I saw someone on the right lift his hand and start shooting."

Fact: Rabin was not on the steps, he was almost beside the car, three meters away, when he was shot. Amir would not have had the room to shoot him had Rabin still been descending the steps. Nonetheless, as we shall soon see, *Maariv* also adopted this scenario early in the cover-up.

Damti: "The shooter shouted, 'It's nothing, they're not real bullets, they're blanks, this wasn't real.'"

Fact: Quite a mouthful to shout while in the midst of shooting someone.

Amir denies shouting anything and almost all witnesses heard similar shouts from the bodyguards.

Damti: “The truth is that I, myself believed that it was like that, that it wasn't real. Nonetheless, I did what they taught me. I jumped to the steering wheel.”

Fact: The Kempler film shows indisputably that Damti did not immediately jump inside the car; rather he stayed outside and played some role in putting Rabin in the vehicle.

Damti: “After twenty or thirty meters of driving, I asked the prime minister, ‘Are you hurt?’ He answered, ‘Yes.’ Then I knew it was real and went into action. I asked him, ‘Where does it hurt?’ He answered, ‘Ay, Ay, it hurts in the back but not terribly.’ Then I speeded up.”

Fact: What we are asked to believe is that Damti was taking a leisurely cruise until he had a conversation with Rabin which finally convinced him to speed the trip up. One of the many suspensions of disbelief required to buy this story is the fact that Yoram Rubin told almost the exact story to the *New York Times* on Nov. 8/95, only this time Rabin told HIM he wasn't hurt badly.

Unless they took turns asking Rabin the same questions, one or both are engaged in rather blatant falsehoods.

Damti: “Suddenly there was a barricade in the street. There were policeman manning it. The bodyguard (Rubin) shouted, ‘Go, go,’ but I stopped briefly and asked one of the policemen to guide me to the hospital.”

We now examine what Damti told the Shamgar Commission:

Damti: “The prime minister descended the steps and arrived to within half a meter of his armored limousine. I opened the door for Mrs. Rabin, then I heard a blast.”

Fact: Damti has changed his story. No longer is Rabin on the last step, he is beside the car. But he just can't handle the complications of learning the new version. This time he opens the door for Leah Rabin, who really is on the steps, nine meters away.

Damti: "I drove away in a hurry. I was going to take Shaul Hamelekh Street (which is nowhere near, he must mean David Hamelekh Street, BC) but there were too many people. I wanted to take a short cut through Bloch Street but there was a police barrier there and I thought the whole street was barricaded. I told the bodyguard all the streets were blocked and he suggested I pick up a policeman to guide us. For some reason I received no communications on the route, as is usually the case. I pushed down on the gas, and despite the delay, arrived at the hospital in a minute and a half."

Fact: Where to begin? Gone is Damti's moving conversation with Rabin.

Instead Damti rushes to Bloch Street and sees a police barrier. This is actually what he should have been looking for since the barriers were there to close the street to unauthorized traffic and speed the officials through. Instead, he became worried that the whole street was barricaded. In his previous story to Rafi Reshef, he was more than happy to see the police barricade, and despite protests from Rubin, he stopped and took in a policeman to direct him to the hospital. In this version to the Shamgar Commission the opposite happened; he didn't want to stop at the barrier but Rubin suggested bringing in a policeman. We hope he timed himself from the moment he stopped at the police barricade because, he seems to be saying that despite the

delay, he arrived at the hospital in a minute and a half, six minutes before the earliest report of his arrival by anyone else.

Why did the Shamgar Commission let him get away with all this perfidy, contradiction, impossibility and outright balderdash? And why wasn't Damti forced to finally explain why a 700 meter trip to the hospital really took over eight minutes to complete?

And what do we make if this report from *Yediot Ahronot*? It seems Menachem Damti's brother Naftali was also in the sterile zone "on a VIP pass" and "he was the first civilian to overcome Amir." Do the Damti brothers deserved the same infamy of the Amir brothers?

Was it disinformation or was there a shot from the front?

I couldn't believe the sketch. The morning of the murder, *Maariv* reconstructed the event in a sketch made by Eldad Zakobitz. The assassin was standing on the sidewalk across the driveway where Rabin's car was parked and was shooting at Rabin's chest from the front, from a distance of about three meters.

The sketch accompanied the eye-witness report of journalist Yoav Limor:

“Then it happened. The terrible moment which I will never forget in my life. Suddenly I heard a shot, then another, then another. I stood a meter, perhaps two behind the prime minister with Aliza Goren . . . They took the gun away from the youth who stood on the opposite sidewalk at a distance of five or six meters from the prime minister . . . A minute after, a police officer said it was a blank gun and nothing happened to Rabin.”

The next day, *Maariv* featured a full page sketch by Zakobitz. This time the assassin stood against the wall opposite the stairs and shot Rabin from a good three meters away, but behind him.

My first instinct was that this must be disinformation. My phone conversation To Zakobitz seemed to confirm the thought.

BC: "Why did you originally draw the sketch of the assassin shooting from the front?"

Zakobitz: "I was working with the information we had and it turned out to be wrong. The next day I drew it right."

BC: "Actually, your sketch is a very accurate depiction of what Yoav Limor wrote. I can understand the error if he was mistaken. But the next day's sketch was not right. You have the shooter firing from three meters away beside the steps."

Zakobitz: "That's what everyone thought had happened. The facts weren't clear yet."

BC: "Dozens of people had reported that Amir shot Rabin from a meter away by the next day. Yours is the only recreation having him shoot from three meter's distance."

Zakobitz: "I hope you're not writing that this was a Shabak murder."

BC: "That's the way the evidence is pointing."

Zakobitz: "Nonsense. There is a right and left wing in this country and the left doesn't kill. Only the right does. Rabin was killed by a religious zealot."

BC: "I have hospital reports . . ."

Zakobitz: "Hospitals all lie. I was in one and they scribbled garbage."

My conversation with Yoav Limor was more dignified.

BC: "You wrote that you were standing a meter or two behind Rabin when he was shot."

Limor: "Yes, there's a photo which proves it."

BC: "Then you must have been right beside Yigal Amir?"

Limor: "I was told he was just in front of me."

BC: "So how could you think the shots came from six meters away in front of Rabin?"

Limor: "First of all, the distance wasn't six meters. I went back there and measured and there is only three meters from where the shots actually came from and where I thought they came from."

BC: "Still, three meters is a big difference from where you were standing, maybe less than a meter from Amir. Could you really have made that kind of mistake?"

Limor: "I must have, obviously. I really am not familiar with weapons and there was a lot of hysteria at the time."

BC: "You don't have to be an expert to hear a noise. I'd hate to drive with you if that's how you judge distances. Look, what if I told you, you might have been right. I have solid medical proof that Rabin suffered a frontal chest wound. Maybe, you did hear the fatal shot correctly."

Limor: "What kind of proof?"

BC: "The first Ichilov surgeon's report, recorded statements by Ephraim Sneh and Gabi Barabash. They also report a frontal wound."

Limor: "I'd like to see this evidence. I'll drop by, if you don't mind."

(I never heard from him again).

Is there more to the feeling than meets the eye?

One of the questions I am often asked is if I think the organizers of the rally, Chich Lahat and Jean Freidman were involved in the conspiracy. I reply that I don't know but they sure had strange roles in the peace process.

Lahat was the Likud mayor of Tel Aviv, yet once Rabin announced his "peace" with the PLO, Lahat more than merely jumped on the opposition bandwagon. He organized a group of washed-up former IDF generals as a pro-peace lobbying group and was apparently rewarded with an executive position on Jean Freidman's Ifshar Fund.

Freidman is a French television mogul closely connected to Shimon Peres. He spent \$6 million of his own money to fund a massive public relations campaign on behalf of the peace agreements. Tens of thousands of road signs and wall posters flooded the country reading, *We Want Peace*. Each and every one of them was victimized by graffiti artists who added one word to the message, *We Want Another Peace*.

Freidman founded the Ifshar Fund, supposedly to finance economic projects but it was, in reality, just another push "peace" idea. Lahav was his partner in the scheme. Freidman financed the rally where Rabin was murdered, Lahav arranged the permits and municipal details.

Yediot Ahronot reported, "Jean Freidman will not be interviewed for his reaction to Rabin's death. `I have such feelings of guilt, I can't sleep," he explained.

The same newspaper cornered a quote from Lahat while he was visiting the Rabin family. He said, "I came to shake hands with the family. I didn't say a word, didn't cry. For days I've been crying. I have irrational guilt feelings."

We hope for organizing the fatal rally and nothing more.

More Miscellaneous Amir Questions:

What were Amir's intelligence ties?

We discover in the clippings that the internal Shabak investigation of the assassination revealed that one of Avishai Raviv's tasks was to recruit Yigal Amir into the service. We also are informed that Amir was tested and found unsuitable.

We also learn from Gabi Bron, *Yediot Ahronot's* Knesset reporter that, "As an employee of the Liaison Office, he was trained at a security course in shooting and weaponry. In one class he was trained in personal security. The teachers informed the class that the weakest points in an assassination are when the victim enters or leaves a car."

A lesson he never forgot?

Who was that bearded man?

Police Officers Sergei and Boaz Haran testified at the Shamgar Commission that they saw Amir talking with a bearded man in a black tee shirt minutes before the shooting. The officers added that it appeared they were acquainted with each other.

At Amir's hearing, *Yediot Ahronot* correspondent Booky Naeh reported, "The murderer of the prime minister, Yigal Amir held an impromptu press conference in the hall of the court house . . . Amir would not answer the question of who the bearded man was who spoke to him minutes before the murder. The existence of the man was established at the commission of inquiry.

However, at Amir's hearing *Reuters* reported, "As Amir entered, a bearded man gave him a military salute." The same *Reuters*, which seemed to have an edge on the reporting, wrote that "Amir was seen talking in a public phone ten minutes before the murder."

Why so photogenic?

When the 1995-96 Bar Ilan University yearbook was published in May '96, recipients were shocked to find 24 separate photos of Yigal Amir within. They saw Amir at the study hall, in prayer, in debate. On a campus of 18,000 students, he was singled out as by far the most photogenic.

The university spokesman explained that the yearbook was printed in the US and that they did not have a final say in the editing. So who did?

How did the information leak so quickly?

On the assassination night, Israel television reported that Amir tried to kill Rabin on two other occasions. My researcher and several correspondents consider this fact most suspicious, first because it was the first item reported about Amir, and second, because at his trial Amir vigorously denied that there was any previous assassination attempt?

The next day, *Maariv's* headline read: *The Assassin Also Planned To Murder Peres*. This was not only denied by Amir but was logistically impossible even for Jesse James.

So why the false leaks, reportedly, from the police interrogation?

Was there a third Shamgar murder cover-up?

Not everyone was terribly happy that Meir Shamgar was appointed to head the commission of inquiry into the assassination. Michal Goldberg of *Yediot Ahronot* reported; "The three judges cut short their afternoon session to hear the claims of former police officer Yitzhak Keren who was protesting outside the building.

"I demand that you step down," Keren told Shamgar, "It was during your tenure as the government legal adviser that you covered up the truth behind the murder of the soldier, Rachel Heller." Shamgar listened but did not react.

What was Peres trying to say?

Shimon Peres's eulogy at Rabin's funeral contained a most intriguing passage. "Last Saturday," he said, "as we crossed arms, he told me that there was a high alert for an assassination attempt at this huge rally. We didn't know who would do it, nor did we expect the damage to be so great."

Peres seemed to have told the world that Rabin and he both knew about the coming assassination attempt at the rally but weren't told who would try it.

Neither did they expect it to be fatal.

Thirty days later, as many people pointed out to me, Peres, speaking at a memorial service to Rabin said, "The bullets that pierced your chest did not cut down the fruits of your labor."

Ignoring the inappropriate metaphor, at that time the bullets were commonly known to have pierced his back.

What was Eitan Haber's role in all this?

As mystifying as Peres's eulogy was, none compares to Eitan Haber's for pure surrealism. For those who have forgotten the tiny details of this drama, Eitan Haber was Rabin's director of the Defense Ministry Office. He went into Ichilov Hospital on the night of the murder and left with Rabin's bloody song sheet in hand. He announced the prime minister's death to the nation, then ran to Rabin's Defense Ministry Office and removed files from the cabinets. If that didn't appear suspicious enough, Haber increased the minions who suspected him of untold involvement by mounting a personal vendetta against the Amir family, appearing at every court session during Yigal Amir's trial and endlessly calling the Amirs, a family of monsters.

Without doubt, I receive more correspondence about the round, black hole in the song sheet than any other clue. No one can properly explain it but dozens of people have given it their best, if I may, shot.

One correspondent, Raanan Bavli sent me a copy of Haber's eulogy with the following comments: "This is getting interesting. I found a quote on the Internet from Chief Rabbi Iau who said that the song sheet was given to Leah Rabin at the hospital. However, no one but Peres has ever said the sheet had a hole in it. Also, the tapes show Rabin didn't even have his own sheet. He read from Raanan Cohen's sheet."

This is pretty typical of the intelligent, inquiring correspondence I receive.

So, let us try and figure out what it is about this song sheet that ignites so much interest.

First, a look at Haber's eulogy. He said, "Five minutes before you were shot, you sang from the sheet they gave you, so you could, as you always did, mouth the words. You had a thousand gifts and advantages but singing wasn't counted among them. You bluffed your way through the song and after, as always, you folded the sheet into four even sections and put it in your jacket pocket. At the hospital, they gave me the sheet, still folded into four even sections. I would like to read from the sheet, but it's difficult. Your blood covers the printed words. Your blood is on the *Song of Peace*. This blood was drawn from you in your last moments of life to cover this sheet. Yitzhak, we miss you already."

It sounds like he misses the song sheet more. Almost his whole eulogy was about the sheet. As for Rabin, we learn he was fastidious about folding paper and couldn't sing very well. So what was the overwhelming interest Haber had in this piece of paper. Clues are given in his account which appeared in *Yediot Ahronot* on 6/11/95.

Haber was waiting for Rabin to show up at a party when word of the shooting reached him. "I jumped into the car and drove like a madman, arriving at the hospital within minutes. I ran toward the operating rooms. I didn't know where I was going or how to get there. On the way I saw his blood-soaked belongings and collected them."

Hospitals don't allow visitors anywhere near the operating rooms, yet Haber could just run, without knowing where he was going in a large hospital complex, into the operating area and see Rabin's blood-soaked belongings on the floor. Needless to say, Haber had no right to touch evidence, but he not only handled it, he collected it.

"I knew something was wrong as soon as I entered the hospital and saw the driver, Menachem Damti. Someone

said it was all over but our hopes rose when his blood pressure returned to 90. Leah Rabin arrived and I kept the bad news from her. Bye the bye, I made notes for the reporters and phoned the American Ambassador to inform the White House that Rabin was shot. Someone had to do it."

But why Haber who was not a cabinet minister or even a Knesset member? Why would a lowly office director be the one to inform the White House of the shooting? This was in breach of diplomatic custom.

In all of Haber's account, there is not one mention of the song sheet. No one in the hospital gives it to him. As he tells it, he just picked it up off the floor and took it along with the other blood soaked belongings. Why didn't he turn them over to the police? Why was he holding onto this sheet at Rabin's funeral instead of it being held as state evidence in the police forensics laboratory? What other belongings did he take away before the police could get to them? Who authorized him to gather them up? What was he doing in the operating area in the first place? And all the while he was gathering Rabin's belongings, he still found the time to call the American ambassador and inform him Rabin was dying, as well as prepare a press statement. But he was too busy to tell Leah Rabin the truth.

The story was told, of a man on a mission.

Chapter Twenty-Three: Rabin Murder Eye Witness Comes Forward

Preface:

In late 1997, *Anashim Magazine* printed an interview with Mordi Yisrael which made me somewhat reluctant to include this chapter. He said he was sure he had convinced me that there was no conspiracy and he denied telling me that the gunshots sounded like "party poppers." That said, I insist that I accurately recorded his version of events and stand by what is written. Further, a London TV producer spoke to Mordi the day after I interviewed him and he related the same story to him.

Despite some changes in his story, as *Anashim* noted, Mordi repeated almost verbatim the most important issues. He contradicted the Shamgar Commission findings by saying again that Rabin did not fall after the first shot, his body-guard did not pounce on him, and Amir did not move closer to Rabin for the second and third shots. And this testimony is too important to be excluded despite far more minor alterations made later by Mordi.

* * *

Last Friday, Sept. 26 was a banner day for the truth. *Yediot Ahronot's* weekend magazine chain published a four page expose of the government cover-up of Avishai Raviv's activities prior to the Rabin assassination. (Raviv is the Shabak officer who provoked Yigal Amir into shooting Rabin. It is almost certain that Raviv knew Amir's bullets would be blanks). The author of the article, Gadi Blum, wrote that the Attorney General Edna Arbel was deliberately hiding the findings of two government inquiries, led by Erin Shendar and Michael Eitan into Raviv's role in the assassination.

Further, the article contended that Amir was being manipulated to stop the movement to arrest and question Raviv. (i.e. He demanded that his mother withdraw a petition to the Supreme Court to have Raviv investigated).

The article was very respectful towards me, calling me the "father of the Rabin conspiracy theory, which is given great credibility in Judea and Samaria." However, one quote was terribly wrong. I told Mr. Blum that I had been invited to a minister's office where his advisor informed me that the highest levels of the Likud secretly used the truth about the assassination against Labor in the previous election campaign. As Blum told it, I received my information from the minister himself. Despite the blunder, the article remains a most important stepping stone toward the final revelation of what really happened to Rabin the night he was murdered.

One person who read the article with great interest was Mordi Yisrael. He has become a permanent character in the assassination drama. He is the man on the Kempler film of the murder who Amir must circle to get a shot at Rabin. He stood just in front of Amir and was closest to Rabin when the shot was fired. Yet, up til now, he has been no more than a minor character in the play. That is about to change. What Mordi Yisrael has to say is utterly remarkable. A day after he read Blum's piece, he tracked me down and called me. We met the next morning.

I had already come to know him by face, having seen him hundreds of times on the Kempler film. Many times I heard rather sinister rumors about his alleged role in the murder. The rumors started as a result of an enormous blunder by the Shabak. When it released stills of the Kempler film to *Yediot Ahronot*, it superimposed another person over Amir's picture so sloppily that Amir is seen shooting with his left hand, though all witnesses saw him shoot with his right. Now, Amir's arm seems to have been resting on Mordi

Yisrael's shoulder. Hence the whispered rumors that he was an accomplice. I never took such talk seriously but I did take note that Mordi Yisrael was becoming an entrenched figure in the legend slowly being constructed around the Rabin murder.

Mordi is in his mid-twenties and lives with his parents in a fourth floor apartment in Kiryat Gat. His father is a police investigator and objected to Mordi talking to me. "You are being interrogated again," he says. Mordi replies, "I'm just trying to figure out what happened. I have to know already." His mother is sympathetic.

On the evening of November 4, '95, Mordi was on assignment for the Tel Aviv College where he was a media student. He was to tape as many politicians as he could for a mock radio report. "I had everything on tape," he says. "The machine was rolling right through the assassination. I was just behind Rabin, holding the mike and calling to him to offer a comment. In the cab on the way home I thought to myself that I recorded a historical event. But when I got home, nothing was on the tape. It was all fuzz. I've used the machine hundreds of times before and it always recorded. I couldn't understand why it didn't record at all. I would have noticed if the mike was pulled out."

Before delving into Mordi's recollection of the evening, it is advisable to review what the Shamgar Commission of Inquiry and thus, the government tells us happened. The official version has Amir shooting Rabin in the back from between 50 and 70 cm range. Immediately after, bodyguard Yoram Rubin fell on Rabin and covered him while both were prone on the ground. Amir was being held by two other bodyguards but managed to shoot, first Rubin and then Rabin from about 20 cm above them.

Here is what Mordi Yisrael, the eye-witness closest to the murder scene, says took place.

"As I arrived backstage I asked a policeman if I could get past the barrier. He let me in without checking my person or tape recorder. At the time I thought this was really lax of him and later I thought it was this kind of laxness that caused the murder. Now I'm not so sure I wasn't deliberately allowed in. I say that because I was the only journalist around. There should have been lots of reporters questioning Rabin but I was the only one. Just recently it began occurring to me that maybe there was a mix-up and I was let in because my description, short, young twenties, Sephardic, in short-sleeve shirt, matched Amir's.

"As soon as I was in, I began interviewing the politicians roaming around the area. Then I saw Peres coming down the steps and decided to get him on tape. But he was acting very strangely. Instead of walking at a normal pace to his car, he darted straight at the crowd. I had to rush to keep up with him. Right then, I thought that something was wrong. Why was he in such a hurry and why did he expose himself to the crowd like that? He took no precautions when meeting the people yet he wasn't friendly to them either. He shook a few hands and left. I managed to ask him how he thought the rally went and he answered, 'Very successfully,' before he took off."

At this point, we watched the relevant section of the Kempler film. Mordi pointed himself out talking to Peres and I stressed that Peres then rushed straight to Rabin's car and stopped opposite it. While Peres was examining the vehicle with four Shabak agents, the film was cut. At the end of the cut Peres is seen talking with Rabin's driver Menachem Damti. Mordi was impressed. "Why was Peres in such a rush to look at Rabin's car?" he asked.

After succeeding in taping a perfunctory quote from Peres, Mordi saw Rabin descending the steps. He decided to capture him on tape as well. This would make his assignment a complete success. He approached the prime minister from

behind and beseeched him to make a few remarks to his mike.

"Even then I noticed how easy it was to get to Rabin. I saw his rear bodyguard stop in his tracks to have a few words with a policeman. Rabin was totally uncovered and I just stepped up to him. He was ignoring my questions and walking at a fast clip. Finally I got his attention and he turned around to answer me. Then I heard the shot. He turned to me simultaneously with the shot but I don't think either of us thought there was any danger because the noise wasn't like a gun shot, rather like a harmless party popper."

Mordi stops the conversation, saying, "There's something in the film that bothers me." He fast-forwarded the video. What he had been saying answers one of the more nagging questions of the murder mystery: why did Rabin and only Rabin react to the shot by turning his head toward it? Until now I had answered that Rabin was the only one to feel the blast from the blank bullet and thus was the first to react. It wasn't a satisfying answer. That he was coincidentally turning to speak to Mordi made much more sense.

Mordi replayed the moment. "It didn't happen that fast," he said. "In the film Rabin turns his head in a split second. In reality, he turned to me at a perfectly normal speed."

Mordi had now verified one of the central claims of Rabin murder researcher Natan Gefen. Gefen insisted proof that the Kempler film was doctored existed in the speed that Rabin reacted to the first shot. Rabin turned his head around just .25 of a second after the shot was fired. The typical reaction speed of a man thirty years younger is .75 of a second. Said Gefen, "Rabin reacted three times faster to the shot than a much younger man typically would. And Rabin was not James Bond. He drank and wasn't fit. There is no way he would have reacted to the sound before any of his bodyguards."

Mordi reached the dramatic climax. "Immediately after the shot, I heard someone shout from the direction of the crowd, 'They're blanks. They're blanks.' Just as Rabin and I made eye-contact, Rabin's face suddenly displayed utter terror. He lifted his hands to eye-level, stared over my shoulder for a split-second and then he hunched his shoulders and tried to run away. I turned around and saw Amir standing all by himself with his arm extended, pistol in hand. Then he shot twice in a row. I saw the blasts from both shots. But neither sounded like real gunshots; again, more like party poppers.

"Then I turned back and saw Rabin. It was pathetic. He was all alone, not a bodyguard near him, while Amir was shooting. He saw Amir but had nowhere to run. After the two shots were fired, his bodyguards finally jumped on him."

Mordi Yisrael testified to the Shamgar Commission but his testimony was completely ignored. You won't find Mordi Yisrael's name in the publicly released findings of the commission, though it might have turned up in the 30% of the report that was hidden from the public, supposedly for their own good. Mordi has never read either report and like most Israelis doesn't know what snake oil their politicians have been selling.

So I pulled out some files and showed them to Mordi for his reaction. First I showed him bodyguard Yoram Rubin's testimony to Shamgar: "I jumped on the prime minister, heard a shot and felt a jolt of electricity rush through my arm. Then I heard another shot . . . I waited for a hiatus in the shooting . . . and then said, "Yitzhak, can you hear me and only me, goddammit."

Mordi asked, "Is he saying he got shot on the ground and then Rabin?"

"Yes," I replied. "According to the official version, Rabin took the first shot from 50-70 cm while standing up, Ruben took the next shot from 20 cm while prone and then Rabin took a similar shot."

"You mean Amir got closer for the last two shots?"

"Yes."

"Absolutely out of the question. There was a long gap between the first two shots, maybe three or four seconds. During that time Rabin ran away from Amir while he stood still. Rabin was a good two meters away from Amir when he was shot again. And, I repeat what I just said, Rabin was standing, not lying, all alone. Not Ruben nor anyone else was covering him, so Ruben could not possibly have been shot by Amir. He lied about everything."

I show Mordi, driver Menachem Damti's testimony to Shamgar which begins, "I heard the shot just as I was opening the door for Leah Rabin. The prime minister fell just half a meter from the car . . ."

"Leah Rabin," Mordi reacts, "was nowhere near the car. And Rabin fell a good two meters from the car. Damti is so mistaken it sounds like he's lying too."

Next I offer Mordi documents hidden from the public for his reaction: Chief Lieutenant Gladstein's findings that Rabin was shot point blank, Dr. Guttman's report that Rabin was shot through the chest and spine, Bernard Shechter's ballistics report that has Amir's gun shooting just once. I assure and reassure him that all the documents are real.

"These reports are describing another murder," he notes. "Rabin's spine couldn't have been shattered, he kept walking away from Amir. Amir never shot point blank; I saw the three gun blasts and I witnessed him taking two of

his shots. He never got close to point blank range and the last two shots were from two meters away. If the ballistics report is accurate they had to have been examining another gun."

By now, Mordi was flummoxed. He was on the front line of the murder. He had a better view than anyone else. He was positioned to see the assassination from both the killer and the victim's point of view. Yet the Shangar Commission told a story that had nothing to do with the truth as he saw it first hand. Worse for him, perhaps, were the police and medical reports which describe an entirely different murder, one in which Rabin is shot point blank and from the front. Yet surprisingly, Mordi would not accept the possibility of a conspiracy in the assassination.

The only solution in my opinion is the one now accepted widely. Amir shot blanks (party poppers), and Rabin was finished off in his car. Mordi will not believe this thesis. Yet he adds an eery statement. "You know," he says, "There was a lot more I didn't tell you. Much stranger things. I'm not ready to tell them to anyone yet." We look at the Kempler film again. There is Mordi and there is Amir's gun. We see the blast and then watch Mordi flinch and duck. "Instead of flinching," he asks, "what would have happened if I had grabbed Amir's arm and wrestled him to the ground?"

"My guess," I answered, "is you'd be well on the road to a successful political career by now."

Chapter Twenty-Four: The Culprits

The assassination of Yitzhak Rabin is a solvable crime. It begins not in Tel Aviv, rather in Hebron. There, in March 1994, another horrid crime was perpetrated. Twenty nine Arabs were slaughtered in the Cave of the Patriarchs and a commission of inquiry was set up to get to the truth. It was led by the former chief justice of the Israeli Supreme Court. Meir Shamgar, who would later head the commission of inquiry into Rabin's death. And like the latter case, the Hebron commission was a blatant whitewash.

The very day of the massacre, an Arab reporter for the weekly news magazine *Yerushalaim* visited 25 survivors in six separate hospitals. There was no time for them to organize a conspiracy or coordinate their testimony. Further, some of the wounded were mere children. And one after another they reported that the man accused of the crime, Baruch Goldstein had at least one, perhaps two accomplices.

A dozen of these survivors testified to the Shamgar Commission that they saw an accomplice handing the shooter bullet clips as his ran out. And like the Rabin murder, strangely, nine of the soldiers who were supposed to guard the shrine were not on duty that morning. The three that were testified that they saw Goldstein enter followed a few minutes later by a civilian carrying a Galil assault weapon.

Shamgar ruled that Goldstein acted alone, that the soldiers who saw someone else follow him were mistaken and that all the Arab witnesses perjured themselves. The implication of his verdict was that Arabs lie and their testimony was worthless. No honest court in the world would have

reached Shamgar's conclusion.

And like his later commission into Rabin's murder, what was more significant was who *didn't* testify and what evidence *wasn't* admitted. First, no one knows to this day how Goldstein died. No autopsy was ordered and the circumstances of his demise remain unknown.

Second, and more important, was who didn't prevent the massacre. Goldstein knew the slaughter was coming and he told friends, including Shmuel Cytryn, later arrested without charge and imprisoned for months, that two days before the event he received notice from the army "to prepare for a massacre."

That should have been enough warning for a division of the General Security Services (Shabak) called the Non-Arab Anti-Subversive Unit, commonly called The Jewish Department, to go into preventative action. This most secret unit planted agents throughout the territories, supposedly to surveil radical Jews and restrict their activities. The massacre was a notable failure yet the head of the unit, Carmi Gillon was not called to testify at the Shamgar Commission. Perhaps this was because his brother, Ilan Gillon was the registrar of the commission responsible for organizing testimony.

After the Shangar whitewash, Gillon was named head of the Shabak, a strange reward in the aftermath of the Hebron fiasco. Or was the slaughter really a fiasco? What is known for certain is that the unit continued to incite and entrap those territorial Jewish residents who opposed the Rabin peace process. The most publicized case was that of the Kahalani brothers who are serving 12 year prison terms for attempted murder of Arabs. According to the Shabak they were caught in a sting operation in which the firing pin of

their weapon was removed. They claim the weapon was planted in their vehicle. Either way, they were entrapped in a manner illegal in most democratic societies.

Of course, the unit's most famous agent was Avishai Raviv, whose duty was to provoke the murder of Yitzhak Rabin. He formed an organization called Eyal, which had no members but himself. He convinced a student on the campus of Bar Ilan University, Yigal Amir to help him organize study groups in or near Hebron. Four teenage girls, students of Sarah Eliash witnessed Raviv prodding Amir to kill Rabin in front of them, calling him a coward and a fake hero. This testimony was heard by the Shamgar Commission and was not included in the publicly released conclusions.

Raviv was no minor provocateur. It was he who had posters of Rabin dressed in a Gestapo uniform printed and distributed at a large rally and it was he who organized a swearing-in ceremony broadcast on Israel television's Channel One a month and a half before Rabin's assassination.

The so-called Eyal members vowed to kill anyone who betrayed the land of Israel. Later, participants in the performance testified that Raviv told them what to say, where to stand and the whole production was viewed as a put on. They did not realize they were setting up Amir as a patsy by creating a radical group for the public to identify him with.

Replacing Gillon as head of the anti-subversive unit was agent Kheslin and he appointed agent Eli Barak as his deputy. To this day very little is publicly known about Kheslin, even his first name. But Barak is a different matter. The week after Rabin's murder, the wide circulation newspaper *Kol Ha'ir*, without naming him, accused him of being responsible for the assassination. Much is known about Barak. He is a convicted drunk driver, wife swapper and stalker. After a near fatal accident caused by his intoxication, he lied to the police about who was driving the

car. His friend and fellow wife swapper died in mysterious circumstances. And in the most publicized incident of all, he terrorized and stalked a radio reporter, Carmela Menashe.

Instead of firing this security hazard, Rabin sent him abroad on a mysterious assignment and later approved his appointment in Hebron.

In the most obvious cover-up of the Shamgar Commission, seven Shabak agents and officers involved in the "snafu" that led to Rabin's death, including Kheshin, received notices that they were liable for criminal prosecution. Barak did not. Kheshin was later exonerated by the commission despite being in charge of the Raviv operation but Barak, who was apparently Raviv's immediate superior was not called to testify in open court.

A few persistent reporters tried tracking Barak down at his home in Kochav Yair but were rudely turned away by Shabak officers surrounding his block. The key to uncovering the truth clearly lies with Eli Barak but he has been protected, overly protected, by the government. And because of this glaring cover-up of his activities, not a few people have speculated that he was the mystery man who closed the back door of Rabin's car from the inside before the "wounded" Rabin entered the backseat.

In February of 1996, the Jerusalem correspondent for the *London Observer*, Shay Batya reported that he spoke with two Shabak agents fired since the assassination. They informed him that Amir was supposed to fire blanks and that Rabin's chief security aide Danny Yatom was involved in the preparations for the scam. His silence was bought by being appointed as chief of the Mossad, an incident eerily reminiscent of Carmi Gillon's rise to head of the Shabak after the Hebron massacre.

Of Gillon, it is well known that he was a far leftist who despised the settlers and was heard referring to them as "neo-Nazis." His attitude was revealed in his 1991 Masters thesis completed at Haifa University which analyzed the settler movement from a perspective of hatred.

Two days before the assassination, despite pleas from subordinates not to leave the country before the rally in light of the national mood, Gillon flew to Paris. A joke that made the rounds after the assassination has Gillon calling Leah Rabin on the night of the murder and offering his deep condolences. She asks him what for. "Oops," he says, "I forgot about the time difference."

Chapter Twenty-Five: **At Long Last: Rabin's Third Wound Proven**

November 1998. It had been a good eighteen months since the last hidden documentation about the Rabin assassination had been uncovered. Since then some serious evidence had emerged about the political side of the murder. A year before, the government released some sections of the previously closed Shamgar Commission findings which incriminated Avishai Raviv far more deeply in widespread crimes of provocation. Two months later, one former Eyal activist, Benny Aharoni signed a sworn statement to Knesset Member Michael Eitan, that under orders from Raviv, he phoned three dozen reporters and delivered the infamous "We Missed But We'll Get Rabin Next Time" message, well before the shooting was announced on the Israeli media. And journalist Adir Zik had gathered powerful evidence of Carmi Gillon's complicity in the murder.

But the tap had shut tight on any new medical, police or forensic documentation. It looked as though the evidence I had collected for this book would be the last of the proofs that Yigal Amir had not shot fatal bullets into Rabin. The strongest evidence was the testimony of Police Chief Lieutenant Baruch Gladstein proving that Rabin was shot point blank and Dr. Mordechai Guttman's surgeon's notes describing a frontal chest wound which passed through the lung before shattering the vertebrae at D5-6.

When this book was written I had read Guttman's full surgical report, which included the description of three gunshot wounds and the publicly released procedural summation of November 5 which removed the frontal chest wound and shattered spine. Thus, it was Dr. Guttman's written word from the night of the murder versus his altered version of events, co-authored with Drs. Kluger and

Hausner, the next day. Whenever Dr. Guttman was confronted with his report of the chest wound on the murder night, he answered that he had mistaken Rabin's ribs for his spine.

If so, that Dr. Guttman couldn't tell the difference between ribs and the spinal column, as one doctor attending a lecture of mine told the audience, he should be disbarred from ever practicing medicine again. However, another doctor did give Dr. Guttman the benefit of the doubt: if the bullet shattered the vertebrae at the point where the ribs join the spine, such a mixup was both logical and understandable.

The main problem was that we were missing reliable descriptions of Rabin's condition before and after the doctors went to work on him. Dr. Guttman's report of a frontal chest wound lacked overall perspective and seemed an oddity that could be sloughed off with the explanation that he was mistaken when he wrote it.

In early December, American filmmaker Peter Goldman arrived in Israel with the intention of gathering the evidence needed to justify raising funds for a full length documentary based on my book. I gave him my contacts, who were new to him and we shared one contact in common. I expressed the opinion that visiting him would be a waste of time. I had a meeting with him a year and a half before and followed it up with two phone calls. It was all for naught; this contact had not provided me with any new evidence.

Undaunted, Peter met him anyway and was well rewarded for following his instincts. Just a few hours before departing the country, Peter presented me with three new documents. I immediately understood that they were the final pieces of the puzzle. We now had a complete diary of Rabin's treatment at Ichilov Hospital.

Document one was the initial visual diagnosis of Rabin by Dr. Guttman. Hastily written in English, the diagnosis reads, "GSW Abdomen and Chest": Gunshot wounds to the abdomen and chest.

When I read the word chest, I thought I had found the smoking gun. Rabin arrived with a chest wound. Amir never shot him in the chest. Case closed. I would have to change my book. There were only two wounds, not three. There was no third shot in the hospital. Rabin was shot in the chest in the car.

However, within a few days, two experts set me straight. A chest wound can also begin from the back if the bullet travels forward and injures the chest.

Page two was far more detailed. It begins with a description of Rabin's first bodily examination and provides us with indisputable proof of Rabin's condition immediately after he was placed on the examination table.

Page three was the summation of the operation. At last, we no longer had to depend on the public summation of November 5 to understand the cause of Rabin's death.

I now had the whole story in hand and it was told in the following reports:

1. First diagnosis
2. First bodily examination
3. Surgical procedure
4. Operation summation
5. Altered public summation

By the time I had completed my book, I had read 3 and 5. Four months after the book was released, I received 1, 2 and 4. And to my great relief, they confirmed my thesis conclusively. The documents, though not lengthy nor

wordy are surprisingly complicated and packed with information which can be interpreted in different ways. Nonetheless, one piece of information cannot be disputed: Rabin's first chest wound cannot possibly be the same one which Dr. Guttman described on the last page of his surgical procedure report.

As recalled, Guttman operated on a wound beginning in the upper lobe of the right lung, which exited the lung in the direction of Dorsal Vertebrae 5-6, leaving a 2.5-3 cm. exit wound in the lung before shattering the vertebrae. That is the wound Rabin ended up with.

Here is the wound he arrived with. According to the newly uncovered first bodily examination report, Rabin's chest wound was caused by, "an entrance wound in the area of the right shoulder blade which lodged under the skin in ICS3 at MCL 3-4." Translated: The bullet entered the right shoulder blade and took a straight line path to Intercostal Space 3 at Midclavicular line 3-4. Simplified: The bullet went from the right shoulder blade to just below the right nipple. Dr. Guttman could not have mixed up the ribs and the spinal column because this bullet was lodged in the mid-section of the ribs, almost as far from the spine as is possible.

I received a detailed explanation from a physician who had the foresight to bring visual aids in the form of largescale skeletal charts. In report 3, Dr. Guttman does indeed begin the operation with procedures to treat a rear chest wound. And Rabin responds. His pulse returns to 130, his blood pressure to 90. Then without explanation as to why, his pulse drops to 60, his blood pressure also to 60 and then all vital signs disappear from the monitor. It is at this point that Dr. Guttman suddenly operates on a frontal chest wound which shatters the backbone.

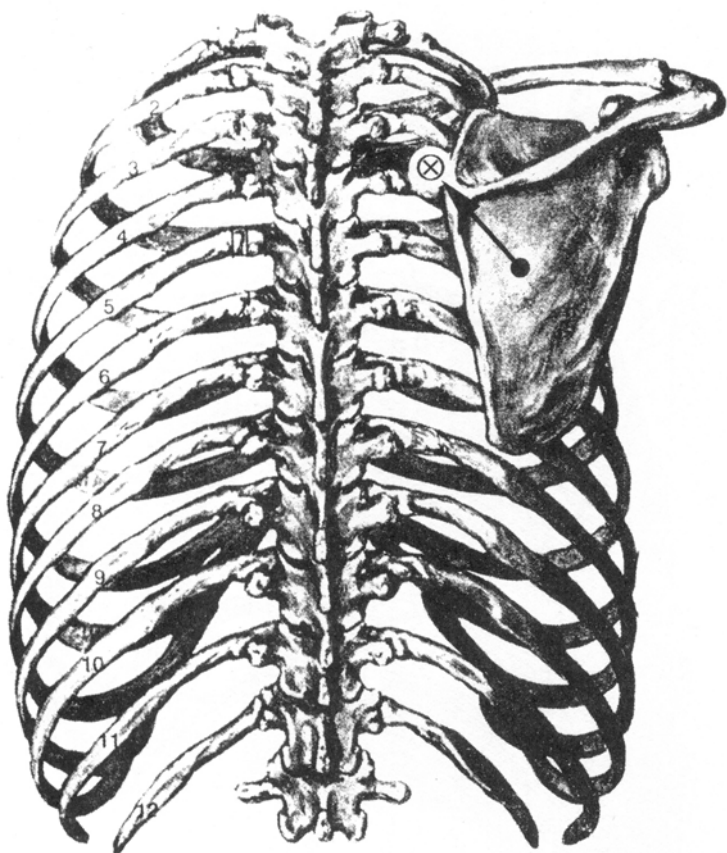
The physician explained, "It's as if that wound came out of nowhere. The patient's vital organs had stopped functioning and other procedures were called for. There was no reason to begin a new operation, unless there was a new wound."

The physician then tried every hypothetical bullet path to match the frontal chest/spine wound Dr. Guttman finally operated on, with the rear chest wound Rabin arrived with, as described in documents 1 and 2. Even with the most deft of contortions, the wounds didn't match. In order for one bullet to do all the damage described in reports 1, 2, and 3, it would have to take the following journey: Amir would have had to have shot Rabin in a near straight line from the side, not the back, something he did not do. The bullet would have entered the shoulder blade and carried on to the upper lobe of the right lung, switching directions to go down to Dorsal Vertebrae 5-6, which are in the mid-back. Then it would have had to have shattered the vertebrae and been deflected upward, entering and exiting the lung again before lodging just below the skin in the area of the right nipple.

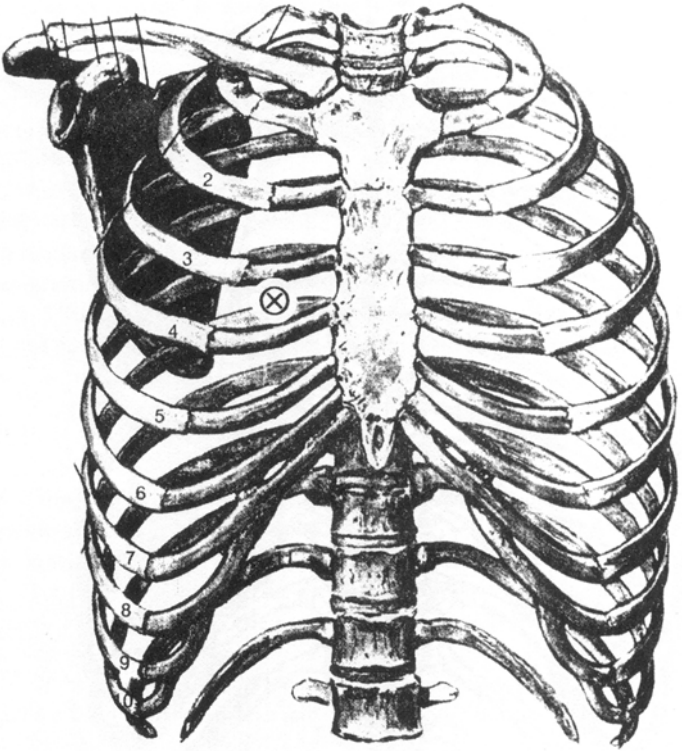
The physician concluded, "If that was so, and I add that it most certainly wasn't so, why was the first diagnosis a straight line back to chest wound and why didn't Dr. Guttman report the two additional lung punctures? Even if somehow one bullet caused these two wounds, it was incumbent on the surgeon to accurately describe the damage."

Finally, all THREE of Rabin's wounds were revealed. The first two wounds, to the chest and abdomen occurred before Rabin's arrival. The third, frontal chest wound, had to have been inflicted after he entered the hospital.

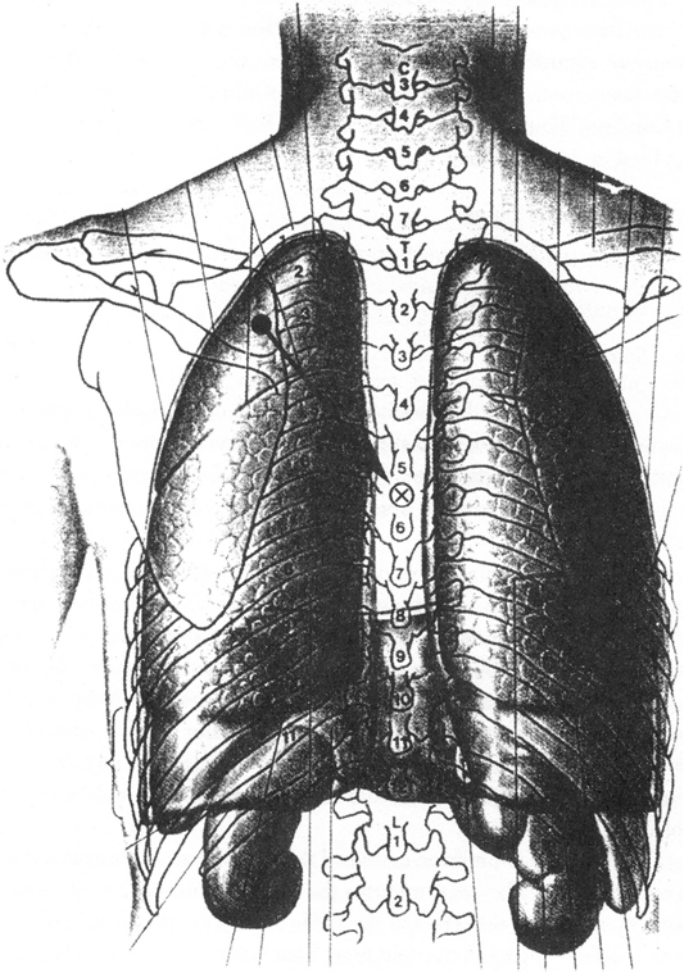
Of the second wound, the bullet entered the abdomen via the left flank. Dr. Guttman failed to notice another rather important detail as we shall soon see.



The initial “chest wound” documented on the first bodily examination report at Ichilov. The bullet entered near the right shoulder blade and traveled almost straight through to just below the right nipple.



Front view. Bullet entrance for Rabin's third wound: the frontal chest wound. The bullet entered between ribs 3-4, traveled downwards through the right lung, and shattered Dorsal Vertebrae 5-6 upon exit.



Rear view. Exit point at Dorsal Vertebrae 5-6. Note that Amir, shooting from behind, could not have been responsible for this wound.

We now examine report 4, and what a tale it tells. The operation is now over and the surgical team writes its conclusion of their very busy night. And what a talented team it was. Department Heads all. No longer is Dr. Guttman the sole witness to the night's events. Though he writes the summation, it is witnessed by Drs. Kluger and Yaacovitz, anaesthesiologist Dr. Ostrovski and nurses Evelyn and Svetlana. Svetlana, co-signs the report and adds signed confirmation, finally, of Dr. Guttman's surgical procedures.

Let's begin easy. At the bottom of the page are the times of the whole night's events. Rabin was received at 22 hours, on the table at 22:05, under anaesthesia at 22:10, operated on beginning at 22:15 and ending at 23:30. The problem here is that Rabin's death was officially announced at 23:20. We'll assume for now that the clock was wrong in the operating theater.

The real story is at the top of the page. First, it goes a long way to confirming the laboratory conclusions of Chief Lieutenant Gladstein by noting that Rabin was shot from close range. Next, in report 1, we read that Rabin was admitted with gunshot wounds to the chest and abdomen. By report 4, some new wounds seem to have been added. The major wounds are still GSW to chest and abdomen. But now four secondary wounds are added in English. They are:

GSW to right lung
laceration of spleen
hemorrhagic shock
spinal shock?!

Dr. Guttman added the question and exclamation marks for emphasis, apparently indicating that this was the final cause of death. At least, that's what the physician and an IDF officer from the medical corps both guessed. Laceration of

the spleen and hemorrhagic shock were likely internal wounds caused by the shot to the flank.

However, the first and last wounds are highly problematic, as the physician explains. "First, you must accept that unlike the nearly conclusive evidence of two chest wounds that we examined before, this document is open to much more interpretation. Still, some really bothersome questions should be asked.

"Let's look at the secondary gunshot wound to the lung. Why would the doctors have even mentioned it? They reported a major gunshot wound to the chest and that, except in the rarest of injuries, includes the lung. What's the point of mentioning the lung wound again unless it came from another gunshot?"

The Shamgar Commission examined these very same documents and asked the same question. They were told that the second wound to the right lung was caused by the bullet that entered the flank. It passed through the spleen and stomach before lodging in the right lung. That is the official version held by the Israeli government and accepted by the judges at Yigal Amir's trial.

However the physician notes a fact the Shamgar Commission somehow missed. In order for a bullet shot in the left flank to reach the right lung, it has to pass through the left lung and most likely the heart. If the doctors were so fastidious about noting a secondary wound to the right lung, why didn't they record the entry and exit wounds that must have occurred in the left lung?"

And now the biggest issue of all, spinal shock. Recall that the state pathologist Dr. Yehuda Hiss conducted a limited autopsy on Rabin after Dr. Guttman's team had completed its work and found no damage to the spinal column. Recall also, that based on this conclusion, the Shamgar Commis-

sion and the judges at Yigal Amir's trial concluded that Rabin suffered no spinal damage. And finally, recall that the film of the assassination shows Rabin walking after the shot to his back, an impossibility if vertebrae 5 and 6 were shattered as Dr. Guttman reported.

Well, now it's not only Dr. Guttman reporting spinal shock. It's also five other members of his team. Would we could put them all in a courtroom and ask each why they agreed to appear on a report which concluded that Rabin died of spinal shock when the government of Israel's Justice Ministry and courts insist he did not.

I asked the physician, can spinal shock be caused by something other than breakage in the vertebrae or spinal cord? Perhaps a severe bruise or shaking can cause spinal shock. "Out of the question," he replied. "Spinal shock is the trauma resulting from a break or breaks in the spinal column. The breaks can be in the outer vertebrae or in the cord, but there is no other definition of spinal shock."

The physician made another poignant observation. "When the patient arrived, the doctors did not record any symptoms of spinal shock. Again this is possible but hard to understand. One of the first things doctors look for in shooting cases is spinal shock. It's very easy to diagnosis. When the spinal nerves are severed, the blood stops pumping naturally and is forced downward by gravity. So, typically, the upper body is white and the lower body, red. The victim was shot at 9:45 and examined at 10:05. You would expect that twenty minutes after being shot in the spine, spinal shock would be detected and diagnosed."

The physician was reluctant to let me hear what I was waiting all these long months to prove. He would not say that the summation proved there was a third shot at Rabin from the time he was admitted to Ichilov Hospital but he stated, "If I didn't know who the victim was or the cir-

cumstances of his death, I think I'd have to conclude that the patient received another wound subsequent to his initial admission. But I would advise you to stress your strongest points and they are that two separate chest wounds are reported by Dr. Guttman and that it is inconceivable that Rabin had no spinal damage. The six members of the operating team were too skilled to have all been wrong about that."

There you have it. It is a certainty that Rabin suffered a frontal chest wound and spinal shock, neither of which Yigal Amir could physically have caused. But there is even more to the documents than just the description of the wounds. There is confirmation of a vital vignette in my book.

I recounted an episode told to me by Zeev Barcella, editor of the country's largest circulation Russian-language newspaper, Vesti. On the morning of the assassination he received a phone call from a Russian-born operating nurse who told him, "The media is lying about Rabin's wounds. I saw them. His spinal cord was shattered and they're saying it wasn't." Ninety minutes later the nurse called Barcella back and with well-remembered fear in her voice said, "I didn't call you before and you don't know who I am." Then she hung up the phone.

The newly uncovered documents revealed new names to me of people who were in the operating theater that night. The nurse's first name, Svetlana and her signature were on the surgical summation. By comparing another document I possessed, I discovered her full name, Svetlana Shlimovitz. I found her phone number, introduced myself as best I could and had the following short conversation:

"Svetlana, I would like to know what happened to Rabin in the operating theater."

"How did you get my name?"

"You signed the surgical summation report."

"I don't work there anymore and I can never say what happened. Bye."

And she hung up. Barcella's story was true as well. As was my book. I got it right the first time around.

CONCLUSION

Yitzhak Rabin's Memorial Day in 1999 was indeed memorable because of the remarkable events which preceded it. A week before, MK Ophir Pines abused his political rights and pressured the Steimatzky book chain from selling this book openly on its shelves. Frankly, I could not have been more delighted. There is nothing so healthy for a book as being banned. The Israeli media including *Maariv*, *Haaretz*, *The Jerusalem Post* and *Vesti* rushed to my defense. Leah Rabin told viewers of Erev Chadash that Pines was wrong and people should be permitted to read my book. Steimatzky received hundreds of complaints from irate customers and returned the book to its shelves. And this book made the national bestseller lists.

A few days later, Nissim Mishal announced that he would present a document on his television program, proving the Rabin assassination could have been prevented. Minutes before he was to go public with the evidence, State Attorney-General Elyakim Rubinstein banned him from doing so. The next day, Rubinstein placed a nationwide gag order on the document. Like the Ophir Pines book banning, Rubinstein's panicked reaction boomeranged and the whole country discussed what the government could be hiding.

Once the document appeared on the Internet, the public realized why Rubinstein had taken his drastic measures. What he tried to hide from the public were the protocols of a 1996 meeting at the office of Attorney-General Michael Ben Yair. The participants included the heads of the Shabak's Jewish Department, Eli Barak and Hezi Kalo and State Prosecutor Edna Arbel. Their task was to pressure Ben Yair to closing planned indictments against Avishai Raviv and Eitan Oren for staging the notorious Eyal swearing-in ceremony on Har Herzl.

Not only did the public receive conclusive proof of collusion between the Shabak and the Judiciary to protect Raviv and Oren but it was also informed that the previous State Prosecutor, Dorit Beinish had deliberately incriminated an innocent Bar Ilan University student in order to protect Raviv's cover.

If that wasn't shocking enough, the next day Dahlia Pelosoff-Rabin's interview in *Olam Ha'isha* was published and what do you know . . . she revealed that she didn't believe the official version of her father's murder. There were too many unanswered questions, she insisted, which demanded a new commission of inquiry to answer them. On the evening of the memorial ceremony, her brother Yuval Rabin joined in, telling Channel Two News, "If there isn't a new commission of inquiry, there will be many more Chamishes in the future." I was touched.

And lo and behold, the public finally woke up. According to a Gallup poll conducted for Channel One, 57% of Israelis were in favor of opening a new commission of inquiry into the Rabin assassination, while only 18% were opposed. The Jerusalem Post poll found 65% in favor of reinvestigating the assassination.

My work and those of my colleagues had not been in vain.

* * *

Powerful Truth Remains

And now I am presenting the latest evidence for the fifth edition of the book. Let us begin with two medical documents recently discovered.

Three months ago, two Israel-based TV producers were in America negotiating with a major network for a full length documentary film based on this book. The network executives were adamant that we track down a vital document: the complete State Pathologist's report written by Dr. Yehuda Hiss. They insisted that without an official comparison of the pathologist's findings, which the Shamgar Commission Of Inquiry based its findings on, the contradictions in the police and hospital reports were of greatly reduced value. One of the producers called me in great agitation and nearly demanded that I track down a copy and in a hurry.

Until now I had utilized sections of the pathologist report reprinted by the newspaper *Hatzofe* in 1997. I suggested that the producer contact the reporter of the article, Hagai Huberman. She did and he said he had misplaced the material. Next, the producer called Yigal Amir's lawyer, Shmuel Fleishman who informed her, "I have the report in my safe but it is untouchable. I can let you see everything else but I'm forbidden by law to open that report to you." Finally, the producer called the State Pathologist's Office at the Legal Medicine Dept. of the Sackler Faculty of Medicine. The office manager was aghast at her request and told the producer that she'd have to go to court to try and get it.

After two weeks the task looked hopeless. Yet how nice it is to have good contacts. Nathan Gefen, who has recently published his own book on the Rabin assassination called *The Fatal Sting*, and my Russian-language editor Dr. Michael Bronstein acquired the report for me.

After over three and a half years, I had the full State Pathologist's Report on Yitzhak Rabin in my hands . . . And what a tale it tells. What a simply incredible fable most of it is, yet within its blatant obfuscations.

Dr. Hiss's Pathological Examination of Yitzhak Rabin began at approximately 2 AM, November 5, or two and a half hours after Rabin was pronounced dead on the operating table. The prelude to the report is a declaration by Dr. Hiss that what he writes is legally binding, as if he had sworn an oath in court. Let us begin. I will present statements from the report and offer some explanations of their significance."

The Other Pathologist

Prelude - "Assisting me was Eli Lipshtein."

Significance - On July 6, 1996, the Supreme Court of Israel heard a petition based on the testimony of a taxi driver who drove an unnamed pathologist to Ichilov Hospital. The passenger told the driver that he was a pathologist who examined Rabin and produced his hospital identification card. He claimed Rabin was shot three times, not twice as the government was saying and that there was something in Rabin's clothes that could give the truth away. Until now, it was assumed that Dr. Hiss had to be the passenger, despite legitimate doubts, because he was the only pathologist named by the Shamgar Commission. Now we may have identified the real pathologist whose information became the basis for a Supreme Court petition.

Section One, Clause Five - "In the upper left third of the back...skin was missing in a round shape with a diameter of 7 cm . . . There was no gunpowder nor powder burns around the wound . . . In a detailed examination we found the path of the wound to be from back to front . . . passing through ribs 5 and 6, with a break in rib 6."

Significance - Dr. Hiss is describing the first shot to the back, which Chief Lieutenant Baruch Gladstein of the Fibers and Polymers Laboratory of Israel Police,

determined to be from just under 20 cm range. This range would explain the lack of gunpowder and powder burns.

Nothing, however can explain his total misreading of the wound. Dr. Mordechai Gutman in his surgeon's notes, three other doctors and two nurses in the operation summary, all agreed that a bullet entered D5-6, that is dorsal vertebrae 5 and 6, shattering the vertebrae. They make no mention ever of ribs 5 and 6. Dr. Hiss has altered the testimony of the surgical team which operated on Rabin, changing vertebrae to ribs.

Section One, Part B, paragraph one - "At the bottom of the left side of the back above the waist . . . there is missing skin with the dimensions of .8x1.4 cm . . . In the surrounding skin there is no sign of powder wounds or gunpowder . . ."

Significance - Chief Lieutenant Gladstein testified at Yigal Amir's trial that because of the massed concentrations of gunpowder and other materials in this shot, he determined it to be from point blank range. And the tiny hole described by Dr. Hiss confirms the range. So where did the powder go? Perhaps it stayed on the clothing which protected it from the skin?

Section Two, Part A, paragraph two - (Dr. Hiss is now examining Rabin's clothing). "On the fringes of the underwear was a tear whose dimensions were .2x6 cm . . . Surrounding the tear were no signs of powder burns or gunpowder . . ."

Significance - Chief Lieutenant Gladstein described the 6 cm. tear and explained that only a point blank shot could cause the tear. When the barrel of a gun is on the skin, he testified, the gases in the cartridge have nowhere to escape. This causes an explosion on the skin which tears the clothing. And Chief Lieutenant Gladstein testified that the

tear in Rabin's clothing contained concentrated amounts of gunpowder and other materials. So why didn't Dr. Hiss find them? Or more likely, why did he make them disappear? Could it be because Yigal Amir never shot from anywhere near point blank range and the evidence had to be made to fit that fact?

AND NOW FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST BREAKTHROUGHS IN THE RABIN MURDER INVESTIGATION

Section Two, Part B, Paragraph three - (Dr. Hiss is examining Rabin's shirt) - "In the front of the shirt, on the left side, in the lower third, is a round hole with a diameter of .6 cm."

Section Two, Part C, paragraph 3 - (Dr. Hiss is examining Rabin's undershirt) - "In regards to the hole in the front of the undershirt, we could not find any possible tear in the fabric to account for it."

Significance - The official government version has Rabin shot twice in the back. And that's it. There is not supposed to be any frontal wound. At the heart of my argument that Yigal Amir did not shoot the fatal bullets at Rabin, is the fact that literally every doctor and nurse who treated Rabin or entered the operating theater, reported a third frontal wound. But Yigal Amir, according to all witnesses, and the film of the assassination, never, ever shot from the front or had a chance to do so. So that wound was made to disappear from the official records of Rabin's murder.

And now we have the official pathology report on Rabin, written by the State Pathologist, reporting that Rabin's shirt and undershirt had a bullet-sized hole in the front.

No wonder this report is banned. It shatters the government's version to pieces. I sat with two veteran journalists and one academic. We tried to make sense of it all. Why would Dr. Hiss so clearly cover up Rabin's wounds throughout his report, yet report the most damning fact of all: that he was shot from the front?

The academic observed that this report had to have been censored and undergone different drafts, quite likely under the watchful eyes of some panicked Shabak officers. As with the assassination film, the Shabak censors just didn't have the expertise to clean the report of all the truth. The journalist reached a different conclusion: Most likely the shirt was shot after Rabin was dead to try and match the very real hole in the front of his chest.

Dr. Joshua Backon conducted extensive research into the significance of this report and concluded: "All the forensic evidence proves that only an entrance wound can create a round hole. Exit wounds are jagged and uneven. Hiss is reporting a frontal gunshot."

I was convinced that this was going to be the last medical document ever recovered. Then on Dec. 30/1999, Dr. Bronstein faxed me the Gilon Nituah, written by Dr. Mordechai Gutman about half an hour after he completed his, by-now, famous, Surgeon's Notes which reported the frontal chest wound which continued to the backbone shattering vertebrae D5-6.

A little background. There has been a widespread attempt to negate the significance of Dr. Gutman's notes by writing them off as erroneous. For instance, Tom Segev wrote in Haaretz, "Chamish, admittedly, does present a most peculiar document from a surgeon who reports a frontal chest wound to Rabin. The most common conclusion is that the doctor was mistaken." Segev does not bother to mention

that another eight doctors and nurses reported the same wound.

Most surprising to me has been the effort of Dr. David Chen to dismiss the significance of the frontal wound. "Why stress that wound," he asked me, "When you have all the proof you need in the lower back wound?"

Shamgar concluded that Amir shot downward from above Rabin. Yet this bullet moves horizontally from the waist, to the spleen, to the diaphragm, to the lung. No bullet shot downward can take a 90 degree turn sideways. That's all the proof you need that Amir couldn't have shot fatal bullets at Rabin. There's no need to confuse the public with a frontal chest wound."

Then he added, "I've spoken with Rabin's surgeon's. They tell me that Dr. Gutman made a mistake when he wrote that the bullet exited the lung towards the spine. He meant to write that the bullet entered the lung. He was flustered, that's all. You can understand that, can't you?"

I could have until I received the Gilion Nituach. This document was written well after the operation, when Dr. Gutman could have been sipping coffee beside his desk. And he reports on the second page of the Gilion: "The tear in the lung leads to D5-6-7, crushing and shattering the backbone." Not only does Dr. Gutman confirm his original notes, he adds another shattered vertebra at D7. He might have been mistaken once, but there is no chance he made the same mistake twice.

Before concluding with the most powerful new evidence, allow me to offer several new developments for the reader's consideration:

* One of the most intrepid truthseekers has been Asher Zuckerman, editor of the religious newspaper *Kol*

Hashavuah. In November, 1999, he broke the disturbing report on the condition of the head of the surgical team which operated on Rabin, Dr. Mordechai Gutman.

For the previous five weeks Dr. Gutman had been incarcerated in Tel Hashomer Hospital with headaches that have all but incapacitated him. His doctors have sent his test results to hospitals around the world and could not find the cause of his debilitating affliction.

* At a recent lecture, a member of the audience asked to speak with me privately and requested that I do not reveal his name. He opened my Hebrew book to the page where I presented the report on Hagai Amir's weapons from police ballistics laboratory. Hagai Amir was imprisoned for keeping an arsenal of weapons in his home and for giving his brother Yigal the bullets which supposedly murdered Rabin. Included in the armory was a pistol whose serial number was noted.

The audience member took out his own weapon and asked me to read the serial number. It was the very same number as Hagai Amir's pistol. How could that be, I asked? He explained, "The night after the murder, the Shabak raided my house and took my gun and bullets. They had to have handed them over to the police, claiming they actually belonged to Hagai Amir. Then they were returned to me."

* Remember Rabin's blood-soaked song sheet held by Eitan Haber at his funeral? The week after the murder, a local Ashdod newspaper interviewed a hospital worker who insisted that he saw the song sheet fall out of Rabin's jacket pocket and that there was no blood on it. The implication is that after Haber absconded with the sheet from Ichilov, the blood was deliberately stained on the paper.

* In a profound piece of detective work, Dr. David Chen discovered the identities of one doctor and two paramedics

who sat in an ambulance not twelve feet away from where Rabin was shot by Amir's blank bullets. After the first shot was heard, they ran towards Rabin and were physically prevented from reaching him by Rabin's bodyguards. The doctor was actually forced to the ground.

* On December 6, 1999, I appeared in a discussion group with Knesset members Michael Eitan, Nomi Blumenthal and Gideon Ezra. Former Shabak Deputy Chief Ezra was challenged by attorney Mordechai Mintzer to explain the twelve year incarceration of the Kahalani brothers. He replied that they were dangerous terrorists who were planning to mass murder Arabs. I said to him, "I have a report from the police ballistics laboratory from the night before the weapons were discovered in the Kahalani brothers' possession. The police had the rifles and therefore planted them the next day, not in their car but in a vehicle owned by a Shabak agent named Yves Tibi. The Kahalani brothers were set up and I can prove it." Ezra answered, "That's clear," and then stopped himself. Draw your own conclusions. The audience of 300 had no trouble doing so.

* * *

In my epilog, I presented numerous theories that had been published elsewhere. One was that Henry Kissinger had a hand in the murder. I did not support the theory, I merely offered it as an indication of how other investigators were thinking. However, the Israeli media, whenever it chose to refute my findings, chose this point as proof that I was unreliable.

In fact, if an international connection exists, and I am certain it does, then the trail to France is where it is taking me.

In December 1995, a French journalist, Pierre Lurcat, reminded readers in his Jewish student paper, that President

Mitterand had once faked his own assassination in a scandal that haunted him his whole career called the Observatoire Affair. The sympathy which arose from the phoney murder attempt vaulted Mitterand's career to the top. Lurcat claimed Peres and Mitterand discussed how to do the same thing for Rabin to save his failing peace process with the PLO. Pierre told me, "I was only using my logic, I had no solid evidence. Then the authorities came down so hard on me and the newspaper that I surmised I got it right. I was a law student at the time, I'm an attorney now, and the French media turned me into a lunatic."

Then I was reminded that Peres ally, the secretive French media mogul, Jean Frydman financed the rally where Rabin was murdered. And that Shabak chief Carmi Gillon spent the night of the assassination in Paris.

We all knew that, however a correspondent sent me a rather chilling newspaper quote. Not long after the assassination, Gillon was asked why he was in Paris on the murder night and he explained that he was visiting Yaacov Perry in hospital. Could it really be that the current and previous Shabak chiefs were both in France on the fatal night?

So far, there has been no confirmation. Since then Gillon has refused to explain his decision to fly to Paris on November 3, 1995. But there is no denying the bizarre incident in early 1996 when Jacques Chirac went crazy in the Old City of Jerusalem. Peres had sent Yoram Rubin to guard Chirac. His French bodyguards informed him who he was and Chirac ran to the nearest reporters nearly crying that he did not need Israeli bodyguards. That he'd feel safer with Arab guards protecting him. There are pictures of Rubin behind Chirac to prove this incident.

Twelve days before the murder, the Abu Dis Agreement, which divided the city of Jerusalem into two, was signed in

Paris. Rabin was never informed that the agreement was signed, because he would not have approved it.

I have traced nearly every moment of the last month of Rabin's life and there is no doubt about it; he spent his last days trying to get Israel out of the peace process he was forced to initiate.

Take just three days as examples. On October 20, Rabin was in New York for the United Nations' 50th anniversary celebrations. While there, as reported in *Haaretz*, Warren Christopher and Dennis Ross tried to trick him into meeting Syrian Foreign Minister Shara and agreeing to an Israeli pullback to the shores of the Kinneret. Rabin let loose a loud, vindictive attack against the American deceit and declared that he was pulling out of the peace process.

The next day, October 21, he gave his answer to the Golan withdrawal demands. From the podium of the UN he declared that he came from Jerusalem, the eternally undivided capital of Israel and that the problems of the Middle East were not caused by Israeli stubbornness but by Arab terror.

The next day, on October 22, he flew to Washington and with AIPAC's help, oversaw the passage of two congressional laws. The first stated that American aid to the PLO would cease if it declared a state, the second declared that Jerusalem would never be divided.

Rabin was rebelling against the most powerful men on earth and he knew the risk. Rabin died a hero.

* * *

This book could be written only because of brave Israelis with a conscience. One of them is well placed in the IDF. He printed out Yoram Rubin's military records from the

IDF computers and brought them to me. He explained, "These records are shocking," but my publisher didn't agree and initially refused to include them in this conclusion. Now I am rebelling and leaving my readers to decide their significance.

The records show that Rubin was recruited to the IDF in 1983 and rose to the rank of sergeant. In 1986, he took a course to learn truck driving and he utilized his license throughout his military service. Then in 1994, he became the head bodyguard for Yitzhak Rabin. On the night of Rabin's murder, Peres named Rubin his own personal bodyguard. For just over two years after his appointment as Rabin's bodyguard, Rubin took 21 trips abroad, most for less than three days, sometimes for only one day, once twice in the same week. Thinking that he was accompanying Rabin and Peres abroad, I compared his flights with their schedules. Nothing matched.

My IDF source noted, "Then where did he get the money for the flights? Not from his salary as a bodyguard. And how does a truck driver become the personal bodyguard to the prime minister?"

But my publisher would not be swayed. He insisted, "They could have given him the driving course as a chupar at the end of his service. He could have been flying on airline security assignments."

Finally, I showed the file to an IDF officer who knows how to read it properly. He explained, "Your publisher's objections are fair but nothing can explain one fact: a sergeant is never assigned to be the prime minister's personal bodyguard. Such a person might be an officer in the Sayeret Matkal or another elite fighting unit. But a soldier who takes a truck driving course instead of officer training is never going to receive such a sensitive post. Whoever

assigned Yoram Rubin to the post has a lot of explaining to do."

* * *

I save the biggest surprise for last. My original thesis was that the person who closed the door to Rabin's limousine, the fourth person in the car, must have been the murderer. I cannot stand by the thesis for certain anymore. There is a high degree of certainty that the fourth person has been identified.

In the Spring of 1998, I received a videotape from England. It was made on the evening of Rabin's funeral. It is a recording of a Channel Four (Britain) talk show. The guests include the Jewish scholar Dr. Hugo Green, the editor of the Jewish Chronicle, Ned Temko and a pretty Israeli girl in her late teens or early twenties, Yifah Barak, a student at Middlesex University in London.

The moderator asked Barak how she first heard of the murder. "I was sitting at home when I got a phone call from Israel. My mom said, "He was murdered." I asked who was murdered and she said, "Rabin was murdered." Everyone was crying. It was a terrible situation."

The moderator asked, "You knew people close to the murder, didn't you?"

"Yes," Barak replied. "A friend of my sister's was in the car he was driving in and he actually fell on her after he was shot. She's in hospital now for shock."

After viewing this amazing interview, I phoned a journalist friend in London and asked him to track down Yifah Barak. He went to Middlesex University and found her address in the student records. He went to her flat and she told him her sister's friend who was in Rabin's car was the driver Menachem Damti's seventeen year old daughter.

For a year, I sat on this information until I could find some confirmation of its veracity. To this day, I have not been able to find out who Yifah Barak is, nor how her family received such sensitive information. In the summer of 1999, television producer Jay Bushinsky sent a crew to London to interview Barak. She confirmed that Damti's daughter was the fourth person in the car and added details, such as this girl, now 21 years old, lives a life of personal terror, constantly sleeping in different locations.

What was she doing in the car in the first place? Jay Bushinsky's explanation was that she was waiting for her father to give her a ride home. He believes that she was well known to the bodyguards and would not have aroused suspicion by sitting in the limousine. In short, she was there by accident. And accidentally, she witnessed Rabin's murder. And that is why the driver, her father, took nine minutes to arrive at Ichilov. A hysterical teenaged girl had to be removed from the car before he could carry on to the hospital.

If this version of events is the correct one, in other words, if this girl was not in the car for sinister purposes, what are we left with? We have proven beyond dispute that Rabin was alive and well when he was pushed in the limousine. But he arrived at Ichilov with two bullets in his back, one shot from point blank range. So he had to have been shot twice in the car.

The passengers were Yoram Rubin, the bodyguard; the driver Menachem Damti and his daughter; the policeman Pinchas Terem; and Rabin himself. Menachem Damti could not have driven the car and shot point blank, his daughter appears to have been an accidental witness, presumably Terem got into the car after Rabin was shot, Rabin did not shoot himself in the back twice . . .

Epilog

There they are stacked on a chair beside me, dozens of pages of publications claiming to know who gave the order to murder Rabin. The *New American* calls his demise a "CFR" (Council on Foreign Relations) murder.

The Japanese Times article says Rabin was caught up in a financial scam over stolen software called PROMIS and the same folks who killed Clinton aide Vince Foster, assassinated him. Conspiracy Nation presents a view that the Vatican financed the operation. From the Internet are accusations that 32nd degree Mason Rabin was knocked off for revealing cult secrets. Then there are the minions of Israelis who tell me Peres was behind the hit because he had the most to gain.

I am not dismissing any of the possibilities and my original intention was to list them all and judge their relative merits. In fact, I wrote 30 pages of a final chapter before deciding that it would be self-defeating for me to engage in speculation when the rest of the book is backed up by powerful evidence.

I don't know who gave the order but there is a clear cut trend amongst those trying to figure out who did, that Rabin was murdered by outside forces. I think this supposition may eventually be proven true. Two months before he was murdered, Rabin began spilling the beans about who was really behind the peace process. He told *ABC News* and then William Safire of the *New York Times* that the peace process was forced on him by George Bush at a meeting in Kennebunkport, Maine in September, 1992. According to Rabin, Bush told him to "prepare the Israeli public for some painful withdrawals."

He returned to Israel and appeared on a friendly television interview. He humorously told startled viewers that "Netanyahu phoned Kissinger and asked him to issue a proclamation condemning the placement of American soldiers on the Golan Heights. Henry called me back laughing. He said he told Netanyahu to stop bothering him."

It's not that funny a story. Rabin was saying that both his and Netanyahu's diplomacy had to be approved by Kissinger. To those familiar with modern conspiracy theory, Rabin's ties with Council on Foreign Relations executives Bush and Kissinger are most sinister. Those unacquainted with the widespread thesis of a hidden agenda to create a one world government called the New World Order, I'm afraid, will not be illuminated in this book.

In March '97, *Haaretz* provided a motive for Rabin's murder in two front page articles. Rabin's last meeting with Clinton was explosive. It seems Rabin had hypothetically asked Secretary of State Warren Christopher how Syrian President Assad would react to a withdrawal from the Golan Heights right to the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Christopher informed Assad that Rabin was prepared to withdraw to the shoreline. According to *Haaretz*, "Rabin let loose a vicious flow of invective against Christopher and Middle East envoy, Dennis Ross . . ." Not a very wise thing to do against two prominent CFR members.

So far, the theory that Rabin was murdered to keep him quiet seems the most likely. Needless to say, he was worth more dead than alive to someone in a position of extraordinary power.

That the murder was planned in Israel is less likely to me. There are only a handful of people with the power and influence within intelligence circles to issue an assassination order and all are allied to foreign decision makers. It seems highly unlikely that any of them would act inde-

pendently to eliminate Rabin. To do so would have meant facing the wrath of Rabin's powerful backers. The order had to have come from beyond Peres, Sharon, Shamir or whoever could have theoretically organized the crime.

If the foreign hit theory seems far-fetched, consider some of the alternatives gaining cliques of advocates.

First, there is the mystical theory, that the murder was an ordained spiritual act. The advocates have some intriguing evidence, including the internationally publicized Bible Code revelation. A Russian-born follower of the late Rabbi Meir Kahane, Avigdor Askin, who worked at the Mossad's Soviet desk between 1978-85, held a public ceremony a month before the assassination in which he read an ancient Jewish death curse, the *pulsa dinara*, against Rabin. Rabin was murdered five years to the week of Kahane.

Far spookier is the fact that the Torah reading for the week of the assassination included the sentence, "Shoot, shoot bad Rabin." Then there is the indisputable fact that Yigal Amir's name began and ended with a Y and R, Yitzhak Rabin's initials. Subtract these letters and Amir's name becomes *Salvation of The People*.

Last year a book of fiction was published in Israel in Russian whose story has Rabin surviving the shots, being replaced by another victim and flying to Hong Kong for a permanent retirement. Those who consider the book prophetic note that Kissinger was in Hong Kong when the assassination took place and didn't come to the funeral explaining feebly that he couldn't get a flight out.

Every time I lecture, someone in the audience expounds on the body-switch theory. A most unlikely exponent of the concept is Israel's leading conspiracy writer Joel Bainerman, author of a scathing book about the covert,

illegal agendas of the Bush administration (*Crimes Of A President*, SPI Books, New York 1992).

"Can you imagine the kind of pressure Rabin was under?" he asks. "Half the country despised him and the numbers were growing. Wherever he went, he was cursed, booed and mocked. His wife had become bitter and unpleasant. He was drinking heavily and acting stranger every day. Why wouldn't he want out if it could be arranged?"

Now imagine if I had written a who-done-it out of these theories? That would have been the end of my hard earned and growing credibility. When I began my research, I was the object of a campaign of media vilification.

Today, I lecture and supply evidence to hundreds of respected, influential academics. Far from a crackpot following, my work has swayed the best educated Israelis. The evidence I have gathered has been considered at the highest levels of Israeli academia and found convincing.

Yigal Amir could not have shot from point blank range, from the front, nor shattered Rabin's spine. Rabin was definitely, without any room for argument, shot point blank, it is a complete certainty that his spinal cord was shattered and it is highly likely that one bullet pierced his chest from the front.

So if Yigal Amir could not possibly have shot the fatal bullets, who did?

Addendum #1

Date: Fri, 4 Dec 98 16:18:42 PST

From: [name withheld]

WERE THE SHOTS DONE CONSECUTIVELY? HOW MANY WERE THERE ANYWAY??? Were the shots even REAL???

1. Rubin, in his interrogation by Yoni Hirshorn (page with the circled 23 on top) says in line 9 that there was a "*Matach*" - they were done in a row.

2. The "*Doch Peula*" states there was one, and then two more.

3. Agent "Shin" (page with circled 65 on top, lines 22-23 of the SECOND page of his interrogation) .

4. Agent "Ayin" (Adi Azulay), (page with circled 60 on top) heard ONLY ONE SHOT - line 17! On the second page he states he is COMPLETELY CERTAIN that that's all he heard!

5. Agent "Alef" (page with circled 58 on top) - in lines 4-5 he says that he heard a shot, a pause, and then another shot. He only heard TWO shots, and they were NOT done consecutively!

6. Policeman of Yasam Yarkon (page with circled 26 on top) - he heard three shots. The first, a pause, and the two other ones. (lines 4-7)

7. Agent "Gimmel" heard 3 shots too. (lines 22-23)

(now - from the court protocols)

8. Amir says on page 28 that 3 bullets were shot.
9. Yamin Yitzhak, on pages 81-82 says that the shots were made with no pauses. There were three shots.
10. Rubin says he heard people around say they heard 4-5 shots, he heard only 3. (page 159).
11. On page 190 Amir says that there WAS a pause between shots 1 and 2.
12. Agent "Shin" - page 209 - he heard 3 shots, that did NOT sound like normal shots. A cop said they were blanks.
13. On page 211, Agent "Ayin" testifies that he heard only one shot.
14. On 212, "Ayin" testifies again that he heard only one shot, and voices saying "It's not real, it's not real".
15. He also says he was interrogated by the Shabak before he was by the police, and that he told them too that he heard only one shot!
16. On page 215, Agent "Alef" testifies that the sound of the shots was different . . .
17. At the end of 215, he says he heard only 2 shots.
18. Avi Yahav, on page 216 testifies that he heard the shots. He says he was at countless target practices, and that these shots did not sound like shots, and if it was a shot, it was a dud.
19. On page 219, Moshe Ephron testifies that the shots did NOT sound natural.

20. On page 220, he testifies that, if they WERE real shots, they should've sounded much louder. He gave the impression he heard only two shots, but said that "there could've been 3". He said that the Gan-Hair wall amplifies the sound.

21. Shai Tiram, on page 226, says that it didn't sound like normal shots, it sounded like a "Napatz", less than a gunshot. He heard a "Boom", and it wasn't very loud. He says that the noise wasn't enough to say it's shots. He also says that the two other shots sounded different than the first.

22. On page 90, Chanan Amram says it didn't sound like a shot. It sounded like a pop, and another two.

23. On page 86, Yamin Yitzhak says there were 3 consecutive shots.

24. On page 91, Ronen Amram says the shots were too quiet to be real shots. He said they did NOT come consecutively.

25. On page 97 of the court Protocols, Rubin testifies there WAS a pause between the first and second shots, contradicting all he said about the consecutive shots!

26. Rubin testifies, on page 98 of the Protocols, that there was a pause between the first and second shots again, and that they sounded like REAL shots.

27. On page 114 of the Court Protocols, Yisrael Gabbai, of Yasam Yarkon, testifies he heard 2 or three shots.

**HOW DID RABIN GET INTO THE CAR??? WAS HE
TOSSED IN??? BY WHOM??? DID HE MAKE THE
LEAP ON HIS OWN???**

1. In Rubin's investigation (page with circled 23 on top), Rubin testifies he picked Rabin up and threw him into the car (lines 13-14).

2. Shabak Agent "Ayin", Adi Azulay, testifies in his investigation, (page with circles 60 on top) that he helped Rubin get Rabin into the car. Rubin does not mention this at all (line 18)

3. Rubin testifies, on page 98 of the Protocols, that he told Rabin to listen to him, and to him only, "*Dir Balek - Rak li atah shomea...*". He repeated it a few times.

4. Shai Tiram testifies, on page 227, that he saw them pushing Rabin into the car, and leaving. He didn't see if he was hit, He was pulled into the car.

RABIN WAS TALKING WHEN HE WAS TOSSED INTO THE CAR! WITH TWO DUMDUMS, ONE IN EACH LUNG, ONE EVEN GOING THROUGH SPLEEN AND STOMACH, HE SHOULD'VE BEEN SPREAD OUT FROM THERE TO JERUSALEM....

1. In Rubin's testimony (page with circled 23 on top), Rubin says that he asked Rabin if he was hit, and Rabin answered that he thinks so . . . (lines 17-18).

2. Rubin also testifies, on the same page, lines 20-22, that he laid Rabin down on the seat, and began trying to keep him alive.

WHAT WAS PERES' INVOLVEMENT....

1. Barry, we know what we saw of Peres on the murder tape, when I was at your house. This is covered in "Shin"'s testimony, on page with circled 65 on top. This is towards the end of "Gillion 2", and at the beginning of 3. . . It sounds like he was the man with Peres, on the tape.

2. Also, on page 98 of the Court Protocols, Rubin was asked why Peres descended the stairs without Rabin, against plans. He refused to answer, and the refusal was accepted by the court.

SHOUTS OF BLANKS, AND OTHER SHOTS

1. Agent "Shin", on page with circled 65 on top, testifies that he heard a cop yelling to calm down, they're blanks, on lines 10-11 of "Gillion 3".

2. Agent "Ayin", Adi Azulay, testifies, on page with circled 60 on top, that someone was yelling "it's not real, it's not real," in line 18.

3. Agent "Gimmel" testifies in line 24 of his testimony two screams of "It's not real".

4. According to Agent "Shin", in his testimony on page with circled 65 on top, he heard Amir yell to calm down, he's a student.

5. According to Rubin, on page 98 of the Protocols, he heard someone yelling "blanks, blanks".

6. Amir testifies on page 191 that he heard screams saying blanks. When he was asked if Rabin could've been shot from bullets that weren't his, he answered "*Hakol Kayam*".

7. Amir testifies, on page 193, that he heard the screams coming from the back, right side of the car.
8. On page 209, Agent "Shin" testifies that he heard a cop saying they were blanks.
9. On page 212, "Ayin" testifies that he heard screams saying "It's not real".
10. On page 217, Avi Yahav testifies he heard Amir (AFTER the shooting) say it wasn't real.
11. On page 219, Ephron Moshe testifies he heard people yelling about Blanks, or fake bullets.
12. On page 227, Shai Tiram testifies he heard people yelling they're blanks.

HOW MANY GUNS WERE THERE??? WHERE DID THE GUNS GO TO???

1. In the testimony of Agent "Ayin", Adi Azulay, he says that he found the weapon on the road. This can be found starting on line 28 of the first page (circled 60), and goes on to the second one.
2. Adi Azulay continues in his testimony, on the beginning of "Gillion 3" that there WAS a Bullet in the chamber, and that the Officer took the gun from him.
3. Agent "Alef", on page with circled 58 on top, testifies that he saw the gun FALL. (line 22)
4. The Policeman of Yasam Yarkon ALSO saw the gun fall, as he testifies in line 11 of page with circled 26 on top.

5. In the report of the incident, according to the Unit Officer, Avi Cohen, the Gun was dropped after Amir was jumped on.
6. On pages 81 and 82 of the court Protocols, Yamin Itzhak testifies that he took the gun out of Amir's hand, and even had to wrestle for it. After that, a Shabak person asked for the Gun, and persisted. This goes on on page 83. He never have him the gun. He took the Bullet out of the chamber, put it in a plastic bag, and gave it to Sana"tz Naftali.
7. On page 84, Yamin Itzhak testifies he is sure he took the gun from his hand.
8. On page 85, he continues to testify, and Amir says he was sure he heard it fall. On page 86, he strengthens the certainty of his testimony.
9. On page 113, Yisrael Gabbai (Yasam Yarkon) SAW Yamin take the gun out of Amir's hand!
10. On page 135, Moti Naftali testifies that he heard cops say they took the gun out of Amir's hand.
11. On page 161, Yisrael Gabbai says he saw them take the gun out of Amir's hand!
12. On page 190, Amir testifies he let go of the gun!!!
13. On page 203, Amir testifies he let go of the gun after he shot.
14. On page 209, "Shin" testifies that "Bet", a high-ranking Shabak official, demanded the gun from Yamin, the cop.
15. On page 211, "Ayin" testifies he found the gun on the road, picked it up, and gave it to a cop.

16. "Ayin", on page 211, says that "Bet" was looking for the gun he found on the ground.

17. On page 213 "Ayin" testifies he found the gun on the ground, picked it up, and gave it to a policeman.

18. On page 214-215, "Alef" testifies he jumped on Amir, hit his arm, and Amir didn't have a gun after that.

19. "Alef" testifies, on page 215, that he saw the argument between "Bet" and the cop that had the gun. "Bet" wanted the gun, and the cop wouldn't give it to him. "Bet" insisted, another cop told the first cop to give it to him. "Bet" saw the gun, checked the bullets, and gave it back to the cop.

20. On page 217, Avi Yahav testifies that he saw a cop holding the gun, and saying it's Amir's gun.

21. According to Ephron Moshe, on page 219, the gun was on the road! And they picked it up off the road!

22. According to Avraham Cohen, on pages 234-235 he first said the gun was forced out of Amir's hand, as said in the report, but he took it back, and said he dropped the gun.

23. Avraham Cohen says on pages 236-237 that the deputy bomb-squad officer was holding the gun.

WHO THE HELL WERE THE TWO YOUNG MEN WITH BIG BAGS?? ONE WAS NOAM FRIEDMAN, BUT WHO WAS THE OTHER???

1. On lines 17-24 of Agent "Gimmel"'s testimony, there were two young men in the area of the occurrence, with big bags. He checked the two people, and their bags, and

checked their identity by their ID cards. He mentioned that one was Noam Friedman, but why? And if so, why didn't he say anything about the other? What was Noam Friedman doing there? I DON'T think he came to demonstrate for peace, or to see Aviv Geffen.

PRIOR ATTEMPTS FOR MURDER . . .

1. Amir denies all prior attempts that were spoken of, in the prosecuting papers, on page 26 of the Court Protocols.
2. In the prosecuting papers, page 3, the attempts are mentioned.
3. On pages 1 and 2 of the papers, Dror Adani and Chagai Amir are accused.
4. Amir says on page 186 of the Protocols that Chagai changed the Bullets, without knowing they're meant for murder.

ORDER OF THE BULLETS....AND WHAT KIND? HOW WERE THEY SHOT???

1. By Bernard Shechter, on page 66 of the Protocols, the Bullets that were inserted were first two Hollowpoints, and 3rd one regular. If it were so, Rabin would've had a Hollowpoint and a regular one in him, and Rubin would have a Hollowpoint.
2. On page 65 of the court Protocols, Shechter says two Bullets were taken out of Rabin and given to him, both Hollowpoints.

3. On page 66, Shechter says he should've gotten the Gun with a Bullet in the Chamber, but didn't.
4. Amir says Shechter got the order of the Bullets wrong, that the first he put in was Hollowpoint, second regular, third Hollowpoint. On the same page.
5. On page 70 of the Protocols, Dr Yehuda His says that the Bullet taken out of Rubin was different than the ones taken out of Rabin.
6. On page 73, His says both Bullets that hit Rabin were done in a straight line. This is extremely crucial, since it does not fit in with things later on.
7. On page 75, according to the clothing lab, the second Bullet was shot in an angle.
8. According to Shechter, in his report, page 3 of 9, on 3b, part of the material given to him contained 2 Blanks.
9. According to Shechter's report, on page 4 of 9, the box he got contained 50 other Hollowpoint Bullets. Why wasn't the gun loaded with Hollowpoints only, if Amir had that number? More Hollowpoints were mentioned on page 6 of 9.
10. Dr. Yoram Kluger testifies, on page 100 of the Court Protocols, that both bullets taken out of Rabin were Hollowpoints, and that they were not sure which one hit first.
11. Dr. Kluger, on pages 128-129 testifies that Amir would have to lie down so the Bullet would enter in 45 degrees.
12. On page 114, Yisrael Gabbai, of Yasam Yarkon, says that Amir was still standing when he saw him.

13. On page 130, they decide that the lethal bullet was the one that hit the right lung.
14. On page 143 of the Courth Protocols, Shechter asked Dr. His to check the X-Rays, to see if he found the steel ball. He didn't find it.
15. Flash from the gun - page 144 of the Court Protocols, it is said that the flash is stronger on a silvertip, and even stronger on a Hollowpoint.
16. According to page 145, a blank Bullet's remains wouldn't automatically fall out of the gun.
17. According to page 150, Dr. Yehuda His took the Bullets out of the body, and said they had no steel balls inserted into them. None were found on the X-Rays either, according to page 151.
18. Dr. Yaniv checked Rubin, according to page 154.
19. By page 155, Rubin was only scraped.
20. By page 156, Rabin's first bullet was the right one.
21. By page 157, the first Bullet was NOT shot in a straight angle comparing to Bullet number 2.
22. According to page 159, Rubin says Rabin was lying DOWN after the first shot, and Rubin was hit from the second shot, Rabin from the third.
23. Yisrael Gabbai was told to look for Bullet remains, according to page 160. According to 161, he was told to look for 0.22 MM ones.
24. According to page 161, Gabbai found two 9 MM ones, and kept them.

25. According to page 162, Yisrael Gabbai wasn't told why he was ordered to look for remains of 0.22s!

26. According to page 188, Amir testifies he loaded first Bullet as a Hollowpoint, the second regular, third Hollowpoint, and the rest were regular.

27. On page 203, Amir testifies that his hand was horizontal to the ground the whole time.

28. Again, on page 204, Amir testifies his hand was always horizontal to the ground, and this contradicts Rubin's testimony that shots 2 and 3 were done when they were lying down. Amir also says that he saw the flash from the first shot.

29. On page 214, "Alef" testifies he saw the flash of the second shot.

30. On page 215, "Alef" again says he saw the flash.

31. On page 219, Ephron Moshe says he saw the flash.

32. On page 234, Avraham Cohen testifies he did not see the flash, even though he was looking straight at Amir.

SILENCER???

1. On Shechter's report, page 8 of 9, he mentions a silencer, that should've reduced the sound of the shot by 20-30%.

VIDEO????

1. On page 88, Arie Silverman says there are contradictions between the original version of the murder tape, and the one showed on Arutz 2. This is a very interesting page, where not much is clear on the tape. On page 89, he says the location of Rabin was changed.
2. On page 107, Kempler testifies that the copy of the tape was identical to the original.
3. On page 108 Kempler says he had a feeling about Amir, and that an undercover cop told him not to film, but he filmed anyway. He was filming Peres, but when he heard Rabin coming down the stairs, he turned the camera towards him.
4. On page 109 Kempler says he gave in the tape two weeks after the murder, but made the deal only two months later.
5. On page 109 Kempler says that the tape WAS edited when given to Arutz 2, contradicting what he said about it being identical, on page 107.
6. You don't hear the "blank" screams on the tape.
7. Rubin was not seen over Rabin on the tape, as said on page 109.
8. As on page 110, Amir stood out, and was still allowed in the "sterilized" zone.
9. On page 112, he says the back right door was opened after the shooting.

WHY NO BULLETPROOF VEST???

1. On page 85, Rubin testifies they did not give Rabin a vest.

AMIR'S INTENTIONS???

1. On page 27 of the Protocols, Amir testifies that he did not intend to shoot Rabin in the head.

2. On page 95 of the Protocols, Amir says he intended to shoot Rabin in the head, as he again says on page 96.

RABIN'S SUDDEN CHANGE OF DIRECTION....AND THE "STERILIZED" ZONE....

1. According to Rubin, on page 97 of the Protocols, Rabin made a sudden change in the direction he was walking. He was supposed to reach the car from a totally different area, and Amir had no apparent way of knowing he was going to take that path. Rubin assumes that this was the reason the right back door was open. Rubin did not see Amir.

2. Rubin, in his testimony (page with circles 23 on top) testifies he was next to Rabin when he was shot (lines 2-9), he testifies he did not see Amir (lines 23-24), and that he noticed nothing suspicious in the crowd (lines 25-26). Agent "Ayin" (on page with circled 60), says Rubin was next to Rabin when the shots occurred (lines 6-8)

3. According to page 188, Amir was in the sterilized zone, and even talked to the cops, without being evacuated, as was even done to other people that tried entering the area.

He couldn't understand it, and says he explained it as a sign from God.

4. On page 201, Amir says he shouldn't have been allowed to be there, and that he tried hard to keep himself covered.

5. Avraham Cohen, on page 234 says no one was to be allowed into the sterilized zone! He identified the shooter!

THE CAR'S PATH ON IT'S WAY TO ICHILOV....

1. Rubin first told Damti to get out of there, as he testifies in his investigation (circled 23 on top), on line 16.

2. Rubin then told Damti to go to Ichilov, as in lines 19-20 of the investigation.

3. Rubin, on page 98 of the Protocols, said they went STRAIGHT to Ichilov, and that the whole ride took about a minute and a half, in COMPLETE contradiction to what REALL happened, with the ride that took 8 minutes, and them picking up the cop on the way!

WHEN WAS AMIR JUMPED ON????

1. Rubin testifies, on page 99, that they weren't touching Amir yet, when the second shot happened.

2. Amir testifies on page 190 that he's sure there was contact by the third shot, not contradicting with Rubin.

3. However, on page 203, Amir says the two last Bullets were fired only after he was jumped on.

WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION??? AND HOW???

1. Court Protocols, on page 134 say that the Shabak was in charge of the first investigation, which gave them time to finish up working on the testimonies.
2. On page 137, Moti Naftali testifies that Shabak people first interrogated him.
3. In Yoav Gazit's testimony, in the Protocols, page 138 - who's Itamar Ben Dvir???
4. According to page 139, a letter was brought through him to Margalit Har-Shefi.
5. According to page 140, Avishai Raviv gave Itamar Ben-Dvir Blanks, and it was in accordance with the Shabak!!! (IMPORTANT!!)
6. On page 140, Shimon Sharvit's investigation, it is said that the Shabak was the dominant factor in this investigation, and he didn't have the authority to answer why.
7. Page 130, Rodman wrote a report on the Shabak investigation.
8. According to page 147, Shechter reported to the Shabak.
9. According to page 152 of the Protocols, the Bullets were given to a policeman.
10. According to page 158, the Clothes and Bullets were given to Yuval Shwartz, of the Shabak.

11. Rubin handed his gun over to Damti in the Hospital, so an Arab or a "*ben miutim*" won't take it.
12. Rubin says, on page 159, when asked if there were pictures of suspects presented, that he refuses to answer, and gave his answer to the court only.
His answer is not known....
13. Who is Goldfarb that Amir mentions on page 181?
14. On page 212, "Ayin" testifies he was interrogated by the Shabak, before he was interrogated by the police.
15. According to Agent "Alef", on page 213, they were not warned of Amir.
16. On page 213, "Alef" says there were warnings for a shooter.
17. On page 216, Avi Yahav says that Officer Gershon warned them from a murder attempt.
18. According to Ephron Moshe, on page 218, they were warned, and told to be more alert, from an assassination.
19. On page 219, Ephron Moshe testifies the AMBU-LANCE tried getting into the area, to treat Rabin, but had it's two front tires punctured by the spikes. They threw Rabin into the car before they even saw the Ambulance...
20. On page 233, Avraham Cohen says they got warnings from an assassination attempt on Rabin.

WATCH??? GLASSES???

1. On page 135, Moti Naftali says Amir was looking for his watch.
2. On pages 135-136 Naftali says they found a watch that didn't belong to Amir, and glasses too, that they don't know who owned.

Addendum #2

From Makor Rishon, March 12.

Barry Chamish's book is must reading for anyone interested in Israel's internal politics. The facts that emerge from the book are that Yigal Amir, the stupid zealot, did not murder Rabin, rather the Rabin assassination was a Shabak ploy to denigrate the nationalist camp by the kippa worn on Amir's head.

There is no argument that Rabin was wounded three times. Two shots entered the back - and this is where the coverup begins - one entered from the front and shattered his spinal column. This is the bullet which caused his death and a ballistic test would prove it didn't come from Amir's gun.

All those who view the assassination film witness that Amir could not have shot from the direction of the chest. The conspiracy theory rests on the legs of authenticity. One leg stands on the declaration of Dr. Ephraim Sneh, at Ichilov Hospital just after Rabin's death. Sneh read the surgeons' report and explained on a television broadcast that Rabin was killed as a result of a shot to his chest. Despite the fact that many thousands heard the broadcast and taped it for reviewing, Dr. Sneh avoided explaining himself in a Knesset meeting. The whole issue can be solved with a questioning of the pathological team and an objective review of Rabin's x-rays.

The second leg which could prove the conspiracy theory is polygraph testing of the driver Menachem Damti, Yoram Rubin, the bodyguard wounded in the assassination and Carmi Gillon, then head of the Shabak who was forced to resign over this event. The truth is Rabin was shot by an anonymous bodyguard waiting for him in his vehicle.

It behooves the State Attorney General to reopen an investigation and even for the Prime Minister to order an internal investigation of the Shabak. This is because Israeli society is in jeopardy in way not seen since the Arlozorov murder and the truth of this incident must be released without delay.

Dr. Asher Gati- Megadim

Addendum #3

reply to *Yediot Ahronot*

To: 7days@yedioth.co.il
From: Barry Chamish <chamish@netvision.net.il>
Subject: To Yael or Ruth Yuval
Cc:

To the editors of *Sheva Yamim*,

Last week's *Sheva Yamim* featured a six page article "exposing" the "blood libel" of those "Dancing On Rabin's blood" and thus guilty of "double murder." These slanders were directed at the distinguished members of the Public Committee For A Reinvestigation Of The Rabin Murder, including professors Arie Zartzyk and Hillel Weiss, Dr. David Khen, Yaacov Verker CPA, the author Barry Chamish, the conference organizer Arie Gallin and the committee associate Professor Eliav Shochetman. The real blood libel was against these fine citizens, whose only crime is demanding that the real truth of Rabin's murder be exposed and his real murderers face justice.

After six years of study and investigation, they have concluded that Yigal Amir could not physically have murdered Yitzhak Rabin and they are right. But before so proving, let us look how *Sheva Yamim's* article was structured.

On the front cover is a statue of Rabin being smashed with hammers by kippa-wearing vandals. Of the committee members, only Hillel Weiss wears a kippa outside of bet knesset, and Chamish, Verker and Zartzyk are secular Jews. If the message is that religious Jews are single-handedly destroying Rabin's image, it is wrong. If the message is that the committee is destroying Rabin's image

by its work, it is doubly wrong. The committee is honoring Rabin's memory by not letting his assassins get away with their crime.

But to prove that the committee is associated in the readers' eyes with the far right, two long paragraphs utilize the activities of Kach and quotes by Nadia Matar and Dr. Uri Milstein. Kach, Dr. Milstein, and Ms. Matar are not members of this committee nor do any investigate the Rabin murder. So what were these irrelevancies doing in the article?

And then there is the picture of Rabin in the Gestapo uniform, again "proving" the Right incited Rabin's murder. Is *Sheva Yamim* the last publication in Israel not to know that Avishai Raviv, the Shabak officer who handled Yigal Amir, distributed this poster at a rally in Jerusalem a month and a half before Rabin's murder? Perhaps the editors should finally read the sections of the Shamgar Report findings released to the public in November 1999. The full story is in there.

Now the proofs. I have enclosed all the relevant documents. I trust *Sheva Yamim* has verified their authenticity before publishing this response. The Shamgar Commission of inquiry concluded that Rabin was shot twice in the back, from 20 and 50 cm range. Let us look at some people who don't agree.

The Israel Police Crime Laboratory concluded that Rabin was shot from point blank, 0 range. Rabin was shot point blank and Yigal Amir never shot point blank. He never even came close. There are numerous witnesses and a film to prove this fact, but more to the point, Shamgar concluded that Rabin was shot from between 20 and 50 cm. and he was not!

Dr. Yehuda Hiss of the Israel Police Pathology Dept. arrived at Ichilov at 2 AM and conducted an autopsy of Rabin's body. He wrote his pathologist's report and found that there were no breaks in Rabin's spinal column. The Shamgar Commission accepted his report and based many of their conclusions on it.

Unfortunately for Hiss and the cover-up, earlier that evening Health Minister Ephraim Sneh and Ichilov Hospital Director, Professor Gabi Barabash, both of whom presumably were in the operating theatre, reported Rabin's wounds on television. Sneh announced that Rabin was "shot three times, in the chest, stomach and spinal column." Barabash reported that Rabin died of "spinal shock," caused by "a severe chest wound which injured the spinal column."

More damning yet is the chief surgeon's report, signed by Dr. Mordechai Gutman. On page 6, a THIRD wound is reported from the upper lobe of the right lung to vertebrae 5-6 in the upper back, which are shattered by the bullet. This wound not only confirms the spinal column injury, it is also a FRONTAL wound. And if there is anything certain in this world, it is that Yigal Amir did not shoot from the front. Nor did he shoot Rabin three times, as both Gutmann and Sneh Report.

So why did Hiss lie about Rabin's back injury and why did Shamgar accept his conclusion? There not only was a spinal injury, Rabin's backbone was shattered according to the Health Minister, director of Ichilov and chief surgeon.

Hiss lied because after the shots, Rabin did not fall. And witnesses saw this fact and said so on television the night of the murder. As one eye-witness, Miri Oren stated, "Rabin wasn't hurt. I saw him walk to the car." And she was right. The film of the event shows Rabin taking about an eight step walk after the shooting. If one's spine is shattered, there are no nerves. One doesn't walk to any car eight steps away. One falls. Too many people saw Rabin walk, so the spinal injury had to go. That is called covering up the truth.

The "assassination" film shows Rabin walking untouched by bullets after Amir shot. What we see are blank bullets. There is no choice. If Amir shot real bullets, Rabin would have fallen and there would have been blood on the ground. But there was not a drop. A real bullet doesn't behave that way. After the first shot, Rabin's bodyguards shouted "*Srak, srak*" and the like because they

must have been told beforehand that Amir would be shooting blanks.

And he was. Here's how we know for sure.

A half hour after the shooting, two police officers journeyed to Merhav Yarkon police station. They put Amir's hands on sticky paper and placed the paper under an electron microscope. After someone shoots a real bullet, a cloud of metal particles and gunpowder is thrust out of the barrel and falls on the hands. There are no exceptions. If you shoot a billion times, gunpowder will land on your hands. Officer Arie Moshe tested Amir's hands for metal traces using a process called Ferroprint. The head of Israel Police's Traces Laboratory, Inspector Nadav Levine tested Amir's hands for gunpowder. And what do you know, there are no metal traces or gunpowder on Amir's hands . . . A COMPLETE IMPOSSIBILITY IF HE SHOT REAL BULLETS.

There is not an honest court on earth which would convict Amir of shooting Rabin. He couldn't have. He shot blanks and this is proven beyond any shadow of doubt.

We have concluded that Rubin is the most likely assassin of Rabin. This is not the time to present all the evidence. We know how Rabin was shot and where. But let us give a tiny example of who Yoram Rubin is. As far as the country is concerned, he is the brave bodyguard who risked his life to save Rabin. He testified at the Shamgar Commission and at Yigal Amir's trial that a bullet entered his elbow and exited his shoulder.

However, according to Rubin's clinical report, his "wound" was treated with Polydine. No bullet entered his body and committee member Dr. David Chen has Rubin's day by day medical reports to prove this fact beyond any doubt. Rubin lied about his wound and much, much more.

There isn't the space to document the whole story of Rabin's murder. A thousand other facts are contained in my book *Who Murdered Yitzhak Rabin* or can be seen at my lectures.

Yitzhak Rabin was not murdered by Yigal Amir. It is a physical impossibility that he did so. Our committee is not dancing on Rabin's grave; we are honoring his blessed memory by forcing our nation to bring his assassins to a court of law. Finally.

Thank you.

Barry Chamish
Modiin

Addendum #4

Rabin calls off Oslo...

The following is IMRA's translation of the text of a letter written by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to FM Shimon Peres on 7 June 1993, 3 months before the announcement of the Oslo agreement, as published in *Maariv* on 12 September 2003 in an article by Noam Amit "Always Guilty":

7 June 1993

Top Secret

To: Foreign Minister Shimon Peres

Re: Oslo Contacts

Further to our conversation on this matter on Sunday, 6.6.93, I wish to repeat the main points of what I said. The contacts termed "Oslo contacts" under the current circumstances constitute a danger to the continuation of peace talks . . . [the dots in the original article]

First they give an opportunity to the Tunis people to bypass the talks in Washington and weaken the positive element of the Palestinian delegation - the residents of the territories. The Tunis people are the extremist element among Palestinians interested in the peace process and they prevent the more moderate elements from advancing the negotiations with us. This gained clear expression in the ninth (last) round of negotiations.

Moreover, they prevent members of the Palestinian delegation from talking with the Diplomatic Section in Washington.

It can very well be that the Tunis people intend to foil any chance of reaching substantive negotiations in Washington

and force us to talk only with them, and then the negotiations with the Syrians, Lebanese and Jordanians is expected to be endangered. . . [the dots in the original article]

I ask you to halt the contacts until this is clarified again.

Addendum #5

http://www.thenewamerican.com/tna/1995/vo11no26/vo11no26_insider.htm

Rabin's Lavender Admirers.

The November 10th issue of the *Washington Blade* highlighted a little-noted facet of the late Yitzhak Rabin's political career. According to the *Blade*, Rabin was Israel's first homosexual-friendly prime minister. During a Washington, DC memorial service for Rabin, Israeli homosexual activist Liora Morel recalled that the murdered prime minister supported homosexual rights in a "pragmatic" and "pro-active" fashion, and that Rabin was seeking to lift his country's ban on homosexuals in the military.

Moriel also pointed out, "One of Rabin's last acts as prime minister and defense minister was to grant permanent resident status to a [homosexual] from Palestinian Gaza who wished to remain with his Jewish lover in Israel...."

Addendum #6

...from *Arutz 7* Report - see the enlarged section.

7. REMEMBERING RABIN

Some 100,000 people were reported to have shown up last night at a memorial rally for Yitzchak Rabin in Tel Aviv, as the 8th anniversary of his assassination approaches. The main speaker, Shimon Peres, who initiated the Oslo process while serving as Foreign Minister under Rabin and beforehand, delivered a very political speech. "Yitzchak was right, and our way was right," he said. "Our path is firm and clear, and we will not weaken. We will continue... Those who incited against you and condemned you have now adopted your way, but with embarrassing lateness and hesitation. The right-wing has finally understood that it's better to have two states for two peoples..." Peres said that Abu Ala is a "man of actions, and not just talk, with whom we can attain dialogue."

Other speakers included Rabin's daughter Dalia Rabin-Pilosoph, former Mossad chief Ephraim HaLevy, and one of Rabin's drivers, Yechezkel Sharabi. Agriculture Minister Yisrael Katz of the Likud said this morning that the demonstration was "much too political, [in which] the main speaker incited against the right-wing and the NRP and the National Union... It was not appropriate for a memorial ceremony for a slain Prime Minister."

Likud MK Gilad Erdan asked this morning, "Why did Peres refer to the 'murderers' of Yitzchak Rabin? As far as I know, there was only one murderer..."

Since you're gathering steam in your effort to expose the truth, I want to remind you of an email that I sent you soon after the murder. I was watching one of the morning talk shows, either NBC or ABC, when Leah Rabin was interviewed, either the morning after, or shortly thereafter.

When she was asked why she did not appear to be alarmed after the shooting, her first reaction was, if memory serves, something like "but they were blan..." implying that she was about to say "blanks" and that she knew something about it. When I saw the interviews, I thought it very odd, but in retrospect, given all that you have uncovered, her slip makes perfect sense.

I don't know if this would have any value for you, and was not able to research this on your behalf; nor do I have the time for it now. Still, if you think it might be worthwhile, and have a contact in the US who would be available to do the research - these programs are all on tape - this could turn out to be more evidence for your growing case.

To: [name withheld]
From: Barry Chamish <chamish@netvision.net.il>
Subject: just english
Cc:

I think it's a waste of time to offer English readers documents they can't read. But I'll try to make you happy. I'll summarize them but PLEASE don't make these documents primary sources. Simply, they won't mean a thing to readers who can't understand Hebrew.

The following documents will require verification from a Hebrew reader. They are testimonies from the closest eye-

witnesses to Amir's shots at Rabin, both security and police personnel and civilians alike. They are all in agreement that Amir's shots didn't sound real and that Rabin did not react as if he was injured.

Moshe Efron, police officer interrogated by police investigator Moshe Kachlon:

"I heard shouts, 'They're dummy bullets' or something similar, then suddenly I heard a blast to my left at 9:30."

Amnon Tsur, civilian interrogated by Police Superintendent Arie Tsuk:

"The shots sounded like they came from a .22 caliber pistol or a cap gun."

Rabin bodyguard number four (Shin Gimmel) interrogated by Police Investigator Yoav Ganot:

"As I walked ahead of the prime minister I heard three shots. Someone shouted. 'It isn't real.' I heard no cries of pain from the prime minister or his bodyguard and detected no signs of blood whatsoever."

Yossi Herush, driver, interrogated by Police Investigator Ofir Gamliel:

"I heard three shots and someone yelling three times, 'It was nothing!' The car doors were closed on the left and open on the right. The killer's reenactment on tv wasn't accurate. He came from the left side where the public phones are."

Policeman Ronen Amran interrogated by Chief Superintendent Tzahi Hefetz:

"It didn't sound like a real shot, more like a dummy. There were two more shots and an officer from my unit, Avi Yahav, felled the suspect to the ground. I didn't think the prime minister was hurt because the shots sounded fake. The suspect kept quiet as we forced him to the wall. There one of the bodyguards asked him if the bullets were fake."

As I recall, he replied that the whole thing was nothing, that he did his job and now you do yours."

Policeman Eran Boaz interrogated by Chief Superintendent Aharon Gunebman:

"The shots sounded like caps and I heard someone say, 'It wasn't real, it was nothing,' A man by a GMC van stood out for me and I asked my friend Moti who he was. He said an undercover officer. I wish to stress something important. A half hour before, the man by the GMC, put his hand on the killer's shoulder and they spoke briefly. "

Defense Summary:

Despite numerous warnings of a possible incident, the prime minister didn't wear a bullet proof vest. The area was crowded with security personnel but not one of them approached the suspect in the 40 minutes he was there. No one asked him who he was, and what he was doing there even though policeman were seen speaking to him. After the first shot, no one brought the suspect down to the ground. There was not a drop of blood on the ground and according to Yoram Rubin, Rabin entered his car under his own power. After he was shot, Rabin didn't fall, instead he looked back to see where the noise came from. Instead of being placed in an ambulance, the prime minister was transported to the hospital in a private car. Two guns were delivered to the Ballistics Laboratory, one seized by the police from the suspect and one found on the floor. The bullets were found to be in a different order than the suspect testified to. The range determined by Police inspector Baruch Gladstein's examination of the victim's clothes was point blank, whereas the suspect never shot from point blank range. No one felt that the prime minister was wounded and numerous witnesses heard shouts of, 'They're blanks,' 'They're caps,' and 'It's not real.' The shabak agents felt that the suspect was one of them and did shoot blanks.

The goal of the operation may have been to stage an assassination of the prime minister and blame the extreme Right for it.

Shabak Agent Avishai Raviv cleared unanimously.

The court ruled that Avishai Raviv, the Shabak agent known as 'Champagne,' could not have known Yigal Amir's intentions beforehand. The judges ruled that there is not a hint that Raviv could have known that Yigal Amir was going to murder the prime minister

Raviv's testimony to the police, Nov. 5/95

"On four or five occasions Amir expressed his belief to me about the need to murder Rabin based on the biblical injunctions against persecutors. I heard him say the same thing on other occasions to people like Margalit Har Shefi, his brother Hagai and to Ohad and Nili."

Rabin Assassination Annual Conference

On November 3, 2004, the 4th annual Rabin Assassination Conference was held in Beit Agron. The featured speakers included Barry Chamish, the main investigative journalist who has researched the affair, and the members of the Rabin Investigative Commission, including former Accountant's Association President Yaakov Werker, Dr. David Cheyen, Prof. Hillel Weiss, Ben Gurion Prof. Aryeh Zaritzky and journalist Adir Zik.

After the research of the past 10 years, most of the details of the assassination have already been uncovered and are amply explained in Chamish's work "*Who Murdered Yitzchak Rabin?*".

To sag up his waning popularity, Rabin had a low-level Shabak agent Yigal Amir who was active among the settlers stage a phony assassination attempt with blanks at a major rally held in Tel Aviv. The assassination attempt was meant to spur outrage against the settlers, gain Rabin sympathy and respect, and clear the way to throw the settlers out of Yesha and implement further stages of the Oslo Accords.

A small group of senior Shabak officials rode rump on this plan and decided to assassinate Rabin and put Shimon Peres in the prime minister's seat while putting the blame for the assassination on Amir. After Amir shot blanks, Rabin was rushed into his car which sped off. To Rabin's bewilderment, his bodyguard Yoram Rubin (Peres's bodyguard on loan for the night) shot him twice, while his driver Damti (Peres' driver who had replaced Rabin's usual driver Sharabani) was in on the plot. Damti arrived unannounced at Ichilov hospital. The operating team worked desperately to resuscitate Rabin, giving him 22 pints of blood. They had succeeded in stabilizing him, when suddenly they were ordered out of the operating theater. When they were allowed back, Rabin had a frontal wound through his chest and he was dead. The operating team was afterwards sent a death threat not to reveal what had happened.

Evidence supporting this outline includes medical and police reports and other otherwise unexplainable evidence. A small sample:

- * the bodyguards left an opening for Amir to shoot Rabin, didn't stop Amir after his first shot, and called out "it's only blanks" after he shot

- * the announcement to the beepers of 30 journalists by Amir's Shabak friend Avishai Raviv that "this time we missed Rabin but next time we'll get him"

- * Rabin entering his car himself despite being "severely wounded"

- * the 22 minutes it took for Rabin's car to arrive at the hospital (only 600 meters away from the rally)

* the disappearance of Amir and bodyguard Rubin's guns and Rabin's Cadillac before they could be tested forensically

* the many medical reports which dispute whether Rabin took 2 or 3 shots, and which state that one of the wounds was frontal (Amir could have only shot at his back)

* the lack of gunpowder on Amir's hands after he supposedly shot the gun.

* a guard at Ichilov spotted a large blood spot in the back seat where Rabin sat -- but also an equally large blood stain in the seat next to the driver, indicating another murder had taken place.

* against the usual protocol, the Shabak undertook Amir's investigation instead of the police.

Dozens of other proofs which researchers have uncovered are mentioned in Chamish's book, as well as the books of Natan Gefen "*Fatal Sting*", David Morrison "*Lies: Israel's Secret Service and the Rabin Murder*", and a new book by M. D. Ben Ami.

The most obvious question which everyone wonders, is that with evidence so glaring, why haven't the conspirators been exposed? A large part of the discussion at the conference evening was devoted to explaining the intricate reasons why Knesset members, and Rabin and Amir's family are reluctant to expose the truth. In typical form, the mainstream media, besides yours truly kept away from the conference.

The evening began with Chamish explaining the plot in detail from beginning to end, with the help of a video he had prepared and markets. He told the audience that an informant told him about a nurse who in charge of Rabin's medical documents and arranged for him to meet her in the first week of November. Meeting in the nurse's living room, Chamish showed him copies of the medical documents he had and asked her what they mean. The nurse was shocked and wanted to know how he received copies of these documents, which were supposed to be locked in her computer. When he pressed her for more information, she

became scared and told him bluntly, "Ichilov is my life. I'll never risk losing my job. I won't talk to you anymore."

He also mentioned information he received from a police officer that Yigal Amir had been threatened to become a Shabak agent and carry out the phony assassination attempt because he had a huge file in the police for deviant behavior which would have anyway landed him up in prison for decades.

Both Chamish and Verker mentioned they had talked with Dahlia Rabin about their findings and her reluctance to pursue the truth. The one time she called out for a national investigation, she shortly after was appointed Deputy Defense Minister and bribed with the formation of the Rabin Memorial Center in which she was given a lavish budget to run the place.

In his talk, Verker mentioned a number of high-ranking Knesset members who are aware of the abnormalities in Rabin's death, but keep pushing off his suggestion for an investigation, such as Likud MK Yuval Steinitz. Verker said that only if Knesset members would get involved could anything move on appointing a national commission of inquiry to investigate the death.

Adir Zik said that in exchange for Yigal Amir's perjury that Avishai Raviv knew nothing of his plans to kill Rabin - - which let Raviv off the hook despite the clearcut evidence that he was involved -- Amir was moved from the Beersheva prison where he had been in isolation to the Ramla prison closer to his family, as he had long requested.

Zik finished off his talk, "If someone would have told me 12 years ago that the Shabak runs the country, I wouldn't have believed him. But everything is run by them. They had planned together with Rabin to make a crackdown on the religious, just as they did in 1947 against the Revisionists when they killed Arlozorov."

Natan Gefen, a Russian immigrant was one of the first to come up with documents incriminating a Shabak cabal. He recounted how he had spoken with leading Knesset members such as Avigdor Lieberman (Israeli Bateinu),

Sharansky (Israel B'Aliya), Nudelman (Israel B'Aliya), Gandi (Moledet), Yitzchak Levy (NRP), Mickey Eitan (Likud), and Dovid Azulai (Shas), but not one was willing to get involved in an investigation. All were afraid. A few of the more courageous MKs like Azulai, Levy, and Eitan told him to "send more material". Gefen complied, but the material got "lost" and Gefen could never reach them by phone.

MK Benny Elon, whose niece sat in jail for having heard of Yigal Amir's plans, (while Avishai Raviv, who incited Amir to murder, got off), also refused to get involved. "Will it bring Rabin back to life?" he asked Gefen rhetorically, refusing to say another word.

Gefen concluded, "As long as they won't open their mouth and demand an investigation from the government, we can sit here for millions of years and nothing will happen."

The previous speakers had spoken at Rabin Conferences in the past. This conference introduced for the first time Dr. Uri Milstein, a (non-dati) military historian who teaches in Bar Ilan University. He is famed as the bad boy among Israel's military historians, who publishes embarrassing exposes of the country's mainstream leftist, secular historians. Ten years ago he wrote "The Rabin File" in which he laid out Rabin's ignominious career.

The goal of Dr. Milstein's talk was to dispel the halo around Rabin as a result of his assassination, which is dusted off every year on his assassination date. Milstein mentioned a few facts he brings in his book -- Rabin never once fought in an actual battle, and several times he abandoned his troops. He fled from the front in the Independence War and Six Day War. The only time he actually killed in battle was in the fiasco with the Altalena, when he cold-bloodedly told the battery operators to shoot at the Revisionists on the Altalena boat who were bringing desperately needed ammunition during the Independence War. He was given an award for the Sinai Ranch conflict although he had fled the front there too.

Then Milstein added a few more startling details he has since discovered:

In the Six Day War, when he was Chief-of-Staff, Rabin suffered a nervous breakdown. His friends in the government announced his disappearance due to an invented "nicotine attack". Rabin instead had been taken to the Beer Yaakov Mental Hospital where he was being treated in Room 17 with electric shock. Through the period he was Chief-of-Staff, he regularly disappeared to be treated for his emotional disorders, although once he simply ran away to chutz laeretz in civilian clothes without a guard or protection - despite the highly sensitive information he possessed which would make him a desired target of kidnappers and Arab extremists.

When Rabin was in Washington as Israel's ambassador, he spent hours of each day viewing Wild Western movies.

Rabin's Labor colleagues -- Pinchas Sapir, Golda Meir and Levi Eshkol -- knew of Rabin's emotional problems, but they nevertheless helped him be chosen Prime Minister after the Agranat Commission finished its work.

"The fact that Rabin won the 1992 elections was only because the Left is manipulative and the Right is just plain stupid," said Milstein. "I told settlers then that they would be taking the settlements down in 4 years." The anti-settlement MKs in the Labor knew of Rabin's weak personality and how easily he could be manipulated. They knew the people were pro-settlement, but relying on Rabin's popularity while exploiting his weaknesses, they planned to implement their disengagement from Yesha agenda during his candidacy.

Milstein claimed that when Rabin was elected in 1992, he wanted to end the Intifada but saw he couldn't. When a large bunch of Golani soldiers were slain in August, 1993, his trauma returned and under pressure from Peres, he accepted the Oslo Accords. It is known that right before his murder, Rabin was having second thoughts about the Oslo Accords, which everyone saw was leading to dead Jews instead of to peace.

Milstein published his "Rabin File" in April, 1995. Two weeks before Rabin's murder, Yigal Amir called him over and invited him to a Shabbaton he was making for settlers in Yerushalayim. Amir had studied in Milstein's class in Bar Ilan University, and Milstein agreed. After one of the meals, Milstein gave a lecture about Rabin that was attended by 3,000 Israelis from all echelons of society. On motzei Shabbos, Benny Elon organized a demonstration and invited Milstein to address the demonstrators.

Two weeks later, Yigal Amir had "assassinated" Rabin. Three books were found in his room -- a gemora, "President in Gunsight" and Milstein's book. Milstein was interviewed by many journalists who asked him for his connection to Amir. Milstein naively replied that Amir had attended his lectures on the deficiencies in the Security Systems and military theory. The next day, all the papers announced, "Milstein says he is proud to be Amir's teacher."

Prosecutors in the justice system warned him that they know that Milstein was Amir's "inspiration". Thus does the establishment attempt to shut up troublemakers.

Milstein summed up that the top leaders in the army and government are scoundrels and knaves who are endangering the people while they play their power games. He mentioned as belonging to the same category Kaspi, Yitzchak Mordechai and other "highly decorated" army figures who the media builds up into great leaders but who are petty, stupid, narcissistic men. He confirms that whatever successes can be attributed to the IDF is due to the dedicated middle and lower range officers (many of them religious) who were always skipped over for promotion to ensure that the army stays in the hands of the self-promoting elites.

Milstein's words are sobering, coming as they do on this year's revelations about how Chief-of-Staff Elazar sacrificed hundreds of soldiers in the Yom Kippur due to power struggles between him and other high-ranking army figures.

Not less sobering is that despite being led by this pack of knaves, misfits and traitors for 55 years, Israel is still in existence.

Returning to the question of why it has been so difficult to expose how Rabin was assassinated:

The Rabin family are afraid that revealing the Shabak cabal against Rabin will also reveal his own hand in the ugly plot, as well as all the other ignominious details about him and his sordid career.

The Amir family doesn't want the ugly details of Yigal's past escapades becoming public either.

And the Knesset members are afraid of rocking the boat lest the Shabak -- which keeps humiliating files on their personal and financial lives -- reveal anything compromising about them, or sets them up for a new sting operation.

In other words, the Shabak is the one really running the country and no one, least of all the country's elected representatives, can afford to fall into their bad graces.

Where did the Nobel Prize millions disappear?

In December 1994 Ythzhak Rabin, Shimon Peres and Yassar Arafat had received together the Nobel Prize for Peace for their infamous Oslo Accords. The overall prize was to the tune of \$US 900,000 of which Rabin and Peres shared about \$US 670,000. It is unknown what did Arafat do with his share of the money although it's not too difficult to fathom.

At Peres' insistence, Rabin agreed that the two of them should donate the money to a special Fund. In May 1995 "The Peres and Rabin Peace Fund" was duly set up and registered. Both leaders are signed on the request application to form and setup the Fund. The base address for letters was set to be Avi Gil's (!) home address at the

French Hill in Jerusalem. Avi Gil was none other than Peres' adviser at the Ministry of External Affairs. It's worthwhile tracing his subsequent career...

Rabin and Peres stated that the Fund will be used to distribute money yearly (out of its accrued interest) to worthwhile individuals and movements which promote peace in the region. The two leaders had no problem recruiting notable individuals to run the charity foundation and to decide at supposedly yearly meetings how much and to whom money would be awarded.

On 17 October 1995 the first general meeting of the steering committee took place in Rabin's office. It was the first and the last in which the PM took part. 18 days later he was murdered. Present at that meeting were Prof Avishai Braverman, Shlomo "Chich" Lahat (one of the infamous rally organizers at which Rabin was murdered), Avi Gil (!), lawyer Avi Pelosoff (!), Eitan Haber (!), Prof Gabriella Shalev, etc. The meeting set up a committee that would give out the prizes, manned by Rabin, Peres, former president Ytzhak Navon, novelist A. B. Yehoshua, and the then Haifa mayor Avraham Mitzna.

After Rabin's murder, the Fund got stuck in a bank account and no further activity was recorded in its file. Two years later another committee meeting announced that a prize will be awarded to someone. In July 1997 Peres made it known that President Clinton agreed to receive it, but since the US President cannot arrive personally and at his request, the money will be given to American students in Israel instead. It was decided nevertheless to buy and send a \$2500 personal gift to Clinton and eventually a \$5000 one was sent.

Since then nothing happened to the Fund which kept growing and accruing interest. In 1998 the Charity Commissioner appointed auditor Yakov Georgy to

investigate the “Peace Fund”. Georgy sent numerous letters to, among others, Avi Gil’s address. It turned out that this was a fictitious address and all letter returned to sender marked with “address unknown”. Finally in 2003 the Charity Commissioner threatened to annul the Fund altogether due to improper management, that it never presented updated balance sheets, its management never met nor run it properly, and it never paid its stamp duties.

So what’s going on with the Nobel Prize money, which had meanwhile bulged to well over \$1,000,000? Peres’ media advisor says that “political constrains had prevented in the past giving out prizes to worthy individuals. Today two teams of lawyers are busy dividing the Fund into two, one to follow the Rabin peace spirit, the other to act in Peres’ spirit”. So, the two arch-rivals’ vision of peace is fundamentally different, it would appear, so much so that the million dollar prize needs to be split in two.

Eitan Haber has a different take on it. “It’s an excellent question why no prize had been awarded so far. We wanted to give it to King Hussein of Jordan and we fixed the ceremony, but the king died. We then wanted to award it to Abe Nathan but that didn’t happen either. A year later we stopped the activity and I don’t know what happened next.”

Lawyer Avi Pelosoff says that “since Rabin’s murder I took no further part in it. The Fund is stuck. Something must be done with it.”

Ytzhak Navon (former President): “I don’t remember being a member of the Fund’s committee. I don’t remember ever attending its meetings.”

A. B. Yhoshua: “I don’t even know that I am a committee member. I never took part in any meeting and am not active in it.”

Shlomo Lahat: “I didn’t attend any meetings in 3 years and wasn’t summoned to them. I haven’t a clue why the prizes weren’t given, but it’s worthwhile asking Peres about it...!

And so it is that almost none of the people registered as the “Directors” of the Fund have any knowledge of their elevated status. Peres of course had meanwhile set up his infamous Peres Center for Peace, the finance for which was never made clear. Most of the people interviewed here had hardly attended any meetings and others had never done so at all. Yet they are all named as members of the "steering commette". It looks more and more as if the “inauguration” ceremony itself was a bogus. Not surprisingly, many of those who were present in Rabin’s office on that October 1994, like Avi Gil, Profs. Braverman and Shalev, refused to comment when asked. They are all Peres people. Those supposedly on “Rabin’s side”, such as Haber, “Chich” Lahat and Pelosoff responded only half-heartedly.

So who is the mastermind behind this practically non-existent Fund? It is Peres who talked Rabin into setting it up. And there’s no shrewder mind than Peres’ in setting up bogus companies and fictitious funds and “centers” in Israel. He is the master “Luft-Geshephter” and arch-felon of Israel.

And a murderer to boot.

.....

I reported to Rabin's office - to Mr. Haber - about Igal Amir and that he will try to kill Rabin in '*BET-HALOCHEM*' HAIFA. On the day of the visit the person who told me about it and 4 of his friends stopped Amir. The police - after the body guards asked them - send Amir home and withhold the 5 guys who stopped him. I WAS THERE. A week later Rabin was in hospital RAMBAM. Amir was there and so I was and 3 of the 5 who stopped him AGAIN.

In both time by order of Mr. Haber the number of the bodyguards was less then original 9-11.

Amir and his "friend" Avishai moved it to Tel-Aviv.

After the murder of Rabin the person who told me about Amir was killed. They tried to kill me 3 times - I'm now in USA as self defense. 4 of the 5 left to USA - one of them was killed in 1999.

I have more information if you need

more info to back that up.
this was just posted on usenet. you're years ahead!

The following is from last Friday's "*Makor Rishon*" newspaper, the "Yoman" section, p. 17, in an article by Sarit Yalov about Rabin's policy towards Arafat after Oslo.

Meir Pa'il is a former Knesset Member of the "Sheli" party in the 1970's, which was a break-off from the Israel Communist Party. He was originally in the MAPAM party, fought in the 1948 War and later became a respected military historian, in spite of his radical political viewpoint. He was one of the first to advocate a complete withdrawal from the territories captured (liberated?) in 1967 and the creation of a Palestinian state.

I now translate from the article by Yalov who interviewed Pa'il:

"Meir Pa'il connects the murder of Rabin to his being manipulated by others during his second term as Prime Minister. Pa'il says 'I think that Rabin wanted to make peace, but under the auspices of the King of Jordan

(Hussein). He wanted to replace the Palestinian leadership (i.e. Arafat) who were untiring supporters (of the peace process). He wanted to replace them with the Jordanians, and to give them most of the West Bank (i.e. Judea/Samaria), possibly part of Jerusalem and possibly the Gaza Strip. He believed that this step would bring a more stable peace. I have a feeling that he made a lot of people think he was going to do this, and so he was murdered" (Note: Former Chief of Staff Moshe (Boogey) Ya'alon has repeatedly said that Rabin told he intended to end the Oslo agreements because they have failed, but he was murdered before he could do it).

The reporter Yalov then asks Pa'il:
"May I quote you on this?"

Pail replies: "Yes, I think that the time when Rabin was murdered, he had decided to replace the Palestinians with the Jordanians who are more reliable, and I have the feeling that he who murdered him, did it because they feared him doing this".

"Wiesel: 'Rabin told me Arafat was corrupt'" - NEW YORK
- Two weeks before his assassination, prime minister Yitzhak Rabin told Holocaust scholar Eli Wiesel that Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat was corrupt and could not be a partner for peace...

<http://www.jpost.com/servlet/Satellite?pagename=JPost/A/JPArticle/ShowFull&c id=1036471553679>

The note was published in today's *Ma'ariv*:
Meeting with the Secretary of State

1. Express thanks.
2. The Syrian matter

- I appreciated the approach of the Syrian president.
 - What was concluded between us.
- A. Willingness for a complete withdrawal for full peace with all of its elements.
- B. The duration of the withdrawal and its stages.
- C. The interweaving of the realization of full peace before the completion of the withdrawal with a small withdrawal.
- D. Security arrangements.
- What actually transpired
 - The Syrians have a greater guarantee for complete withdrawal than any Arab nations dared to ask for.
 - In return there is no agreement regarding any of the elements that are conditions - as a package deal or table with four legs.
 - A negotiating process where the Syrians expect the U.S. to sell Israel, and in writing [AL "in writing" underlined].
 - The negotiations are halted and a substantive Israeli concession has become a condition for them to restart.
 - What now?
 - Emphasize to the Syrians that the territorial matter is not in their pockets as something that stands by itself.
 - It is conditioned on meeting the other Israeli demands.
 - After this clarification continue with the matter of Security arrangements.
 - We won't compromise on a difference in security arrangements, with a territorial difference in light of the geographical situation and the precedent of the force separation agreement.

[*Ma'ariv* 11 October 2002]

Rabin Murder Still Haunts Shin Beit Secret Service
DEBKAFfile Special Analysis, Wednesday, March 7, 2001

On the day the late Yitzhak Rabin's daughter was named deputy defense minister, a Jerusalem magistrate issued a 103 - page decision that gave weight to some of the wildest conspiracy theories surrounding the late prime minister's assassination on Nov. 4, 1995.

Justice Shulamit Dotan partially acceded to a request from Shin Bet agent Avishai Raviv, who is on trial for neglecting to alert his superiors to the right-wing extremist Yigael Amir's assassination plot.

Amir is serving a life sentence for the murder. Raviv, the Shin Bet undercover agent indicted in April 1999, asked to have his trial, due to open in a fortnight, postponed to give him a time to study the Shin Bet files on his and his fellow agents' covert assignments among Israeli right wing fringe groups. Judge Dotan partially granted his request for access to Shin Bet materials and postponed his trial to June.

This decision is a major victory for the indicted agent, who was formerly denied access to files because the Shin Bet insisted they were irrelevant to his case. It also carries politically explosive potential.

Dalia Rabin-Pelosof was the only member of the Rabin family and of her own left-of-center political camp to come forward two years ago and note the many unanswered questions surrounding the Rabin murder after the conviction of the two Amir brothers. Her comment fueled the conspiracy theories abounding since the crime. No one doubted that Amir had pulled the trigger of the gun that shot the Israeli prime minister two years after he signed the 1993 Oslo peace accords. But many wondered out loud if he acted alone. And if not, who sent or programmed him for the slaying? And if there was a conspiracy, what was the motive behind it?

One of the newest theories claims the late Rabin was murdered to prevent him signing a nuclear disarmament agreement in the framework of final peace treaties with the

Palestinians and the Arab world, in order to align himself with the Clinton presidency's primary objective of denuclearizing the Middle East and Persian Gulf.

That initiative, like most of Clinton's foreign policy initiatives, whether in the Balkans, Ireland, or the Middle East-Gulf, achieved the opposite effect to the one intended. However, what concerned Justice Dotan was not the big picture behind the assassination conspiracy but how it worked. Her lengthy decision reveals that the Shin Beit withdrew its support from Raviv after he decided to blow the whistle and save himself from the long prison sentence he could expect for abetting by his silence in the murder of a prime minister.

He accordingly revealed the dense secret service penetration of the Israeli right wing fringes and the West Bank and Gaza Strip settlement communities, and claimed that those agents must have known all about Yigael Amir's plan to murder Yitzhak Rabin.

This is the first direct evidence that Amir was constantly under the eyes of undercover agents, meaning that the Shin Beit though fully alive to Amir's threat to Rabin, failed to act on their agents' warnings and abort the killing.

This is a grave charge to bring against a service whose job it is to guard the prime minister and cannot pass without explanation. More "double" agents like Raviv may have to be exposed to get to the bottom of the lapse. Some may cooperate in the inquiry, but others may go to ground.

By her decision, the judge turned down the opinion delivered by the state attorney on behalf of Shin Beit director Avi Dichter that the files called for by the accused agent was intelligence data gathered by the Shin Beit and therefore irrelevant as investigative material in the Raviv case. She ordered those secret files to be presented to court and Raviv allowed to examine them in part within 20 days as legitimate investigative evidence in his case.

Exposure of those files in court, even in camera, will have explosive consequences that could reach up to the highest political echelons. They include a list of the agents

maintained by the Shin Beit in the West Bank settlements in 1995 for the purpose of reporting on right wing extremist violence against Jews and public figures, data recorded in the Shin Beit files on the Amir brothers including details of the investigation against them, data from the personal files of additional Shin Beit agents working in the right wing extremist sector and the parts of his own dossier he had never been allowed to access.

The judge also ordered an authoritative letter to be forthcoming from a Shin Beit officer specifying which procedure was applied for the destruction of manuscript drafts of printed documents in Raviv's file.

Raviv claimed that someone in the Shin Bet had hacked into his personal dossier in the Shin Beit computer and altered its contents.

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<http://www.sharelynx.net/Fred/ffwf.html>

Those who still wonder whether Rabin knew about the GSS actions, about "Eyal" and Raviv, here's Israel Media Watch quoting Ami Ayalon, Head of the GSS, in *Ha'aretz* 4.10.98:

"It was reported to then] Prime Minister [Rabin] that the Eyal Organization was in essence controlled by our boys. The matter surfaced... at the time of the swearing-in ceremony on television. The PM's bureau asked the GSS what's going on. It was reported to them that it's all a fake. A double fake, also by the television". GSS Head Ami Ayalon, *HaAretz*, October 4, 1998

To: [name withheld]
From: barry chamish <chamish@netvision.net.il>
Cc:
Subject: [MEPF] How did Peres know???

From: barry chamish <chamish@netvision.net.il>

Officially, Rabin was shot twice in the back. Now look at this recent letter sent to me:

Dear Barry,

I recently watched a PBS (public broadcasting station) special titled "The 50 Years War, Israel and the Arabs". In this video production (five hours long), Perez is interviewed about the Rabin assassination. He talks about the song Rabin wrote on a piece a paper that he and Rabin sung at the Oslo rally.

"SUCH GREAT SINGERS, HE HAD THE WORDS OF THE PEACE SONG ON A SHEET OF PAPER. AFTER WE SANG YITZHAK FOLDED IT AND PUT IT IN THE POCKET OF HIS JACKET."

While saying the above, Perez makes a hand motion of placing it in the breast pocket. He goes on to say that "three bullets went through his heart and through the song" (implying the written song that was in his breast pocket). I find this statement by Peres to be interesting in light of the official story of the assassination. He was speaking in Hebrew and the above account is the voice of a translator, but Perez was using body language that is consistent with the translation.

If you want, I can send you a copy of this portion of the tape.

Also, I received the following from a reputable news source here in America. I am wondering if you have any comment about whether the Mossad truly considers the Russians to be a current threat.

Jewish Web Network News

Leah Rabin Attacks JFK Jr's Magazine Article

April 02, 1997

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's widow charged Tuesday that John F. Kennedy's Jr.'s magazine crossed the "red line" by publishing an article by the mother of her husband's assassin.

"How, of all people, could he do such a thing?" Mrs. Rabin asked of the son of President Kennedy, who was assassinated in 1963. "Perhaps he needed a sensational piece in order to sell his paper."

In the March issue of *George*, Kennedy said he believed the article was offered to his political magazine in hopes that "my family history would bring added attention to their story." But he also described the piece as "clearly the view of an anguished mother and a staunch right-winger" and not "an objective examination of the events surrounding the assassination."

In the article, Geula Amir writes that her son, Yigal Amir, a nationalist Jew, was goaded to shoot Rabin on Nov. 5, 1995 by a right-wing agitator who actually was an undercover agent for Shin Bet, Israel's security agency.

She speculates that Shin Bet may have expected an attack, but thought it would be done with a doctored gun. The security force let the attack happen so they could take credit for saving the prime minister.

"I would expect John Kennedy, who lost his father to an assassin's bullet when he was a mere child, and grew up in the shadow of that horrible tragedy, to adopt a higher moral stand in his paper" said Mrs Rabin.

Mrs. Rabin, in her address to the National Press Club, also decried what she called a climate of anguish and fear created by an Orthodox denouncement of Reform and Conservative American Jews.

"I am a secular Jew and I believe very strongly about Jewish people being Jews whatever their way of observing their Judaism is" said Mrs. Rabin. "I am scared of this tendency to manipulate and to dominate Jewish life by the ultra-religious section in our society."

RABIN ASSASSINATION REVISITED.

More than a year ago, *The New American* reported that the November 4, 1995 assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was not exclusively the work of "right-wing extremist" Yigal Amir, but that the evidence implicated Rabin's own socialist Labor Party and Israel's Shin Bet intelligence service. (See "The Price of Peace," in our February 5th, 1996 issue.) Significant corroborating evidence for this view was published in the March 1997 issue of *George*, John F. Kennedy Jr.'s high-gloss journal of fashion and politics.

In "A Mother's Defense," Geula Amir, the mother of convicted assassin Yigal Amir, asserted that the Israeli government had ample prior warning of the attack on Rabin and that her son was "molded into the perfect assassin by an alleged agent provocateur and undercover government agent, Avishai Raviv. Citing reports in the Israeli press, Mrs. Amir noted that "at some time during or immediately

following his military service, Raviv was recruited as an informer for the Shin Bet. Raviv, however, was no ordinary snitch. It was reported that for five years he initiated, organized, and led dozens of extremist right-wing activities."

Raviv was in the middle of nearly every public scuffle between right-wingers and left-wingers, including a 1991 incident in which he assaulted Tamar Gozansky, a communist member of Israel's Knesset, with a metal flag pole. His rampages were duly recorded in the press, and his frequent violations of Israeli laws were greeted with curious disinterest by law enforcement authorities. "On one occasion, Raviv invited a television crew to watch Eyal members training with weapons," recalled Mrs. Amir. "On another occasion, he launched a well-publicized leafletting campaign against mixed Jewish-Arab classes in public schools. He and several Eyal teenagers were brought in for police questioning. Leaflets of this sort are illegal in Israel because they're considered racist, and those who are responsible for creating them are often prosecuted. With Raviv, no charges were pressed."

In February 1995, academic Karmi Gillon, a Morris Dees-style "expert" on "right-wing 3" Israeli factions, was appointed head of the Shin Bet. Raviv was detained for attempting to conduct a protest against Gillon's appointment. However, at the same time Raviv was working as a Shin Bet informant - a fact that led Mrs. Amir to write, "I find it hard to believe his [protest] hadn't been cleared by Gillon himself." Shortly afterward, Raviv was admitted to Bar-Illan University, where he assembled a radical cell of "right-wing" Israeli students - including Yigal Amir, who had served in an elite Israeli military unit and had been an emissary to Latvia.

"According to Yigal's friends and others who have since testified in court, Raviv seemed to be obsessed with one

topic: killing Rabin," wrote Mrs. Amir. "He and Yigal frequently engaged in discussions about the feasibility of assassination." Amir had expressed the opinion that Rabin's peace policies were treasonous, and under Raviv's careful guidance his antipathy toward the socialist prime minister was catalyzed into an assassin's murderous resolve.

Immediately after the assassination, the Israeli establishment began a sweeping crackdown against right-wing Israelis and other "ideational conspirators." However, when Raviv's connections to both Amir and the Shin Bet were publicized, the establishment changed its story overnight: Suddenly the incident was the act of a single unbalanced "lone gunman" who somehow managed to take advantage of the Shin Bet's unaccountable incompetence.

(Source: *The MidEast Dispatch*)

Barry, note timings:

Rabin death drama -- countdown to horror --

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Reuter

JERUSALEM - To many Israelis, it must have seemed like a lifetime. But just over 90 minutes separated news that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had been shot and the official announcement of his death.

Following is an approximate[???] timetable of events, beginning with Rabin's appearance at the Tel Aviv peace rally where he was gunned down Saturday.

8:30 p.m. (2:30 p.m. EDT) - Rabin addresses "Peace yes, violence no" rally in Tel Aviv's Kings of Israel square. He tells crowd Israel must take risks for peace.

9:40 p.m. (3:40 p.m. EDT) - Rabin shot as he steps off stage and walks to car. He is rushed to Ichilov hospital, a high-speed drive of about one minute [SIC. It's true it's a minute drive but Reuter doesn't say they actually arrived in that time]. Police immediately apprehend the suspected assassin at the square.

10:15 p.m. (4:15 p.m. EDT) - Witnesses[!!!] at hospital report seeing Rabin in emergency room covered with blood.

11:06 p.m. (5:06 p.m. EDT) - Israel Radio says Rabin's condition is very serious. Doctors later say the prime minister arrived at the hospital unconscious and without a pulse [!!! NO PULSE – NO ANAESTHESIA. CHECK WITH YOUR DOCTORS] [Also Rubin says Rabin is conscious in the car and talked]. He was operated on but massive internal bleeding caused by two gunshot wounds could not be stopped.

11:10 p.m. (5:10 p.m. EDT) - Doctors pronounce Rabin dead on the operating table.

11:14 p.m. (5:14 p.m. EDT) - Senior aide Eitan Haber announces officially at hospital that Rabin is dead.

So it seems the official announcement was made at 23:14 according to Reuter above. Also Rabin arrived at hospital without pulse. At 22:15 witnesses see him in ER bleeding. According to OR he was on the op. table at 22:05, under anaesthesia at 22:10, op.begins at 22:15 and ends at 23:30. If he was in OR at 22:05 he CAN'T be seen in ER at 22:15. Times are rather out of sync. Note: at 23:06 Kol Israel says Rabin is in serious condition. Someone must have left OR to inform the reporters of the condition or else *Kol Israel* was told what to say (either then or in advance). According to Reuter above 4 mins later doctors pronounce Rabin dead on the operating table at 23:10. Haber is out in

front of the media at 23:14 READING AN ALREADY WRITTEN STATEMENT. All in 4 mins.!?

Did it occur to you that the timings on the operation *sikum* minutes might also be doctored (well, its an OR after all...)

Jerusalem Post 1 November 1998

Mordechai: Continue Rabin's legacy

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

TEL AVIV (November 1) - "Three bullets killed Yitzhak Rabin, but did not and will never kill his legacy of strengthening Israel's security and promoting peace," Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said last night at a massive memorial rally at Tel Aviv's Kikar Rabin to mark the third anniversary of his assassination...

Both scenarios combined - except Haber was NOT 'genuinely caught off guard'. Barabash was told where to be (Disenchik's). After the rally Rabin would have been there and the media would be told that a senior doctor examined the PM and found him indeed unhurt by the failed attempt. This is standard state procedure to assure the media and public of the PM's wellbeing.

I seem to recall Barabash was one of the 'private' doctors at Ichilov of Motta Gur. He certainly is the doctor of several top political figures. (I know that from a deputy ward director - sgan menahel machlaka – at Ichilov).

If anyone was caught of guard, it was Barabash. I quote from *Yediot* (date unknown):

Could the PM's life been saved had he arrived quicker to hospital. This question was in the air during the entire testimony hearing.

Director of Ichilov hospital, Prof. Gabby Barabash, testified that this question bothers him, despite the fact that the doctors estimated that it was impossible to save him. "What would have happened if they had opened a faster driving route [track]? I don't have an answer to this. This question bothers me since. It is true that the PM arrived dead [at Ichilov], but we managed to revive him. If he would have arrived a minute or two earlier... Our assessment was that he would not have survived, but the question still bothers me..."

Prof. Barabash testified first, and told that the hospital had received no early warning, from no body, of the fact that Rabin was shot. But, according to him this fact changed nothing. "The treatment on the PM was fast, efficient and according to standard procedures [accepted criteria]. He arrived practically dead, without a pulse, without blood pressure, straight line on the monitor. In nine minutes he was given resuscitation, heart massage, chest drainage and blood infusion. After that he was brought to the operating theatre in order to remove his spleen which was damaged by the second bullet."

When asked if it would have been possible to tender such treatment on the scene, Barabash replied that in the situation that was created the decision of quick evacuation to hospital was the correct one from the medical standpoint. "The most important action was to insert a drain in the {PM's) chest where he suffered the most serious injury, and such a decision a junior doctor in the trauma ambulance would have hesitated to take".

So the question still bothers him! Sure it does, he knows how many minutes were lost on the way to Ichilov (had they opened a faster escape route...). Later on in the same article Damti says in his testimony that "oddly enough

I was not told what the escape route is, although normally I am told that"! [I'll tell you something - THIS WOULD NOT HAVE HAPPENED WITH SHARABI AT THE WHEEL].

I seem to recall that Barabash was one of the 'private doctors' at Ichilov of Motta Gur. He certainly is the private consultant to a number of top political figures (I know that from a deputy ward director – [name withheld] - at Ichilov).

So medically, according to Barbash, it was the correct and right decision to evacuate quickly to hospital. What DOCTOR on the scene took that "medically correct decision"? The only doctor there, junior or otherwise, was in the trauma ambulance[name withheld] - but it was precisely he who wasn't consulted at all. Did THAT DOCTOR ever testified to Shamgar or anybody?

Barabash is talking off the top of his head, gibberish - and he knows it. Even if the junior doctor would have hesitated to drain the chest - and I strongly suspect he would not have hesitated - Rabin would have received other, less invasive treatment in the ambulance (blood infusion, adrenalin, etc.) that he did not and could not have receive in the car from Rubin (the latter was busy bandaging his own wound...) I have spoken to many young doctors, and an old surgeon (my father) - all told me that every doctor would have INSTINCTIVELY pierced the chest once trapped air is suspected. Forget junior or otherwise, "chest on pressure" means suffocation, death. Period. There is no room to think or hesitate here - and all students learn that! As a very junior doctor, my father once cut open the chest (albeit not of a PM) of a man in street accident and manually massaged his heart.

There is very little room to maneuver in these circumstances. NOTE: that the doctors that DID treat Rabin on arrival were not particularly "senior" either. They didn't hesitate...

In short - Barabash was TOLD what to say! The one and only time he spoke of his own free will was when he told the nation Rabin was shot three times! These were his last free words.

I don't know what to make of this quote: "It is true that the PM arrived dead [at Ichilov], but we managed to revive him." What does he mean by "WE". Is this figure of speech regarding his team? Or does he mean he was there with the doctors and together with them he succeeded in reviving the PM? We know he was at Disenchik's. So was Haber. Haber said "within" minutes" he was at Ichilov. Presumably Barabash, driving the same distance, was also within minutes there. Was he able to actually arrive BEFORE Rabin? Did he take part in the resuscitation efforts?

**

I quote Habber from *Yediot* 6.11.95 (my transl., my exclam. marks, my capitals and my square brackets):

"I was at the rally, I stood on Ibn Gvirol Street with Haim Ramon. Before the rally was over I drove to the house of Ido Disenchik where a party was about to take place in honour of ambassador Avi Pazner. Rabin was also supposed to come there. Even before I sat down a telephone arrived FOR Dr. Gabby Barabash[!!!!]. He went pale, grabbed me and dragged me aside. And then he told me the awful news.

"I jumped to the door and drove like a madman through red lights. Within minutes I arrived at the hospital and ran toward the operating theatres. I didn't know where to go[!!!!] and where to search[!!!!]. On the way I FOUND scattered items soaked with blood [*chafatzim sfugim bedam*] and I collected them [THIS IS FORENSIC EVIDENCE!!!!].

.....

"Somebody said that its all over but afterward hopes were raised when the doctor said that the blood pressure rose to 90. We hoped it wasn't critical despite the fact that in me I knew the situation was lost [HOW? HE IS NO DOCTOR. A REAL DOCTOR SAID BLOOD PRES WENT UP TO 90 YET HABBER KNEW IT WAS ALL OVER. HOW?!]. When Leah arrived, we concealed from her the worst information. I went to one side and wrote the Press announcement. Between all these [*bein lebein*] I rang the American ambassador.... etc. etc"

Do you know where Ido Disenchik lives? Find out - you'll find it astonishing that Habber arrived at Ichilov within minutes yet Damti took almost 9 minutes for a far shorter drive !

How come Barabash was at Disenchik's for a party to ambassador Pazner? Does he mix with the political and diplomatic corp??? Isn't it convenient that both Habber and Barabash "happened" to be together in the same house?

NOTE: that they didn't drive together to Ichilov, although both had the same sense of urgency, both were later present there and each made their media appearance. Wouldn't it be logical for Habber to have taken Barabash with him in the car (or vice versa) - for support if for no other reason? Barabash would have easily directed Habber to the operating theatre, he knew the hospital by heart, and Haber wouldn't have had to wander aimlessly through the corridors...

There's a perfectly plausible reason why they didn't arrive together. Had they been together Habber could not have "happened" to find Rabin's clothes "scattered" around and "pick them up", without implicating the hospital's director himself in the act of tampering with evidence, since Barabash, like any doctor (and like my father in his time) is

well versed in medical-forensic procedures.... Thus they "had" to travel and arrive to hospital independently to give Habber the manoeuvring space! I wonder who arrived first, at the least it must have been an interesting race.

Subject: [PNEWS] **Rabin report from Jewish Voice and Opinion**

"NOW IT LOOKS LIKE AVISHAI RAVIV WILL NOT FACE CHARGES"

by Susan L. Rosenbluth

ENGLEWOOD, N.J., August 26, 1998, *Root & Branch*: Attorney General Elyakim Rubinstein declared last month he probably will not bring charges against GSS agent provocateur Avishai Raviv for entrapping members of the right-wing camp prior to the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Raviv has been accused by many on the political right of having broken the law in order to win the trust of right-wing activists who opposed the policies of the Rabin government.

In fact, Mr. Raviv's code name was Champagne, a reference, some say, to the bubbles of incitement he raised.

Last month, however, it was reported that Mr. Raviv made statements calling for getting rid of the late Prime Minister. Benny Aharoni, a close associate of Mr. Raviv, testified before Mr. Rubinstein and State Prosecutor Edna Arbel that Mr. Raviv said that Mr. Rabin had to be eliminated, even at the price of a suicide attack.

WON'T STAND UP

Even so, Mr. Rubinstein said there was a lack of evidence to indicate that while operating as a GSS agent, Mr. Raviv became aware of plans to assassinate Mr. Rabin, and did

nothing to stop it and failed to report this information to his superiors. The criminal file pending against Mr. Raviv would be closed, he said, because the evidence would not stand up in a court of law.

"We all know that Raviv knew something, but we do not have enough evidence to build a criminal case against him. The worst case would be if he were brought to trial and exonerated", a senior official in the Justice Ministry told Israel Internet News Service.

Even GSS chief Ami Ayalon said he did not object to the possible indictment of Mr. Raviv, and Likud MK Gideon Ezra, a former deputy head of the GSS, said he would be in favor of an indictment because trying Mr. Raviv for his activities would not harm the ability of the GSS to operate.

MARGALIT KNEW LESS

Bentzi Lieberman, head of the BTzedek legal organization, told *Arutz 7* that his organization has already prepared a petition to be filed in the Supreme Court in case Mr. Rubinstein actually decides not to indict Mr. Raviv.

"Margalit Har-Shefi, who is being tried on charges of knowing and not preventing Yigal Amirs plans to kill Rabin, knew a lot less than Raviv, and was less capable of counteracting them than was Raviv," said Mr. Lieberman, adding that the entire GSS should be investigated for its handling of Mr. Raviv to see whether it did not cross the boundary between operating an agent-provocateur and an agent who actively violates the law.

According to the Shamgar Report, of which sections dealing with Mr. Raviv had been classified until last November, Mr. Raviv committed many illegal acts, including acts of violence. His GSS handlers had warned him against such acts, but only once were legal proceedings

initiated against him. He was informed that the proceedings in other cases were suspended.

Among Mr. Raviv's crimes listed in the Shamgar Report were: inciting a minor to harm PLO Jerusalem chief Feisel Hussein; distributing copies of a poster calling on Israelis not to serve in the IDF and another poster calling for harming Yesha Council head Aharon Domb; plotting against the Kiryat Arba Local Council head and his sons, who, he said, were too moderate; staging a fake Kach day camp show before the media; and speaking sharply against the Prime Minister while claiming that the law of the "rodef" (pursuer) applied to him [Rabin] and that it was, therefore, permitted to harm him.

FOOD AND SLEEP DEPRIVATION

While Mr. Rubinstein was deciding not to indict Mr. Raviv, Tel Aviv District Court Judge Nira Lidsky rejected the claims of Miss Har-Shefi that her GSS interrogators elicited responses from her in an illegal manner. Calling Miss Har-Shefi a bright and intelligent individual who, no doubt, only made statements when she was ready and not under coercion, the judge said there was nothing incorrect in the way in which she was questioned and ruled the evidence amassed in her statements admissible.

The 22-year-old defendant, who has been accused of not preventing and aiding and abetting the assassination of Mr. Rabin, claims she was not allowed to eat or sleep during the 40 hours of interrogation and that portions of the interrogation are missing or incorrect.

Yigal Amir's brother, Haggai, who was convicted of providing bullets for his brother, was called to testify against Miss Har-Shefi, but was classified as a hostile witness when he stated that all his previous statements and testimonies were lies. Haggai Amir insisted it was not he

who gave the GSS names of his brother's associates.

It is noteworthy that there are cassettes of the interrogations of the Amir brothers and of Dror Adani, but none of Margalit's interrogations, said her father, Dov.

If found guilty, Miss Har-Shefi faces a maximum jail term of five years.

FIREBOMB

Even members of the Amir family who are not in prison face constant harassment. On Feb. 4, a firebomb was hurled at the Herzliya home of the Amir brothers' parents. The bomb ignited, but did no damage to the home, and no injuries were reported. The family has been the target of several attacks since the assassination in Nov. 1995, including attacks on the kindergarten run by the Amir brothers' mother, Geula. The attacks on the kindergarten have caused extensive material damage.

Police suspect last month's attack on the Amirs home was in retaliation for the desecration of Mr. Rabin's grave site that occurred the day before. Mrs. Amir said that while she did not believe there was necessarily a connection between the vandalism at the grave site and the firebombing of her home, everything in this country is connected, and everything ends up connected to violence.

RAVIV'S JOB

The news that Mr. Raviv will probably not be indicted did not come as a surprise to investigative journalist Barry Chamish, whose newest book, "*Who Killed Yitzhak Rabin?*", is to be published soon. Mr. Chamish maintains that Mr. Raviv was part of the GSS since at least 1987, when he was supposed to be expelled from Tel Aviv

University for radical activities. He was saved by the personal intervention of then Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

After the Oslo Accords were signed in 1993, it became Mr. Raviv's job, according to Mr. Chamish, to entrap right-wingers, especially youngsters, in order to delegitimize anyone who disagreed with the government's peace policies.

To this end, he formed Eyal, a radical anti-government organization, and, on the campus of Bar-Ilan University, he recruited Yigal Amir. Shortly before the assassination, Mr. Raviv was filmed by Israeli TV leading an induction ceremony in which new members vowed to kill anyone who sold out the land of Israel.

"If Eyal was really a secret organization, why did the members allow themselves to be filmed by Israel TV and expose themselves to the public?" said Mr. Chamish.

One week after Mr. Rabin was killed, on Nov. 12, 1995, journalist Amnon Abramovich revealed on Israel TV that Eyal was set up by the GSS to provoke and entrap right-wing radicals.

TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Amir was one of those whom Mr. Raviv befriended. Mr. Amir was encouraged to organize Shabbatons in Hebron, and to be active in Eyal.

But, according to Mr. Chamish, Eyal had only two members, Mr. Raviv and his friend Erin Agelbo, a former Jerusalem policeman who was fired in 1994 for radical activities. They shared a rented apartment in Kiryat Arba in the same building in which Dr. Baruch Goldstein once resided.

In fact, Mr. Chamish suggested it is possible that Mr. Raviv participated in Dr. Goldstein's attack on the mosque in the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron in which 29 Moslems were murdered.

The Jewish Unit run by the Shabak in Hebron was charged with playing dirty tricks that were supposed to smear the residents ("settlers") in the eyes of the rest of the country, said Mr. Chamish, pointing out that when Arabs who were injured in the attack were interviewed, they all said Dr. Goldstein was accompanied by another man when he entered the mosque.

"I believe that man was Raviv", said Mr. Chamish.

APOLOGY

In a move that some observers say points to the acceptance of theories such as those of Mr. Chamish, last month GSS chief Ayalon began meeting with religious and communal leaders in Judea and Samaria to apologize for past secret service activities against the Yesha population and for the entire Avishai Raviv affair.

"I guarantee no more wiretapping of settlers, no more surveillance, no more stalking, no more agents. I fear that demonstrations will lead to violence that may end in murder", said Mr. Ayalon. He insisted that Raviv operated himself, but admitted the GSS gave him too long a rope and he took advantage of it.

He denied that there had been any GSS conspiracy behind the Rabin assassination and specifically criticized reports alleging that the GSS had urged Mr. Raviv to marry a Yesha resident to help camouflage his activities.

Among the rabbis to whom Mr. Ayalon apologized were Rabbi Zalman Melamed of Beit El and Rabbi Elyakim

Levanon of Elon Moreh. Yaakov Katz, executive director of the Beit El-based *Arutz 7*. said meetings of this sort are very important because they help strengthen unity within the nation and bring it to a more healthy state of affairs.

"They show that people can work together for the good of Zionism even from totally different angles", he said.

FILING CHARGES

One day after Mr. Ayalon's admission, Noam Arnon, spokesman for the Hebron Jewish community, called on the Shai (Shomron-Yehuda) Police District and the state attorney general to file charges against Carmi Gillon, who, as chief of the GSS before the assassination, was responsible for and aware of Mr. Raviv's activities.

"Gillon was aware that Raviv worked specifically to entrap residents of communities in Yesha, and worked in particular to besmirch the name of Hebron's Jewish community in the eyes of the Israeli and international public, via the media", he wrote. His letter points out that, according to the Israeli penal code, one who takes no action to stop a crime is, legally, as responsible as the party who commits the act.

The letter calls for Mr. Gillon to face criminal charges for abusing the power of his office, lying in order to manipulate public opinion, attempting to achieve a specific goal using illegal means, and betraying the trust of his office.

Mr. Gillon resigned from the GSS after the assassination.

RUTHLESS THUG

Calling Mr. Gillon the ruthless head of the corrupt Jewish Unit of the Shabak during the days when it initiated its policy of entrapping and arresting innocent Jews who

opposed the Oslo process, Mr. Chamish ridiculed the fact that although Mr. Gillon personally ran Mr. Raviv, he later denied knowing anything about Mr. Amir's plans to shoot the Prime Minister.

"The night before Rabin's assassination, Gillon ran to Paris to escape personal involvement. He utterly lied to the Shamgar Commission about his and the Shabak's role in the murder", said Mr. Chamish, who charged that Mr. Gillon bore a long-standing hatred towards the Jewish right in general and residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza ("settlers") in particular.

Mr. Chamish was particularly chagrined to see that Mr. Gillon had been invited to speak for the Yakar organization in Jerusalem on the subject of "Oslo Agreement: Dream or Reality".

"Since being fired for the sloppiness that led to Rabin's assassination, the Israeli media has made every attempt to turn this thug (Gillon) into an expert on peace. And now he is having a public coming-out party," Chamish fumed. Mr. Chamish called on the Israeli public to greet Mr. Gillon's speech with loud protest or, at least, signs reading End the cover-up, Re-investigate Now, and Where Was Gillon on Nov. 4, 1995?

"Here is an opportunity to force the government to recognize that a significant segment of the people don't believe its version of the assassination. Our leaders and the media have been trying to smother the call for truth by closing the file against Raviv and ignoring the medical, police, and court evidence proving Rabin could not possibly have been fatally shot by Amir. They have succeeded in wearing out those demanding real answers to the contradictions within the assassination evidence and, thus, burying the issue", he said.

NEW PETITION

As if in response, at the end of February, the Israeli Supreme Court was served a petition demanding that a special independent prosecutor investigate all aspects of the Avishai Raviv case. Ronn Torossian, a newly-arrived young oleh with several years of activist experience behind him in America, claimed that State Attorney Edna Arbel, Tel Aviv District Attorney Penina Guy, and others who were involved in previous cases concerning Mr. Raviv have displayed a conflict of interest. Mr. Torossian's suit claims that Ms. Arbel has a distinct interest in keeping Mr. Raviv's files closed because she gave legal endorsement in the past to his relationship with the GSS. In addition, the suit claims that Ms. Arbel knew that Mr. Raviv perjured himself during Yigal Amir's trial.

"If Raviv would be brought to court today, it would be very reasonable to assume he would claim in his defense that everything he did was done with the approval of his handlers and the law-enforcement authorities. Raviv's natural line of defense would be that he enjoys immunity thanks to his relationship with the GSS", said Mr. Torossian.

Asked where Mr. Raviv is today, Mr. Chamish said he is in Tel Aviv, where he pays daily visits to the Israeli Army Health Club, surrounded by bodyguards. "He'll probably have an 'accident' anytime now," said Mr. Chamish.

Susan Rosenbluth, Englewood, N.J. (*reprinted with permission from the July "Jewish Voice and Opinion"*)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

A journalist for many years with various secular Jewish and general publications, Susan L. Rosenbluth began the *Jewish*

Voice and Opinion in 1987 as a vehicle for the Orthodox-Jewish community, primarily in northern NJ and Rockland County and Riverdale, NY. The monthly news-magazine, which now reaches over 15,000 families, speaks out forcefully and unashamedly for the unique concerns of "classical Judaism." The publication's principal focus is the political scene in Israel and the US, and current events which affect the Jewish community.

"With few exceptions, editorial policies in Jewish publications throughout the country reflect the interests and morality of the secular world. The *Jewish Voice and Opinion* is dedicated to disproving the perception that it is the non-observant Jews who speak for the Jewish community as a whole. What the observant community lacks in numbers is more than counterbalanced by its intellectual, economic, and moral power," she says.

Mrs. Rosenbluth, a graduate of New York University, is a former teacher, most recently at the Yeshiva of North Jersey. Residents of Englewood, NJ, she and her husband, Dr. Richard Rosenbluth, the head of Oncology at Hackensack University Medical Center, are the parents of two sons, Jonathan, a medical student, and his wife, Chaviva; and Benjamin, also a medical student, and his wife, Elana; and a daughter in college, Rachel. They are the grandparents of newborn Miriam Faygie.

Addendum #7

Hello barry !

Thank you for accept my invitation for a meeting. pardon me for not answering immediately, been out of home for a few days. Since, I am sure, every phone call from and to your home is tracked, and I'm almost sure you are under surveillance when you go places, and I was too for a few years, lets fix our meeting via email and not by phone.

I'm making a list to myself about the points I want to talk to you about and, wow, it seems scary!! we are really living in some black hole, ruled by demonic forces, and the worst is yet to come... the whole picture seems to me even bigger and darker that even you can imagine.

I want our meeting to be in a place in which we can be certain we are alone, not being watched and not being tapped. we can meet in a place that we will fix and travel looking for a quiet and lonesome place to talk. this place must be comfortable to access.

I have only one condition to our meeting and I'm trusting you about it. You can quote or write about everything I will tell you but you will never ever mention my name, whether in writing or in speaking, neither in public nor in personal conversations.

The mess of Pesach is about to end and I think some day in the next week is fine. I know you are in Modiin. ...

waiting for your answer

[edited to protect identity]

Addendum #8

This is uncanny. How right I was again!!!!!!!!!!!!!!.
Ladies and gents, the great Yesha council.

Root & Branch Association, Ltd. wrote:

***JEWISH PIONEERING COMMUNITIES
("SETTLEMENT") LEADER BENZI LIEBERMAN
ADMITS TO BOGUS DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN**

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* Excerpt:

*****Lieberman***, who reported frequent meetings with ministers and senior officials, said he informed and coordinated with police before and during every protest Lieberman was not questioned regarding the source of funding for the sham civil disobedience campaign. In 2005, left-wing critics said the protests were financed through millions of dollars in government funding Under cross-examination, Lieberman recalled the last major protest meant to block the expulsion. On July 20, 2005, the Council organized a three-day march publicized as an attempt to enter the Gaza Strip and join Jewish residents threatened with evictionLieberman said 100,000 people arrived at Kfar Maimon, far outnumbering the 15,000 police and soldiers. But he said the Council -- in coordination with the government -- delayed the march to ensure its ineffectiveness.

Lieberman's assertion was in contrast to the insistence of police and officials that the settlement Council refused to cooperate with authorities. At the time, *[then Internal Security Minister Gideon] Ezra*, who visited Kfar Maimon

during the protest, denied coordination with the settlement council. 'The settler leaders never came to me and if they did, the situation would not have been different', Ezra said. 'We would have not allowed the march to Gush Katif and Kissufim'".

*YERUSHALIYIM, Israelite Tribal Territories of Judah and Benjamin, Kingdom of David and Solomon, United Israelite Kingdom of Judah and Joseph, Thirtieth Day, Eighth Month /("Cheshvan"/), 5767; /Yom Shlishi / (Third Day of the Week/"Tues"-day, November 21, 2006), Root & Branch

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Jewish Pioneering Communities ("settlement") leaders spent millions of dollars and recruited hundreds of thousands of supporters in a bogus civil disobedience campaign designed to facilitate the government plan to evict 16,000 Jews from the Gaza Strip and northern Shomron ("West Bank") in 2005.

The head of the effort testified that the year-long non-violent campaign organized by the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip was never intended to stop the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and northern Shomron ("West Bank"). Instead, Council leader Benzi Lieberman said the effort, coordinated with the government of then-Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, was staged to demonstrate that the destruction of 22 Jewish communities would not take place quietly.

"We tried to organize all the activities to influence the public to change decisions in the Knesset", Lieberman said. "In the end, they make the decisions".

"What was more important at that time and for history was that the protest would be huge and would imprint on the public consciousness that the expulsion of Jews could not pass just like that", Lieberman added.

On October 26, 2006, Lieberman testified at the trial of three withdrawal protesters -- Shai Malka, Ariel Vangrover and Adiel Sharabi -- charged with sedition and incitement in connection with the blocking of Israeli highways as part of the civil disobedience campaign. Lieberman said that in contrast to the defendants the Council coordinated efforts with the Sharon government as well as the police and military.

"People who recognize the democratic fights in other countries know that this [blocking of roads] is a relevant activity," Lieberman said. "But we considered it ineffective".

Lieberman and the other members of the Council were never charged or prosecuted for their activities. On the eve of the expulsion, the Council members were arrested on their way to enter the Gaza Strip, declared a closed military zone, and later released.

Unlike other protesters, some of whom have spent months in jail for the offense, the Council members were never imprisoned. Malka, head of the newly-organized /Bayit Leumi/ ("National House") movement and Vangrover were arrested on May 15, 2005 and remained in prison until after the Israeli withdrawal. Sharabi was also arrested later. The state has rarely charged the Jews with sedition, punishable by five years in prison.

In his testimony, Lieberman, who said he did not know the defendants, outlined the Council's cooperation with the Sharon government.

Lieberman, who reported frequent meetings with ministers and senior officials, said he informed and coordinated with police before and during every protest.

"Our policy was that we informed the police", Lieberman said. "And it should be said that in this matter, the policy of the police was to permit us -- that is also in places that they didn't like so much or want it. They understood the power and the reality and the timing".

Lieberman was not questioned regarding the source of funding for the sham civil disobedience campaign. In 2005, left-wing critics said the protests were financed through millions of dollars in government funding.

"In my estimation, the sources of the funds were state budgets slated for municipal uses and the rest from donations", Knesset member Aryeh Eldad said.

Under cross-examination, Lieberman recalled the last major protest meant to block the expulsion. On July 20, 2005, the Council organized a three-day march publicized as an attempt to enter the Gaza Strip and join Jewish residents threatened with eviction.

Lieberman said 100,000 people arrived at Kfar Maimon, far outnumbering the 15,000 police and soldiers. But he said the Council -- in coordination with the government -- delayed the march to ensure its ineffectiveness.

"I remember we had a discussion with Gush Katif [Jewish community in Gaza] people", Lieberman recalled. "They knew that we would begin Kfar Maimon, but in order not to disturb their lives, [we postponed it]. They knew that we would block the route and it would be very difficult for them to lead a normal life, especially the farmers. We thought that the earlier this activity would take place, the greater the impact on the public".

The protesters waited at the agricultural community of Kfar Maimon for the order by Lieberman and his colleagues to march toward the Gaza Strip. Instead, _after three days Lieberman, who said he coordinated the protest with the government, particularly then-Internal Security Minister Gideon Ezra, declared the protest over and sent the demonstrators home_.

"In actuality, after we saw that 15,000 security forces were standing opposite us, about 5,000 police and 10,000 soldiers", Lieberman said, "and after we checked in many circles and saw that the information was correct, we saw the determination of the police and the cruelty in their eyes. At that time, we understood that we might endanger lives and we decided on the same evening that we were going to march to Gush Katif, not to go head to head with the iron wall. That's how we defined the security forces. A day or two later, the event was over".

Lieberman's assertion was in contrast to the insistence of police and officials that the settlement Council refused to cooperate with authorities. At the time, Ezra, who visited Kfar Maimon during the protest, denied coordination with the settlement council.

"The settler leaders never came to me and if they did, the situation would not have been different", Ezra said. "We would have not allowed the march to Gush Katif and Kissufim".

The Council's anti-withdrawal campaign, Lieberman said, was designed to win support from within the Knesset and government. He said the settlement council -- a body comprised of regional council heads financed by the Interior Ministry -- feared a backlash against withdrawal opponents.

"The red line was violence", Lieberman said. "There were

some activities that we didn't agree to -- not because we thought that they were anti-democratic -- but because we considered that they would be ineffective and they would arouse public consciousness that would negate our goals".

Shalom and Chodesh Tov,

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Addendum #9

NOVEMBER, 1999, *HA'OLAM HA'ISHAH* ("WOMAN'S WORLD") MAGAZINE INTERVIEW WITH M.K. DALIA RABIN-PELOSOFF, DAUGHTER OF YITZHAK RABIN

by Sarit Yishai-Levi

Translated into English and distributed as a public service by the Women for Israel's Tomorrow from "*HaOlam HaIshah*", Issue 193, November, 1999, page 21

RABIN-PELOSOFF: [...] Each of, all of us together, are consumed by doubts regarding how it happened and what happened. This is the most difficult. The most difficult.

YISHAI-LEVI: What doubts?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: This is very complex, and I am not certain that I want to get into this. I don't want to make accusations, as long as I do not have solid proof. I don't want to get involved in slander trials. But we all have the feeling that the entire episode was finished with the conclusion that the assassination was a fiasco. This is too simplistic. There are very many question marks regarding the night of the murder.

YISHAI-LEVI: Question marks regarding the conduct of the G.S.S. [General Security Services]?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: I am not saying, and I am not pointing an accusing finger in any direction, but many unanswered question marks remain.

YISHAI-LEVI: Such as?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: Well, someone shouted, 'This is a blank', and there is no answer, who shouted. And the Shamgar Commission did not determine who was the person who shouted that this was a blank cartridge.

YISHAI-LEVI: Where does this confidence that someone shouted, 'This is a blank' come from? Perhaps this is a rumor?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: My mother [Mrs. Leah Rabin] heard positively. She rang me at home immediately after this happened and she told me. "They shot [at] Father, but this is not real". I will never forget the telephone conversation with her. Mother felt that nothing had happened, that this was not real, that everything was all right, that Father was all right.

YISHAI-LEVI: Perhaps she expressed her wish?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: Perhaps. But there were other people in addition who heard. When the security people drove her in a different automobile to the hospital, they told her that this was not real. And when she asked questions, they were silent and did not answer a single question of hers.

There are very many question marks around everything that happened immediately after the assassination. How was it that in the automobile that drove Mother, the security people did not speak with anyone the entire way? Why didn't they let Mother drive with Father? Why did they separate them and take her in a separate automobile?

I am throwing out to you question marks that trouble me every day. Why did they take Mother from the place of the assassination? Why did they want to hustle her away from the scene of the event as fast as possible? Why did they tell her that this was an exercise? What exercise? And what happened to the so-essential instincts of every security

person? Why didn't they immediately kill the assassin? How did it happen that they did not shoot him?

Look what happened now with Mubarak -- how was it that the people who were entrusted with guarding my father did not instinctively shoot the one who shot him, [and] kill him?

I am saying that this is certainly similar to what the members of the Kennedy family felt after John Kennedy was assassinated. To this day there is no explanation for the question -- who was behind the assassination of Kennedy? To this day there is no explanation for who was behind the assassination of my father. Then, they accused Oswald, who was immediately murdered. By us, they accuse Yigal Amir. But this is not so simple. This is much deeper, and much more complex.

YISHAI-LEVI: And whom do you suspect?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: Whom I suspect, I won't say. I simply am raising before you all these doubts that have been harbored in my mind and in those of the family since the assassination. Sometimes I go so far as to have the harshest thoughts. I know that we in the family will find no rest until we will know the truth.

YISHAI-LEVI: And this harbors in your mind all the time? You are occupied with suspicions, with doubts?

RABIN-PELOSOFF: This comes in waves. There was a period when Channel Two, with the reporter Matti Cohen, prepared a serious investigative report. They sat with me and told me about their findings, and this greatly aroused me. Unfortunately, they have done nothing with this investigative reporting until now.

And when I hear that a person like Avigdor Eskin, whom I have been closely following ever since the assassination, was run by the G.S.S. (General Security Services), this arouses in me thoughts and wondering, and

things arise. Such things arouse the doubt in me again and again.

I am exposed to this all the time. Not long ago in the Knesset I met a person who brought me a suitcase packed with documents full of doubts and question marks. This person has been engaged in the investigation of the assassination since it happened. And every time, from anew, I reach the conclusion that perhaps there is no chance of reaching the truth, and I leave this alone. And then, through someone else who is no less troubled by this than the members of the family, this is awakened from anew. This bothers me greatly.

One of my ways of handling this was to go and work in the Histadrut, to go to the Knesset, to involve myself in public work. But this still does not help. The doubt harbors in the mind. Question marks arise all the time. Such as, for example, the inconsistency between the report of the doctor who received Father when he arrived at Ichilov [Hospital] and the pathology report. This does not let me alone. The feeling of frustration is very, very difficult.

"Someone shouted, 'This is a blank', and there is no answer as to who shouted.... My mother rang me at home immediately after it happened and told me, 'They shot Abba [Father], but it's not for real'....When the security people drove her in a different automobile to the hospital, they told her that it wasn't real. And when she asked questions, they were silent and did not answer a single question of hers... There are very many question marks around everything that happened immediately after the assassination. How was it that in the car that drove Imma, the security people did not speak with anyone the entire way? Why didn't they let Imma drive with Abba? Why did they separate them and take her in a separate car? ...

"Why did they take Imma from the place of the assassination? Why did they want to hustle her away from the scene of the event as fast as possible? Why did they tell her that this was an exercise? What exercise? And what happened to the so-essential instincts of every security

person? Why didn't they immediately kill the assassin?
How did it happen that they didn't shoot him? ...

“[T]hey accuse Yigal Amir. But it is not so simple. It is much deeper, and much more complex... I know that we in the family will find no rest until we will know the truth... [Also] for example, the inconsistency between the report of the doctor who received Abba when he arrived at Ichilov [Hospital] and the pathology report. This does not leave me. The feeling of frustration is very, very difficult...”

Addendum #10

Thanks for sending this. I have a friend, a . . . surgeon who lives in [city withheld] and practices in [city withheld] by the name of [name withheld]. . . . Anyway, my last trip to Israel was in 97 and we were in a van with [name withheld] and some other friends also Israelis, . . . when [name withheld] begins talking about how he was part of the team of doctors that worked on Rabin. He seemed quite upset about it and didn't go into detail but his wife said he had never talked to anyone about it before. I am sure that if these doctors knew what happened, if your information is accurate, then it would explain why he was so shaken about it. I mean, I thought he was just upset that he couldn't save Rabin but maybe he was shaken about something beyond that and knew not to say so. I don't know if this can help you but I thought I would pass the information on. . . . They are planning to return to the US in the next year according to my son. They are very upset with the way things are going there [in Israel] and they are pretty liberal and secular. I never expected them to consider returning to the US. . . I don't know what is motivating them to return to the US other than being concerned with the war situation but perhaps considering their positions, it is more?

[edited to protect identity]

Addendum #11

I would like to share with you an incident related to Rabin's murder that happen to me. I told a lot of people about it but I think you are the right person.

As a background; I was living in Jerusalem during Rabin's murder, I moved to [another country] just a year and a half ago.

The following incident took place on Friday November 3, 1995, the day "BEFORE" the murder.

I have a long time friend who works in Israel...; he ... advice me against writing anything about the incident. He is a very close friend of mine and we talked about very private issues, but he never ever mentioned anything about his "work" in the military reserves unless it was something with absolutely not importance and irrelevant.

Fridays are his "easy" days, he goes to his office downtown but only to take care of paper work and correspondence, so I know he has time to talk in the phone or sometimes I just to go to his office and we just to talk for long hours.

On Friday, November 3, 1995, I called his office and his secretary told me that he was on his reserve duty (Miluyim), but he will be a home for the weekend.

I called his house at about 3 P.M., on November 3, 1995, the day before Rabin was killed, and he told me on the phone, that that same morning the most weird event happened in his army base; they receive reliable information that Yitzhak Rabin had died that day (I stress the fact that this happen the day *before* the assassination) he told me that some woman officers were crying and that the

news came from a very confidential information channel, but he himself believed that probably was a mistake or a bad taste practical joke because if the Prime Minister had died, it would be in the news already.

The next day, at night when I heard in the radio about the assassination, I phoned him immediately, he was extremely nervous in the phone and very angry about what happen, he was very confuse he told me about what he heard the day before in the army base and what happen the night of November 4, 1995.

He never mentioned the issue again and when I tried to talk about it he immediately change the subject, and seem sorry that he ever told me about the incident.

I don't know if there is any importance on this incident but I always wanted to share it with someone that is involved in the research of the conspiracy and the murder of Prime Minister Yizhak Rabin.

If you ever use this information on any of yours books, I would like to stay anonymous and I don't want my name mentioned.

Continue with your great work, and I can't wait to read your next book.

Sincerely yours

[edited to protect identity]

Addendum #12

A week before he was murdered, one of the top employees in Rabin's office in the MOD visited friends who live in one of the settlements. He told them - "don't worry everything will be OK. This whole thing is the work of Beilin & Peres and Rabin is about to abandon it." This was related to me this evening by the person who hosted Rabin's employee.

Interesting...

Photos



Avishai Raviv's hearing



Backstage



Descending down the elevator.



Peres is on the landing. He walks in the direction of the crowd for handshaking. After that he walks to Rabin's car.



Peres approaches Rabin's car.



Peres' walkabout. He stops by Rabin's car, chats to Damti (to his right). One aide behind looks straight up to the camera...



An aide points to the PM's car, explains something to Peres... What? (Both doors open!)
Is the aide "Yud"?



Shortly after Peres descends, now it is Rabin's turn.



Rabin's last steps.



Rabin's car a minute before the shots. Window open, ambulance waiting.





The doctored Kempler film still from the front page of *Yediot Aharonot*. Notice that the right-handed Amir appears to be shooting from his left hand.
 [1-Rabin, 2-Amir, 3-Mordi Yisrael, 4-Damti, the driver, 5-Yoram Rubin]





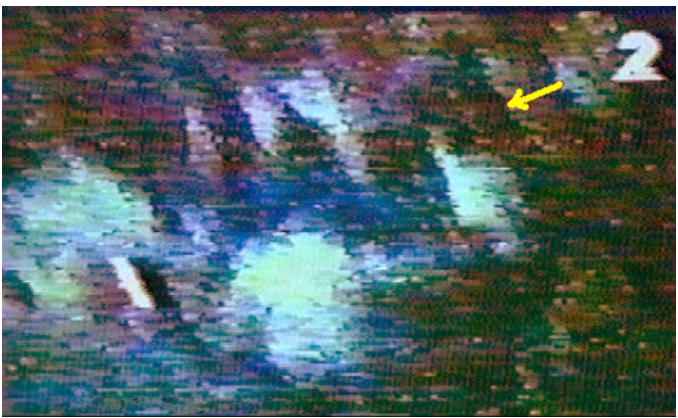
Did Amir shoot with his left hand?



The following eight frames show a sequence where Rabin is shot, and then turns his head back toward the shot.
[Not bad for a "shattered spine."]









Maariv reconstructs the murder on the murder night -- Amir shoots from the front.



2 ambulances backstage.



Rabin struck.



Rabin being pushed into the car.
This clearly disproves Yoram Rubin's
testimony that Rabin "jumped" into the car.



Photo [altered] seems to show a 4th person in the car.

[enlarged below]





Song sheet back



שיר לשלום

תנו לשמש לעלות
לבוקר להאיר
חזקה שתתפילות
אוזנו לא תחזיר
אל תגידו יום יבוא
הביאו את היום
כי לא חלום הוא
ובכל הכיכרות
הריעו דג שלום

מאת: חמד נצ 33 סגמים

תנו לשמש לעלות
לבוקר להאיר
חזקה שתתפילות
אוזנו לא תחזיר
מי אשר כזה נרו
ובעפר נטמן
כבי מר לא תעירו
אל תחזרו לטמן
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מאת: חמד נצ 33 סגמים

תנו לשמש לעלות
לבוקר להאיר
חזקה שתתפילות
אוזנו לא תחזיר
מי אשר כזה נרו
ובעפר נטמן
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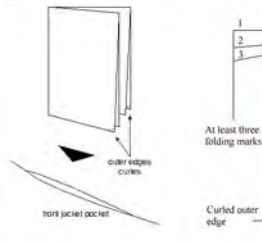
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Song sheet front

There are at least three folds in the paper. It is unlikely that Flamin made all three at the rally when he put the songsheet in his pocket. Only if you fold the paper along fold no. 1 will the lower "hole" and its mirror image top reflection be placed equidistant from the fold. All other folds do not fulfil this criterion. But horizontal fold no. 1 is not perpendicular to the vertical fold in the paper - only fold no. 2 is. Thus, fold no. 1 is atypical of the methodical and ordered Flamin. Fold no. 2 is likely the original fold made by Flamin at the rally. All other folds must have been made subsequently and by someone else. As can be seen, the blood accumulated in, and along, the fold flowing out at the edges. The curled bottom edges of the paper may indicate that the songsheet was inserted in the pocket paper-edges first, as opposed to paper-folds first, as in the following diagram:



Curled outer edge

The curled edges, in this case, might have been caused by the friction between the songsheet and the pockets. Outer wall as well as its inner wall (the pocket itself) if correct, there's no way blood could have accumulated at the "bottom" of the folds, as the songsheet suggests. Gravity would have forced the blood to pour downwards, to the edges of the paper and the blood stain pattern would have been radically different. Even if Flamin was in a horizontal position the blood pattern would be completely different.

But the "hole" is no hole. There is no see-through penetration of the paper. It is certainly not a bullet entry hole, had it been one, all four quadrants of the sheet would have shown it. They don't.

Conversely, if the paper was folded in two along fold no. 1 and held closed tight by two fingers, then the "hole" side and its typical copy, along with its mirror image stain, would appear in the pocket. Those spots are the ones where blood was "trapped" or squeezed out of place. Slightly tilting the folded paper to either side (possible but not a necessary action) would allow blood to flow and pour down the edges, as the songsheet shows.

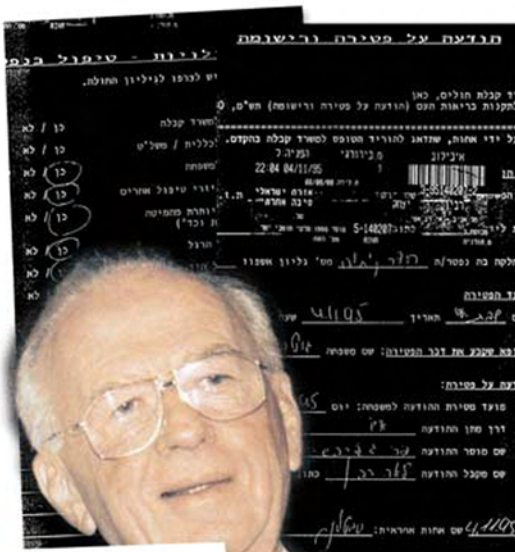
Song sheet



The above song sheet, preserved for the prime minister's archives – no longer has bullet holes showing.



The night of the murder, Peres shows where Rabin was shot, frontally through the chest



Rabin – behind him are his medical records.



Dr. Yehuda Hiss

(Jonathan Bloom)



Rabin's complete records [above]

Rubin's wounds [next page] . . .

1. Rubin testifies that the bullet entered his elbow and exited his shoulder, at Amir's trial. 2. Rubin's clinical record. His wound is treated with iodine. 3. Pathologist admits Rubin wasn't really wounded

ח' שבט תשנ"ו 29/1/96 ת.פ.ח. 498/95 (ו)
פרוטוקול

הדיון נדלתיים מתחנה

הנד מדגים: בשלב לפני הירידה היותי אתר' ומיסין' לראש הממשלה, שנינו כיוון שמאלה, חיבתתי אותו בשתי ידי. נשענתי על גבו כדי לסוכך עליו. **משלב זה נכנס הכדור ביד שמאל במרפק ויצא מאזור בית החלי**, מעצמת הכדור שקיבל ומתחננת שלי מצאנה את עצמי על הרצפה איתו. לפני הירידה הראשונה לא קרה דבר. בשנית היונו כבר חצי כפופים. לא היה סמך שזה שלוש יריות, כשאמרנו 4 5 אני אומר שהיו שלוש יריות, היה טרורר בין הראשונה לשניה, וזה איפשר לי את הקטע להכנס בין הירידה לראש הממשלה, כאשר שתי היריות השניה והשלישית היו בקצב מהיר אחת אחרי השניה. בשלב שנחננו על הרצפה

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ט ו י כ ו ם מ ח ל ה

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טל': 02-863489

תאריך שיחרור: 10.11.95

מתלך ודין: החולה קיבל טרכסואיד בחדר מיון ונעשתה הנרייה של הפצע. בהמשך במחלקתנו טופל ע"י חבישה מקומית בסולידין. וטיפול אנטיביוטי. בסו-כן קיבל טיפול פרוטריבי כיד שמאל. נטיות כורוע שמאל הולכת ופוחתת, פצעי של יד שמאל נקיים. משחרר במצב כללי טוב וללא חום.

חוללה משחרר עם התלוצות הכאב:

1. המשך הביטוח פולידין טעם אחת כיום והפעלה עצמית של יד שמאל.
2. ביקורת מרפאה כלי דם כ-16.11.95 בשעה 8.00 בבוקר.
3. המשך טעקב וטיפול מרפאה אורטופדית. (נא לקבוע תור טלפנית בשל' מס' 6973277/3279).
4. המשך טיפול באוגמנטין 500 מ"ג שלוש פעמים ביום.
5. חיפוש מחלה שברעיים.

חתימה וחומת הרופא:

טעם
כיד שמאל
לטיפול
16.11.95
12:36

ד"ר יובין יורם
מס' 5959979
מחובה: מורגנטאיר
החיה מרפאה ת"א

י"ג אדר תשנ"ו 4/3/96 ת.פ.ח. 498/95
פרוטוקול

במקרה שלנו מדובר על פצע שפשוף וזאת אומרת שהקליע שפגע כאמה פגע בה באופן משיקי כלבר. לא תהי לתוך העור או מתחת לעור, במקרים אחרים אהנו פקבלים באותו יד 4 פצעים, שניים באמה בניסה ויצאה ושנים כורוע בניסה ויצאה. במקרה הזה הפצעה באמה היתה שטחית וגרם לפצע שפשוף כלבר.

2. הרצח

ראש הממשלה מר יצחק רבין ז"ל נורה במוצאי שבת, י"א בחשוון התשנ"ו-4 בנובמבר 1995, בשעה 21:30 לערך, בצאתו מ"עצרת השלום" שנערכה בכיכר מלכי ישראל, בעת שצעד, אחרי ירידתו כמדרכות האזוריות של בניין עיריית תל-אביב, אל עבר מכוניתו שחנתה בחניון התסנוני של העירייה נראה תרשים - נסמך ב.

המתנקש הוא יגאל עמיר, חושב ודצליה, בן 25, סירה באקדחו שלום ירווח לעבר ראש הממשלה כשהוא צומד מאחוריו ומקירוב. שתיים מהירות פגעו בראש הממשלה וגרמו למותו תוך דקות מעטות. אחת משלוש היריות - כנראה השנייה - פגעה במאבט יורם רובין ופצעה אותו באמה ובזרוע יד שמאל. בהמשך הרברים חוכא השתלשלות האירועים עד לביצוע ההתנקשות.

(1)

יחידה 90
 תאריך: 21.11.95 בשעה 21:30
 חשד: רצח

שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט
יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר

דו"ח על (פעצ) / עיכוב

תאריך: 21.11.95 בשעה 21:30
 מקום: מנחת המעלות

שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט	שם הנשקט
יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר	יגאל עמיר

Time of murder.

Shamgar Commission reports Rabin shot at approximately 9:50 PM
 At bottom: Amir's arrest warrant.
 Time of arrest 9:30 PM



Amir is arrested, note the time on the policeman's watch.

הצהרה

אני, עמוס בן-דב ת.ז. 56036387 מצהיר בזאת כדלקמן:

1. כיום שבת, ה- 4.11.1995 שימשתי כמנהל סניף של אחת החברות שספקו שרותי שמירה בבית החולים "איכילוב" בת"א.
2. לאחר ששמעתי על דבר ההתנקשות בראש הממשלה הגעתי למקום לנהל את צוות העובדים שעסק בשמירה על הסדר הציבורי. במסגרת תפקידי היתה לי כניסה חופשית לשטח בית החולים.
3. בשלב מסוים של הלילה, ניגשתי להתבונן במכונית הקאדילאק של ראש הממשלה שעמדה מול חניסה לחדר המיון. המכונית עמדה יעולה, באופן לא מקביל למדרכה ויראח שמשחוא החנה אותה בחופזה. התבוננתי דרך השמשח חקידמית וראיתי שני כתמי דם גדולים: אחד במרכז הספסל האחורי ואחד על המושב הקדמי על יד הנהג. הכותי שכתם הדם מאחור הוא של ראש הממשלה ואילו כתם הדם מלפנים הוא של המאבט. הופתעתי מגודל כתם הדם הקדמי משום שידעתי שהמאבטות נמצע באורח לא אנוש ואילו ראש הממשלה כפי שכבר היה ידוע נפטי כתוצאה ממהתנקשות, אולם כתמי הדם נראו כמעט זהים בגודלם ולא פרופורציונאליים לגודל חנוק שגרמה הפגיעה ממנה נבעו. במחלך ההתבוננות קראתי לצור, שזיה סגן קבייט בית החולים (לדעתי עדין עובד שם) לראות את פנים המכונית. הוא חציץ פנימה ללא שדברנו על מה שראינו.
4. באותו זמן נראה היה לי טבעי שהדכ מלפנים שייך למאבטח (להתעלם מגודל הכתם שהיח חריג). מאוחר יותר למדתי שזורים רובין נכנס מאחור עם ראש הממשלה ולא התישב מלפנים, אך לא ראיתי בכך שליחה לאפשרות שבשלב כלשהוא עבר קדימה ולו לזמן קצר ביותר. מסיבה זו זמן רב לא מצאתי שיש עניין מיוחד בדברים שלעיל.
5. אני מצהיר שכל הנאמר כאן אמת.

עמוס בן-דב

Bendov Testimony

Amos Bendov, manager of Ichilov Hospital security team, testifies that someone was shot in the FRONT seat of Rabin's vehicle as well as the back.



Raviv's gun next to Amir's gun



Avishai Raviv's gun.
It's a Baretta 9 mm or Amir's alleged gun.

המטה הארצי / אגף החקירות
המחלקה ללזהרו פלילי
רמלה ל"ח בחשון התשנ"ו
13.11.95
4060/95 1040/זט

ימ"פ
ימ"פ
מ"ד טווע מרחבי

חנדון ז רצח רח"מ יצחק רבין
טימוכין: פ"א 19471/95 מרחב ירקון

ק ע

בתאריך 4/11/95 בטביכות השעה 21:45 נורו דה"מ יצחק רבין ואחד
המאבטחים בשעה שעמדו להכנס למכונית, עם טיוע עצרת המונים בככר מלכי
ישראל בת"א.
החשד / בירי, יגאל עמיר, נתפס במקום הארווע ע"י שוטרים והועבר למטה
מרחב ירקון.
דה"מ נפטר מפצעיו בביה"ח איכילוב.

ו ל ו ת ו מ ט א י מ

בתאריך 4/11/95 שימשתי עם רפ"ק שמואל כרגר כצוות צילום בוידאו
בצורת שהתקיימה בככר מלכי ישראל בת"א.
בשעה 21:55 בערך, קבלתי במקום הארווע מקצין אח"ק ירקון, סניצ מוטי
נפתלי, שקית פלסטיק ובה אקדח באמצעותו עפ"י החשד בוצע הירי.
השקית הנ"ל הכילה אקדח מסוג "ברטה" מדגם 84F בעל קליבר 9 מ"מ קצר
שמספרו הטידורי 098231Y ומחטנית מתאימה ובה מספר לא ידוע של
נדורים.

על כביש ועל המדרכה נמצאו שלושה תרמילים שכירובם מסומן 380
WIN auto.

בשעה 22:15 בערך הגעתי למשרדו של קצין אח"ק במרחב ירקון.
במקום נכח החשוד יגאל עמיר.
ז' את ידי החשוד ושיער ראשו באמצעות ערכה לדגימת שרידי ירי.

בבדיקת FEROPRINT שערכתי לידי החשוד לא ראיתי תגובה בעלת
משמעות. כפות הידיים צולמו כטרטי צבע ושחור-לבן.

עט טיוע הבדיקות הנ"ל ארזתי וטימנתי את המוצגים הבאים אותם
נטרתי במקום לכדי טמ"ר אסף אלגס:
א. אקדח ומחטנית שפרטיותם מצויינים בטעיף מס' 1.
ב. שלושה תרמילים שמתוארים בטעיף מס' 2.
ג. דגימות שרידי ירי המתוארות בטעיף מס' 3.

אריה משה פקד 93614
המעכדה הניידות לזירת העבירה
שלוחת מרכז טל' 08-279510

לוט : 2 תצלומים.

POLICE test Amir's hands 25 minutes after the shooting.
There are no metal particles or gunpowder on the hands.
Amir did not shoot real bullets.



רמטה הרצ'י/הגני רוקירות
 והחלקה לזיהוי פלילי
 14/11/95
 02-309452,3 : טלפון
 02 - 309360 : פקס
 4181 : שופ"ץ

ט ו פ ס פ ק ט מ י ל י ה

ח א ל : ישרי"פ/פחח חקוה
 עבור עוזים רצח ראש רמטלה
 סימוליון תיקנו זכ/09-15206/95
 מ"ח 19471/95 מרחב ירקון
 פ ק ט : 03-9393475 (AD-009)

מ א ח : נרד לוי
סימנים

ס ה י ב ס ט פ ר ע מ ו ר י מ :

ה ו ר ט ה :

בש"ר 5/11/95 והתקבלו בין היתר לבדיקה שרכוח ובהו. מרגמי חלקיקים מרושור יגאל
 עמיר נתי 000000027202.
 לזמן תוצאות בדיקה ראשונית.
 במדגם משיעור של רחשוור, במערה והטופחה י"ר, מצאתי חלקיק אחד אוחו ניתן לזהות
 כש"ר ירי. הרבב היסודות ובתיים של חלקיק זה מתאים לרכב שרידי הירי מתחמושות
 ישרי"פ שונות. לא מוכרים לנו חלקיקים בעלי יסודות כזה שישנם מסקור של
 במדגם מירי של חשור זה בערכה זו לא מצאתי חלקיקים אוחם ניתן לזהות כש"ר ירי.
 חוות דעה מפורטת תישלח לאשר והשלמת הבדיקות.
 בגרבה, רפיק ורד לוי, רי מעברת סימנים וחומרים, מ"מ.

02-309452,3

אח והקטסימיליה לא והתקבלה בצורה ברורה נא לענות למעפון

*** טוף פקס ***

POLICE test Amir's hands 25 minutes after the shooting.
 There are no metal particles or gunpowder on the hands.
 Amir did not shoot real bullets.

מספר / יחידה
ש"ת, ד" כסלו תשנ"ו
(27.11.95)

183

אורי
שקד
1947/95

1/1

28

- נציג שטרו: מרבים - ראש החטיבה
- סניף עונד גמליאל - סאן
- סניף עיון שטרו - סאן
- דפיק אהרון גרונדמן - חוקר
- דפיק מייל שלמה - חוקר
- דפיק צחי יעני - חוקר
- דפיק יהודה אוליל - חוקר
- דפיק אורי ארמונד - חוקר
- דפיק יפיל זלחר - ישראל על המוצאים
- מנד אריה טילברמן - רכז הסיוע
- דפיק חרצה דויטש - חוקרת
- דפיק משה כהנן - חוקר
- דפיק משה אנקרי - חוקר
- דפיק אסנה דויטמן - קהמרכה
- דפיק מאור הניגמן - מפקד הביטוח
- דפיק עמנואל שושני - בעל
- דפיק בכר משה - בעל
- דפיק מלסיס בניז - בעל
- דפיק יואל קרני - בעל
- דפיק צולי הרשקוביץ - בעל
- דפיק אלינה פינצ'י - (עמ"ט)

הנדון - אמ"ט ופעילותם רבין ז"ל

- 1- 222 מ"א ירקון 1947/95, ז"א יחידה 105/95.
היוכס מתמסר לביטחון בגין רעהו יאחזק רבין ז"ל.
ביום מותו 12.11.95 חוקר החקירה הוצבר תמונה ז"א לסיפוד
ביחידה.
- 2 1947/95
במאריך 4.11.95 במוצא שבת כסיכר מלכי ישראל נאכת רעהו רבין
ז"ל ע"י ממכש. במסגרת אורי. בעת שרעהו ירו מביטחון עזרת שלום
ולפעל לעבר סכונותיו.
- 3 מסכת המהירות
 - א. לקבוע אם הרוצח פעל לבדו ו/או פעל בסייוע על אחרים.
 - ב. לחקור מי עמד אחרי מבצע הרצח.

SHABAK admits it shared the police investigation of Amir.
Including in the list of investigators are Shabak agents.
[page 1 above, page 2 on following page]

- 2 -

א. ותייחסם של כל המעורבים ואיסוף הראיות לפט הכתום לד"ן.

ד. כמו כן לסמל בכל היולנות הקשורות לארגונים פן הימין הקיצוני.

-4- השימושים

א. פעילות המודיעין והחקירה בשיתוף עם השב"כ ובאחריותם.

ב. צוות ווקרים במיקורן של סוגי עופר יסבל בכל האזור לרמת עצמו.

ג. צוות ווקרים בהשגתו של סוגי אשון יסבל בכל המעורבים האחרים.

-5- דרישות

כחירות ראש חטיבת ודובר המשטרה בלבד

-6- החלטות

ראש החטיבה ידווח על פעילות באמצעות דוחות תקופתיים.

-7- מנוגדות

לראות החטיבה יעברו חרבים ומורגנים של המשטרה.

מנוגדות המצורים בהרכבות מעל גסיוע מחוז חי"מ.

זרם ידמו, תנ"צ

ראש

מח"מ

3-3 / מחמ-71

SHABAK admits it shared the police investigation of Amir.
 Including in the list of investigators are Shabak agents.
 [page 2 above, page 1 on preceding page]

קונספירציה: כת החמיש

<http://chamish.tsedek.com>

ברי חמיש, נביא תיאוריית הקונספירציה בעניין רצח רבין ומחבר הספר „מי רצח את יצחק רבין“, השיק לפני ימים ספורים אתר פרטי לקידום ספרו. האתר, כמו הספר, מטיל ספק במהימנות החקירה של רצח ראש הממשלה המנוח בידי ועדת שמגר, ומציג סדרת ראיות והוכחות לכאורה בניסיון לבסס תיזה, לפיה היה רבין קורבן למזימה רחבה, ולמעשה, לא נרצח בידי יגאל עמיר. חמיש טוען כי הוא מנסה להציל את ישראל, ועל כן מבקש מכל גולש להפיץ את כתובת האתר לכל מכריו.

האתר הזה מתאים לרשת כמו כפפה ליד, ויש לו השפעה ממשית על מי שאינו ספקן מספיק, שכן הוא מרשים, בנוי ומעוצב במקצועיות רבה, ויש בו תכנים, בהם צילומי מסמכים רבים, התומכים לכאורה בטענות מפעיליו.

ידיעות אחרונות - 30.3.2002

Yediot Achronot review.



Yediot Achronot cover – How we chop up Rabin



Rabin Conference.
Perkins, Chamish and Arye Gallin, organizer.



שלום רב!

אם אתם מעוניינים בערב מרתק ומבדר

שיקלו להזמין את ברי חמיש להרצאה. מעל ל-350 קבוצות, בתי כנסת, מושבים וקבוצים האזינו להרצאתו וכולם הסכימו, זה היה אחד מהארועים הבלתי נשכחים שהם אירגנו מעולם. ברי חמיש מציג שתי הרצאות שונות המבוססות על ספריו רבי המכר:

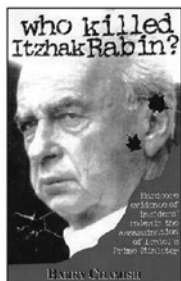
מי רצח את יצחק רבין - הספר מכר מעל ל-30,000 עותקים בישראל בחמש שפות. בספר זה הסופר טוען כנגד הגרסה הרשמית של רצח רבין, מלווה במסמכים רבים ובעדויות מרשיעות. אנשים רבים טענו כי ההרצאה אף יותר משכנעת מהספר. בתחילת ההרצאה מחלק הסופר לקהל כ-17 מסמכים, סודיים לשעבר, ומציג כחמישה קטעי ווידאו המוכיחים כולם כי ישנם צדדים רבים נוספים לרצח רבין אשר הוסתרו מהציבור בישראל.

הצילו את ישראל - ספרו החדש של ברי חמיש מציג את הטענה הנועזת כי עתידה של מדינת ישראל נקבע ע"י גורמים חיצוניים אשר אינם אוהדים, בלשון המעטה, את ישראל. אותם גורמים מחליטים, למשל, מי יהיו המנהיגים הפוליטיים של ישראל. לאחר שהקהל ישמע את העדויות, דעתם על ההיסטוריה של ישראל תשתנה לתמיד. בהרצאה נכללים נושאים כגון: הצדדים הנסתרים של הסכם אוסלו, מי עמד מאחורי רציחתו של רחבעם זאבי, והסיפור שלא סופר מעולם על הטבח בחברון בשנת 1994.

ההרצאות - שעוררתיות אך אמינות ומשכנעות, משאירות את הקהל מרותק למשך השעתיים לפחות בהם נמשכת ההרצאה. הבינו מדוע נחשב ברי חמיש לסופר והמרצה השעוררית ביותר בישראל ע"י הזמנתו להרצות לפני קבוצתכם.

מחיר ההרצאה כ-10 שקלים בלבד לאדם בקבוצה של לפחות 30 איש או במחיר מוגבל לקהלים גדולים יותר.

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גיליון 324, ה' בתמוז תשס"ד, 31.10.2003

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73% believe Rabin was killed in a political conspiracy



Author, Barry Chamish,
in “Who murdered Rabin?” shirt.