

sachusetts (already cited as a center of Process Church activities in the 1970s). Markham attended Roanoke College in Virginia and Washington and Lee Law School. Throughout his studies, he listed Cambridge, Mass. as his home address.

In 1973, after passing the bar examination in New York, Markham went to work for the New York City law firm of Shearman and Sterling. Among the other young attorneys in the firm was Jonathan Weld, a cousin of Markham's later Boston boss, U.S. Attorney William Weld. Perhaps not coincidentally, while Markham and Weld were at the firm, Shearman and Sterling were the attorneys for the Bank of Nova Scotia in a civil litigation against Lyndon LaRouche associates, whom the bank claimed had "mistakenly" received a large cash transfer from an account with the bank.

According to records obtained from the State of New York, on Jan. 17, 1974, the Process Church of Final Judgment was formally incorporated in the state. The incorporation papers listed four Processeans as trustees: Katherine E. Fripp (a.k.a. Mother Kali), Arthur Mendelsohn (a.k.a. Father Rubin), Christopher A. Fripp (a.k.a. Father John), and Katherine I. McCormick (a.k.a. Mother Rebecca). The attorney for the Process Church who signed the incorporation papers was John Markham.

On May 23, 1974, a second document was filed with the State of New York, amending the incorporation papers to change the name of the group from the Process Church to the Foundation Faith of the Millennium. Once again, the attorney of record was John Markham.

Was Markham just an outside counsel, or was he himself a member of Process Church? According to the Process Church's own literature, Markham appears to have been a "lay member." In the January 1974 issue of the church magazine *The Processean*, a glowing account is published of the

Manhattan church's opening of a thrift shop at 181 West 4th Street in Greenwich Village, run by Robert Miller and a "group of lay Processeans."

In the March 1974 issue, a box on page 22 reports on the success of the thrift shop and names Robert Lyn, Erica Bulman, Joanne Palacini, John Markham, and Joshua Schonhaut as "much involved."

In June 1976, John Markham left New York City to join a San Francisco law firm, Lillick, McHose, and Charles. According to records obtained by this news service from the state of California, Foundation Faith of Millennium, from 1977-1980, listed that law firm as its official legal address.

Markham's association with the Process Church/Foundation Faith from coast to coast could not have been missed by federal officials, particularly in light of the fact that a wide range of law enforcement agencies have maintained ongoing investigations of Process Church's links to the Manson Family, the Son of Sam, and the more recent May 13, 1983 murder of Long Island-based Hollywood producer Roy Radin.

According to author Maury Terry, Christopher Fripp, one of the four trustees of the New York Process Church who signed the incorporation papers submitted by John Markham, was also the owner of a piece of Process Church property in the northeast corner of Westchester County on Salem Road in Pound Ridge, N. Y. According to the personal accounts of David Berkowitz, the Pound Ridge house and a nearby abandoned church were the East Coast headquarters of the Satanic killer group behind the Son of Sam murders. The house was purchased by Fripp from a church member in Brooklyn for \$1.

All of these events occurred while Markham was tied to the New York Process Church.

Main appeal is filed for LaRouche and associates

The main appeal of Lyndon LaRouche and his six co-defendants against their conviction by a rigged jury in Alexandria, Virginia was filed before the Fourth Circuit Appeals Court in Richmond, Virginia on May 25. The seven have been political prisoners since Jan. 27, when they were sentenced to jail terms ranging from 3 to 15 years on hoked-up "fraud" and "conspiracy" charges.

Filed with the main appeal were *amicus curiae* ("friend of the court") briefs, five of them by prominent international legal scholars, and three domestic *amicus* briefs that were signed by 141 U.S. lawyers from all sections of the political spectrum.

International signers of the briefs include: Prof. Dr. Albert Bleckmann, director of the Institute for Public Law and Political Science of the University of Muenster, West Germany; Dr. Hans Richard Klecatsky, lecturer on Constitutional Law and Politics at the University of Innsbruck, Austria, former Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Austria; Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Waldstein, professor of law at the University of Salzburg, Austria, member of the Austrian Commission of Jurists; Prof. William Nieboer, criminal lawyer of Holland; Lennart Hane, lawyer, member of the Swedish Bar Association, accredited before the European Commission of Human Rights; Maître Jacques Stul, a lawyer with the Paris Court of Appeals; Maître Jean-Marc Varrault, a French specialist in human rights and a lawyer before the Appeals Court of Paris; Judge Jacques Boilevin, vice-president of the High Court of Bordeaux, France; Maître Biaggi, lawyer at the Paris bar, and a former leader of the French Resistance.