

Dear Friend:

This mailing comes to you as a courtesy of Ed Berkeley, publisher of Computers and People and People and the Pursuit of Truth. People interested in the latest developments in the assassination cases -- information routinely omitted from the mainstream communications channels -- are encouraged to subscribe to Pursuit.

On November 22nd, rallies calling for a new investigation of the assassination of John Kennedy were held in numerous cities across the country. Here in Boston, the AIB culminated its week of teach-ins and informational activity with a rally at City Hall Plaza that featured speeches by Doug Porter of the Fifth Estate, former Congressman Allard Lowenstein, and Carl Oglesby of the AIB, as well as a poem written for the occasion and delivered by Ed Sanders. Crowd size was held down by wintry weather, but an estimated 500 people were in attendance, according to local police estimates. The rally received extensive local TV and press coverage.

Following the impetus of this event, the AIB climaxed its lobbying effort in the Massachusetts House of Representatives with the passage of a resolution calling for a new investigation into JFK's murder and urging the Massachusetts Congressional delegation to support bills presently before Congress.

The lobbying process is simple, inexpensive, and well within the ability of any organized group around the country. With the aid of a sympathetic state rep, we set up a special program consisting of the Zapruder film, some of the important photographic material (e.g., the fake Oswald photo), and a discussion of the significant questions yet to be answered. The program took approximately 30 minutes and was repeated numerous times.

Ten days later the entire process was repeated for larger gatherings from the entire House. Many reps had heard of the previous screenings from their colleagues, but others had been directly contacted by persons living within their district and working with AIB. This had an important effect, because representatives love to hear from their constituents and hate to turn down their requests. Reps were polled on whether they supported the resolution. The reaction was overwhelmingly favorable. The resolution was introduced the following day, and passed by voice vote.

Interestingly, active support came from conservatives and liberals alike. Certainly the political situation differs from state to state, but we believe that this kind of effort can be very effective in building support for a new investigation.

The AIB is exploring the possibilities of syndicating its weekly radio show and setting up a news service to distribute information on political assassinations to newspapers and other publications. If there is a radio station or publication in your area that might be interested in such a service, please contact the AIB office. If they are not interested, let them know that they should be.

The AIB also has plans to produce its own television programs about assassinations and related topics. The first such show has already been completed. Entitled "More than a Reasonable Doubt", this one-hour color video-tape (recorded on a 1" system) is a primer on the facts of Dallas. In a narrated documentary style, it features the AIB slide collection; the Zapruder film; pictures and newspaper headlines of the major events of the Kennedy administration; and a video-tape of a recent lecture by Jim Garrison.

We would like to begin distribution of this tape as soon as possible, in the form of rentals and/or sales. Your response to this program will help us decide whether we can undertake future video projects. They are expensive, time-consuming propositions. Are they worth the effort?

Detailed information (specifications, order forms, etc.) can be obtained through our office. Please offer your suggestions for future projects and the names of others who might be interested in the completed program.

Recent additions to the library of assassination literature:

APPOINTMENT IN DALLAS: by Hugh MacDonald, as told to Geoffrey Broca -- Zebra Books, 198 pp.

How this book is making it into the best-seller lists is beyond us. It is fraught with errors and fantasy. Why would Saul, a professional assassin, decide to spill his story to Hugh MacDonald, a CIA contract agent? Because he "had to tell someone," as MacDonald says? Some professional!

Are we really to believe that Oswald was so naive and stupid that he thought he was to fire at the motorcade and miss, thus demonstrating to the President the need for more protection? As if this were not enough, we are then told that the single-bullet theory is correct!

The most interesting thing we learn concerns the "Saul" photo. The CIA wrongly identified "Saul" as "Lee Henry Oswald", then compounded its error by giving his photo to the Dallas, Miami, and New Orleans FBI offices on the morning of 22 November. The Warren Commission prints the "Saul" photo (CE 237) without explanation or comment. If MacDonald actually talked to the man whose picture he prints, something would appear to be up.

Maybe there is something to "Saul." But as it is presented here, all we have is a new kink in the cover-up.

THEY'VE KILLED THE PRESIDENT! by Robert Sam Anson -- Bantam Press, 363 pp.

This book suffers from overreaching. Anson has attempted to present the definitive summary of the JFK assassination and the status of its investigation -- along with an appraisal of every possible conspirator. He has also tried to produce this magnum opus in record time. Accordingly, the book's effort to be definitive is handicapped by errors that shriek of the assembly-line approach to writing (for example, a reference to wounds in Connally's left wrist). In addition to this, Anson indulges in much gratuitous criticism of Jim Garrison -- but finally asserts that there is probably something to Shaw, and certainly to Ferrie.

The centerpiece of Anson's book is his argument that there were several Oswalds in Russia during his "defection" period, all using Oswald's name and identity. A questionable but intriguing claim.

There is much good material in this book, particularly on the Mob, and it is presented in a readable narrative. The fault is with the high-speed editing; as a first draft, Anson's work is excellent.

THE AMERICAN ASSASSINS AND THEIR COVER-UPS (A CONTINUING MELODRAMA) --

The sun hardly shines on a day that doesn't have assassination, clandestinism, or cover-ups in the news. The AIB does not try to comment on each and every story and editorial. But CBS' four-part inquiry into the shootings of the two Kennedys, King and Wallace was a media happening of such scope and political significance as to make a reply mandatory. These specials were clearly a response to the country's growing demand for the truth, but in the end, CBS merely retreated to a second line of cover-up.

Parts I and II, presented in most parts of the country around Thanksgiving, examined the assassination of John Kennedy. The first show reviewed the assassination itself, and the second went into Oswald's background.

In Part I, CBS concluded again that Oswald was the lone assassin. To support this conclusion, CBS produced some new variations on the old lines. Five are especially worth noting:

1) CBS used 11 expert riflemen, who fired under optimum controlled conditions and after intensive practice, to "prove" that the Warren Commission's three-shot theory was feasible. Two were able to duplicate the shooting within the limits of the Commission's scenario. CBS thus concluded that the lone-assassin theory was tenable; since it was tenable, it was therefore true. Q.E.D.

This is absurd on its face. It is a travesty of legal reasoning. Oswald did not fire under ideal conditions. He did not practice. Only in the exotic realms of Dan Rather's imagination can Oswald's shooting capabilities be demonstrated by the CBS experts. The fact that only two of the eleven professionals were able to fire three accurate rounds within 5.6 seconds actually provides more evidence that Oswald could not have performed the shooting as postulated by the Warren Commission. In addition, the relevancy of this test is questionable, since there are strong indications that more than three shots were fired and more than one gunman was involved.

2) CBS' next "revelation" concerns the 6th floor window of the TSBD: according to the CIA-connected Itek Company, "motion" can be discerned in that window, on the film of spectator Robert Hughes. Even Itek does not want to stand or fall on the validity of this conveniently vague discovery; but CBS seizes on it as a definitive proof of Oswald's guilt. CBS did not offer an iota of real evidence against Oswald, and ignored the testimony of such people as Mrs. Arnold and Officer Baker, which suggests that Oswald was not even on the 6th floor during the shooting. Needless to say, CBS' case against Oswald would hardly satisfy a court of law.

3) CBS' attempts to shore up the single-bullet theory were deliberately misleading. In the face of overwhelming medical, eyewitness and photographic evidence that explicitly shows Kennedy and Connally being struck by different bullets, CBS concluded otherwise on the basis of a slight and questionable movement of the Governor's hand after Kennedy was struck. If this is the best CBS can do to support the foundation of the Warren Commission's analysis, the single-bullet theory is evidently untenable.

4) Yet more implausible is CBS' attempt to explain the violent backward motion of Kennedy's head upon impact (Z-313). According to CBS, Jacqueline Kennedy could have pulled him backwards. Not only does this premise attribute superhuman strength and reflexes to the President's wife; it is simply not demonstrable on any of the photographic evidence. It is a totally groundless conjecture, symptomatic of CBS' desperate attempts to legitimize the Warren Commission's conclusions. Furthermore, their expert's verbal claim that the brain matter and bone were thrown forward is in direct contradiction to the abundance of eyewitness and medical evidence on the official record, which states that nearly everything was blasted backward.

5) To lend credence to these flawed conclusions, CBS resorted to the heavy-handed and unprincipled use of an "expert": one Dr. James Weston, president-elect of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. True, the president-elect supports the Warren Commission verdict. But why does CBS suppress the fact that the current president and his three predecessors have all expressed grave reservations publicly about the lone-assassin theory? If CBS were concerned with an honest presentation of the facts, it would have made note of this on the show.

Perhaps more offensive is the use of Itek to support major conclusions. Itek's credibility as an impartial authority would have dropped considerably had CBS informed its audience that one of Itek's main clients is the CIA, and that both the president and vice-president are former CIA officers. CBS knew this.

CBS implies that because these people are experts, we should accept their undocumented conclusions blindly. In other words, Americans should trust the experts, renounce common sense, and ignore the evidence. We were asked to accept the Warren Report in the same way in 1964.

The second show, while cautious and flawed, drew a conclusion that was more sensitive to the historical realities it examined. CBS acknowledged that the CIA and FBI had not told the Commission all they knew about Oswald's background and his ties to US intelligence. However, it failed to examine Jack Ruby and failed to adequately explore the many intriguing questions and implications that the evidence raised. Among the points that remain obscure:

1) CBS noted that Oswald learned Russian, but accepted the view that Oswald was self-taught. This ignores evidence indicating that Oswald had been instructed in Russian by the Marine Corps.

2) CBS ignored strong evidence that Oswald, by himself, could not have financed or arranged the October 1959 voyage to Russia that culminated in his defection.

3) Although CBS interviewed US Consul Richard Snyder, who had served at the Embassy in Moscow, they failed to take note of the testimony of John McVickar, another Embassy official present at the scene, whose impression was that Oswald "was following a pattern of behavior in which he had been tutored by person or persons unknown... that he has been in contact with others before or during his Marine Corps tour, who had guided him and encouraged him in his actions." (CE 941, 18H 155)

4) The CIA for the first time, through then-director Colby, admitted to CBS that it had intercepted Oswald's mail to and from Russia. Recent official investigations revealed that the CIA routinely photographed mail between the US and USSR, and opened and read many letters. Yet, when asked by the WC, the CIA failed to produce any of Oswald's correspondence. CBS let Colby off the hook.

5) CBS presented important information concerning a September 1963 conversation between ultra-rightist J.A. Milteer and an informant of the Miami Police intelligence unit. In this talk, Milteer spoke of a plot to kill Kennedy, in a Southern city, with a high-powered rifle from a high vantage point. CBS showed that the information was taken seriously by Florida officials, who then passed on the information to the Secret Service and the FBI. But CBS failed to add that an essential part of Milteer's story was that a "patsy" would be picked up after the killing -- just to throw the public off.

Just as it had strained in the first show to make much of little, now CBS strained to make little of much. They would now reach no conclusions at all. Despite this, CBS could not help but expose many indications that Oswald was in New Orleans and Dallas as an informer and provocateur, possibly for the FBI and/or CIA. This is, of course, the real point about Oswald: who was he working for, and who decided to set him up?

A serious examination of Oswald's background is necessary, but only in the context of an overall investigation to ascertain who killed the President. CBS virtually assumes that one man named Oswald did the shooting, then goes on to wonder who that man really was and why the FBI and CIA covered up his identity. This position is a reluctant concession to America's demand for the truth. Had CBS been interested in assisting rather than deflecting this growing demand, it would have operated within the time-honored bounds of due process, and assumed Oswald innocent until proven guilty. Any investigation premised on Oswald's guilt cannot possibly unravel the mysteries of Dallas. The fundamental question remains: Who killed John Kennedy?

THE AMERICAN ASSASSINS AND THEIR COVER-UPS (A CONTINUING MELODRAMA): THE KING CASE --

Unlike the other installments, the CBS show on the King assassination contributed new indications of conspiracy; but it held true to form in its failure to probe other significant areas.

First, there was the interview with Charles Q. Stephens. In the time leading up to Ray's guilty plea in March, 1969, Stephens was advertised as the State's star witness, thanks to his purported identification of Ray as the man fleeing down the rooming-house corridor after the shot was fired. However, when shown a photo of Ray by CBS, Stephens stated that Ray was "too heavy" and had "too much hair" to be the man in the rooming house. The State's distortion of Stephens's testimony represents a deliberate attempt to frame Ray; since Ray now seeks a trial, there is no eyewitness to place him in the rooming-house at the time of the shooting.

Second, CBS attempted to examine the ballistics evidence, using information that Dan Rather said had been obtained through a CBS Freedom of Information suit (although the suit was actually filed by Harold Weisberg). The FBI has claimed that the bullet removed from Dr. King was too mutilated to trace to Ray's rifle, though the FBI report evasively labeled the bullet "consistent with Ray's rifle." Arthur Hanes, Ray's first lawyer, told CBS that the bullet was a "perfect evidence bullet", strongly suggesting that the FBI dodged an identification that would not have matched Ray's rifle. To clear up the controversy, CBS, as it did in the RFK case, adopted the tactic of appealing for expert examination of the ballistics evidence in the King murder.

Still, CBS ignored important areas. There was no attempt to track down the seemingly verifiable story that an imposter advance man had visited the Lorraine motel the day before the shooting to insist that Dr. King's room be moved from ground level to the balcony. This story should have been investigated. Instead, CBS dealt with the recent disclosures about FBI harassment of King, and the suggestion (a false one according to CBS) that the FBI provoked the King entourage to move from a downtown motel to the Lorraine in the first place.

Also left largely unexplored was the second White Mustang story which, if true, convincingly suggests a determined conspiratorial effort to mislead the police chase in the moments after the shooting. CBS seemed to discount the official explanation that the reports of a high speed chase of a white Mustang came from a teen-age prankster playing with his citizen-band radio. CBS settled for labeling the incident "very strange."

The show failed to interview Stephens's wife, Grace Walden, who described a man smaller and slighter than Ray in the rooming-house. There was no mention that the clothing found in Ray's car was several sizes too

small for him; no mention that Ray's fingerprints were absent from the car; no serious attempt to account for Ray's extravagant travel habits, spending as much as \$25,000 in a year when he had no obvious source of income; no interview with Solomon Jones, King's chauffeur, who saw a gunman in the bushes below the rooming house. Instead, we were inundated with trivia. There was Dan Rather's swashbuckling re-enactment of the moments following the shooting, and a long, hard, affirmative reply to the question "Could Ray have found the location [rooming-house] on his own?" -- when no serious investigator has ever even asked it.

THE AMERICAN ASSASSINS AND THEIR COVER-UPS (A CONTINUING MELODRAMA); RFK AND WALLACE --

The fourth and last program in CBS' "American Assassins" series dealt with the assassination of Robert Kennedy and the shooting of George Wallace. CBS concluded that despite lingering questions, there was no need to reopen either case. But more than any other program in the series, with the possible exception of the first JFK show, this show was a study in deception, omission, and evasion.

In the RFK case, CBS came to the conclusion that barring new evidence, the case will soon be closed. But new, vital evidence emerges from every session of Judge Wenke's court in Los Angeles. For more than six months, representatives of CBS have been in that courtroom as parties to the suit which seeks a re-examination of the evidence in the RFK assassination. There is no excuse for CBS' failure to inform its audience of important new developments in the suit.

CBS relied heavily on the report of the court-appointed panel of experts who recently test-fired Sirhan's gun in an effort to find out whether a second gun was fired in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel. On the question of whether the bullet removed from Kennedy's neck matched the bullets removed from wounded spectators Weisel and Goldstein, CBS reported that a majority of the panel thinks it probable that all three bullets came from the same gun. But CBS failed to mention that the only panel member (Lowell Bradford, its own expert) convinced that these bullets came from the same gun is also the most insistent that the panel report does not eliminate the second gun theory. Bradford actually testified under cross-examination that the second-gun theory is more alive now than ever.

CBS repeated the most frequently reported finding of the panel: that there is "no substantive or demonstrable evidence" of a second gun. But they failed to inform their viewers that the panel found no evidence to rule out a second gun either. In particular, CBS ignored the fact that none of the experts could link any of the three bullets examined to Sirhan's gun. CBS also ignored recent testimony by members of the panel that the interior of the barrel of Sirhan's revolver has been altered, possibly by wilful tampering, thus rendering the tests virtually useless. Aside from a ten-second interview with Allard Lowenstein, who claimed that the tests were inconclusive, CBS presented no evidence bearing on these important points.

On the testimony of Thomas Noguchi, L.A. County Coroner, that the bullets which hit RFK were fired at point-blank range, CBS began by demonstrating to its viewers how different powder-burn patterns are left on a victim's clothing. The difference between the powder burns from a bullet fired at 2-3 inches (the maximum distance from which the fatal shot was fired, according to Noguchi) and those from a bullet fired at twelve inches is unmistakable. CBS produced a witness to the RFK shooting who claimed that Sirhan could have gotten the gun barrel to within 6-12 inches of his victim by pumping his arm as he fired each shot.

This is the first witness who has ever said the gun was that close, and numerous witnesses at the Sirhan trial placed the barrel of the gun no closer to Kennedy than several feet. One wonders what the point of the CBS argument could be, since CBS' own carefully staged demonstration with Dr. Noguchi concerning the powder-burns strongly implies that Sirhan could not have fired the fatal shots at Kennedy.

It should also be pointed out that Kennedy was hit three times from behind. The eyewitness testimony at the Sirhan trial, however, consistently places Sirhan in front of Kennedy. CBS simply did not deal with this important point.

According to CBS, the toughest question they examined concerned the number of shots fired. Sirhan emptied his eight-shot revolver during the shooting. Yet the number of bullet-holes in Kennedy, the five wounded bystanders, and ceiling-panels and door frames in the pantry, shows that more than eight shots were fired. CBS found it difficult to accept the police reconstruction of the shots (in which one bullet passes through a ceiling panel, hits a concrete ceiling above the panel, ricochets back through the panel, leaving a neat circular hole, and, possibly, bounces off the floor, hitting Mrs. Goldstein in the forehead), and considered the police's destruction of relevant physical evidence downright suspicious.

Even so, CBS would not finally call for a reopening of the case. They might have their viewers that the precise issue of the number of shots fired is the most crucial question before the court. Judge Wenke limited the re-examination of evidence to the refiring of Sirhan's gun, and recently ruled that the court cannot go further because it lacks jurisdiction to investigate, that being the District Attorney's job. CBS noted that these questions could have already been answered if police and other officials had been more co-operative, but made no attempt to explain why the California Justice Department and the Los Angeles District Attorney's office are determined to resist a judicial re-examination of evidence -- or why the LAPD's investigation report is still a top-secret document.

There are a few other points in CBS' treatment of the RFK case that should be noted. CBS interviewed Dr. Edward Simson, a psychiatrist who talked to Sirhan in San Quentin on 20 occasions; but CBS did not mention Dr. Simson's opinion that Sirhan's diary is a forgery, and failed to report that Dr. Simson was forced by San Quentin authorities to stop seeing Sirhan. Thane Eugene Cesar, the part-time security guard present at Kennedy's elbow when the shooting occurred, was briefly discussed by CBS. CBS stated that nobody actually saw a second gun fired in the pantry, ignoring the testimony of witnesses who said they saw the security guard draw his gun and fire it; furthermore, CBS accepted Cesar's claim that he sold his .22 revolver months before the assassination, and ignored the existence of a receipt for the sale of the gun dated in September, 1968 (three months after the shooting).

CBS could have used its own vast resources to shed additional light on the RFK case. It has been claimed that only three shots are audible on all the audio tapes from that night (which were recorded from locations in the ballroom, not the pantry). This implies that the three shots were fired from a second gun. CBS could have staged experiments and reviewed the existing tapes in an effort to settle this question, but they did not.

On the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, the CBS presentation was surprisingly poor. The focus was on the personality of Arthur Bremer. CBS did not interview Bremer (nor has anyone else), but they did talk to one of his teachers and to his girlfriend's mother. The hackneyed lone-assassin stereotype was applied to "Artie's" desire to get his name in the history books, and the frustrations he experienced in his personal relationships, including his girlfriend's rejection. The implication here is that such "lone nuts" make poor conspirators. For CBS, the view shared by Bremer's father and Gov. Wallace, that Bremer must have had assistance, is perverse, and proof of a bad mind.

CBS studied Bremer's finances. They concluded that he saved from his earnings all the money he spent on his spree in the U.S. and Canada -- the spree that ended with the shooting of Wallace. They also suggested that Bremer, who was broke when he was arrested, actually decided to shoot Wallace when he did because he had finally run out of money. But CBS simply failed to examine in detail any of Bremer's large expenditures (the ones about which questions have been raised), including his stays at expensive hotels, his use of limousines, air travel, etc.

CBS raised several tantalizing questions about Bremer's possible connections. They showed a clip from the Watergate hearings in which Donald Segretti denied knowing Arthur Bremer, but omitted the background to the charge that Bremer and Segretti were associated. Segretti is known to have associated with members of the violent ultra-right Secret Army Organization in southern California; there is also evidence linking Bremer to Dennis Cosini, a Government agent who infiltrated SDS in the Midwest and was murdered in Canada in 1973.

CBS shed new light on the old charges that Government agents entered Bremer's apartment soon after the shooting and left the door open, allowing reporters and the general public free rein to search the apartment and view its contents. According to information obtained by CBS from the Secret Service, three agents entered the apartment -- two from the Secret Service and one from the FBI. But CBS did not further explore the

possibility that the agents were there to plant or remove evidence.

We agree with CBS that the White House tapes covering the period of the shooting and the search of Bremer's apartment should be made public. With those tapes, we may fairly assess the importance of Howard Hunt's testimony that he was asked by White House aide Charles Colson to go to Bremer's apartment and search it on the day of the shooting. However, we think that the important questions to be asked about the Wallace shooting were not asked by CBS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES ON A PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION

In this year of the presidential election festivities, it has become increasingly clear that the U.S. Congress will not re-investigate the assassinations of JFK, RFK, MLK, and the shooting of Wallace. Furthermore, there appears to be little chance of anything of substance coming from Senator Schweiker's probe within the Church Committee. And now the House Rules Committee has just killed the Downing Resolution after sitting on it for about a year. According to Cong. Downing, "The committee chairman, Rep. Ray Madden (D.Ind.), told me that in an election year, members wouldn't want to involve themselves with this, one way or another."

One way to get a new investigation now seems to be to elect a president who will pressure Congress into action. But where do the presidential hopefuls stand on this issue as of March, 1976? No candidate has tried to make this a campaign issue, but some have made statements.

On the Republican side, Gerald Ford, former member of the Warren Commission and author of Portrait of the Assassin, the notorious psychological study of Lee Oswald, has said that he could support a "limited investigation" on what he called the "new information." However, he opposes a full investigation.

Although Ronald Reagan has not commented on the issue, it may be helpful to examine his past actions to see where he might presently stand. During the Garrison investigation in New Orleans, he refused to extradite key witnesses from California where he was governor. A potential candidate, John Connally resorted to the same tactic during his tenure as governor of Texas.

On the Democratic side, Mo Udall, Fred Harris and George Wallace support Henry Gonzales' (D. Tex.) resolution to reopen the assassination investigations. Udall, a co-sponsor of the bill, has claimed that the Rockefeller Commission's distortion of Cyril Wecht's testimony has led him to support the resolution, replying, "This is the kind of incident that raises doubts in my mind about the Kennedy death and the subsequent investigation of it." Harris has stated, "It is the only way that we can clear the air and answer the questions and concerns of the American People."

Henry "Scoop" Jackson is opposed to a new investigation because he is not "personally aware of evidence which would be sufficient to justify re-opening the investigation...." Birch Bayh, who has since suspended his campaign, cites basically the same reasons, replying in a letter, "I do not feel that sufficient evidence exists to reopen this investigation."

Jimmy Carter expressed sympathy for the 87% of the people who don't believe the Warren Report, but he remains unclear as to what he might do about it as president. A letter on the subject was received from Hubert Humphrey, the un-candidate. After re-reading his four paragraph statement, we still couldn't figure out what his position was.

The AIB does not mean to endorse any candidate, just to publicize where each stands on this vital issue.

NEW AND IMPORTANT RELEASES

The AIB is very pleased to announce the publication of our long awaited anthology, Government by Gunplay. Edited by Harvey Yazijian of the AIB and Sid Blumenthal of the Boston Phoenix, the book is a comprehensive presentation on the following topics: the major domestic assassinations; the influence of organized crime and the right wing; the collusion of the media in continuing cover-ups; the struggle for power within the ruling elite and the espionage community; an analysis of the Zapruder film; and the AIB Position Paper. There is an important introduction from Philip Agee, the former CIA agent. Other contributors include Peter Dale Scott, L. Fletcher Prouty, William Turner, Jeff Gerth, Allard Lowenstein, Jerry Policoff, Robert Fink, and Bob Groden, as well as Bob Katz, Jeff Cohen, and Carl Oglesby of the AIB.

Government by Gunplay is published by the New American Library (Signet), and is available in paperback for \$1.50. Naturally, we would like to see it widely distributed. If a bookstore near you needs information on ordering, have it contact us or the publishers (New American Library, PO Box 999, Bergenfield, N.J. 07621). Buy a copy.

Another new release we recommend highly is Peter Dale Scott's The Assassinations- Dallas and Beyond (Random House, NYC; \$5.95). Co-edited with Paul Hoch and Russel Stetler, the book calls itself a "Guide to Cover-ups and Investigations." It is a thorough collection of some of the most significant assassination writings since 1963, and includes the AIB petition in its appendix.

Finally, there is the pioneering work by Sylvia Meagher: Accessories After the Fact (Vintage Books, Random House; \$5.95). This is the essential refutation of the Warren Report. It has been re-issued after being out of print for many years.

Yours for the Struggle

AIB- Bob Katz
Carl Oglesby
Harvey Yazijian
David Williams
Jim Kostman
Jeff Gottlieb
Jeff Cohen

Special thanks to Steve Weeks, Michael Gee, Bob Dabarganus, and Mac for their efforts in preparing this newsletter.

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

Monthly magazine, first issue May 1975

Some of the articles in issues already published:

The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Plans and the Coverup / Richard E. Sprague

The "Oswald Window" (with two photographs) / Neil Macdonald

Substantial Evidence of Conspiracy Ignored by the Warren Commission / Mark Allen and others

Chile and Central Intelligence Agency Intervention, 1964-1973 / Hortensia de Allende, widow of President Allende

The Coverup of the Coverups: The Protectors of the Assassins / Richard E. Sprague

The Tragic Fate of Chile: Its Meaning / Dr. George Wald, Nobel Laureate

The Shooting of Governor George Wallace: Why? / R. Frank Salant

The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy (with chart of hotel kitchen and paths of 12 shots) / R. B. Cutler and others

"Recent Disclosures have Devastated the Credibility of the Warren Report" / Senator Richard F. Schweiker

The CIA in Portugal: Letter to the Portuguese People / Philip Agee

The Secret, Illegal, and Powerful Control of the United States Government by the Military-Industrial Establishment / Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty

Impeachment of Richard M. Helms as Ambassador to Iran / Congressman Robert F. Drinan

----- (may be copied on any piece of paper) -----

PURPOSE: Devoted to:

- facts, information, truth, and unanswered questions that are important to people, widely suppressed, and not adequately covered in the usual American press; and also to
- solutions to great problems that are functioning well in other countries, yet are almost never talked about in the usual American press.

PRIORITY SUBJECTS

- 1) Political assassinations in the United States
- 2) The relation of the Central Intelligence Agency to the killing of President Allende of Chile and other foreign leaders.
- 3) Concealed activities of the CIA, FBI, Pentagon and other entities that are disruptive of the domestic affairs and rights of other countries and of the people of the United States

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March, 1976

Dear Friend,

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Edmund C. Berkeley
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