

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

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PROGRESS AND NEWS

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January 2, 1977

\$6.5 Million Budget

The first month of 1977 will be a critical one for the House Select Committee on Assassinations and could substantially determine its chances for success. In early December, Chief Counsel Richard A. Sprague presented his 1977 budget to members of the Committee and urged its approval before the Democratic caucus. Citing his request as a "bare bones figure", Sprague said that \$6.5 million would be needed to conduct an adequate investigation. This sum includes salaries totalling \$3.6 million for 170 staff members (among them: 1 Director, 3 Deputy Chief Counsels, 1 Chief Investigator, 30 Staff Counsels, 50 Staff Investigators, 30 Researchers) to be equally divided

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This magazine is 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 some countries or places, yet are almost never talked about in the usual American press.

between the John F. Kennedy and the Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination probes.

An Independent Staff

In citing other areas in need of funding, Sprague offered several examples of work already begun. For instance, Sprague expressed the need for a large team of document analysts and researchers that would pore through hundreds of thousands of documents. (The Central Intelligence Agency alone maintains 60 cases of material on the JFK killing.) Acknowledging that part of the inquiry will focus on the activities and conduct of certain government agencies, Sprague said that this underscored the necessity for a large, independent staff, and said that to rely on the CIA and FBI as the Warren Commission did would be pure folly.

Sprague also asked for a substantial travel budget of \$1.7 million, citing the fact that many witnesses who at one time had lived in one centralized area (such as Dallas) had now moved to other localities. Among such localities already visited he named Oregon, Nebraska, and Montreal. There also remains the expense of transporting witnesses to Washington and providing necessary security. (please turn to page 4)

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The Carter Administration and the Washington Labyrinths: "Travelers' Warning — Beware of Booby Traps"

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"The Washington Spectator"
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Traps to Prevent Changes in Foreign Policy

Like a caravan moving through strange territory at night, the Carter Administration is trying to make its way through the labyrinths of Washington. Some old travelers are warning: beware of booby traps set to blow up any changes in foreign policy. This might be done by an incident like the U-2 flight over Russia, or by a clandestine strategy like the Bay of Pigs dumped on a surprised John Kennedy. (This is a possibility, but not a dead certain reality.)

A source with ties to the intelligence apparatus tells us, "The chance for something like this is very high."

The Carter transition people are being told to dig down into the second and third levels of the Pentagon, CIA, and State Department where tactics like this are hidden.

Collision with the Powerful and Rich "Military-Industrial Complex"

The reasoning behind the warnings is plain: Carter's policy may collide with the powerful and rich "military-industrial complex", as President Eisenhower called it. If Carter orders cuts in military spending, arms exports and intelligence operations, this will be fought savagely.

A number of omens are already visible. Arms makers and their Pentagon friends are sounding new warnings of Soviet power. Nixon's old chief of staff, General Alexander Haig, Jr., told the Economic Club that "the Soviet Union could be planning to embark on an imperialistic phase, judging by its massive increase in military might over the past decade." A number of former high-level government officials with links to the military and intelligence have set up a "Committee on the Present Danger" to lobby for high military budgets and Cold War strategy.

The Foreign Policy Establishment

The "Washington Post" notes, "Any move by President Elect Carter to make good on campaign pledges to withdraw nuclear weapons and reduce U.S. ground forces in South Korea is likely to meet stiff resistance from . . . the foreign policy establishment in the US."

A Look at the Record: The U 2 Incident and the Lies to Eisenhower

The record is ominous. In late April of 1960.

Reprinted from "The Washington Spectator and Between the Lines", for December 15, 1978, with permission. Copyright 1978 by "The Washington Spectator".

President Eisenhower went to Paris hoping to dismantle the Cold War arms race. On May 1, a CIA U-2 plane was shot down over the Soviet Union. The President's fumbling efforts to deny the facts broke up the Peace Conference. The "People's Almanac" reports, "It is possible that certain U.S. military leaders deployed Powers (the pilot) purposely to sabotage the peace talks which Eisenhower himself acutely desired."

An Air Force officer connected with U-2 planning tells us, "This U-2 flight was not a 'spy' flight, but was carefully and skillfully operated to destroy Eisenhower's life-long dream of the Crusade for Peace."

Neither the President nor his Secretary of State nor the CIA director knew of the flight. The possibility has been raised that, for this specific flight, the plane did not carry enough liquid hydrogen to keep it flying at high altitudes, and so was shot down.

"The Bay of Pigs" and the Lies to Kennedy

In 1961, President Kennedy was handed what he was told was a "fait accompli" -- the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba by an army of Cuban "emigres". The ambitious scheme presented to Kennedy had not been approved by Eisenhower or Secretary of State Christian Herter. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lyman L. Lemintzer, was not briefed on the operation until January 17.

Apparently, two days after the 1960 election, someone in the CIA ordered a speed-up of the Bay of Pigs operation and broadened the plan considerably. For example, the use of B-26 bombers was added. One high government official outside CIA who did know of the ambitious plot was Vice President Nixon.

The Gulf of Tonkin and the Lies to Johnson

When Lyndon Johnson became President, he dreamed of a "Great Society", a rebuilding of an America neglected during two major wars, WW II and Korea.

On August 2, 1964, the Navy announced that a U.S. destroyer had been attacked by Vietnamese PT boats in the Gulf of Tonkin 30 miles off the coast of North Vietnam. The Great Society went down the drain. U.S. bombers pounded the north in waves; the war was escalated enormously.

The "Almanac" states: "Later disclosures showed that the U.S. had provoked the 'attack' by accompanying South Vietnamese boats shelling North Vietnam within 10 miles offshore, and that the sunken PT boats may not have fired a single shot while chasing the destroyer out to sea."

(please turn to page 7)

The Assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. : Was Dr. King Stripped of Security Beforehand?

Wayne Chastain, Jr.
"The Boston Globe," October 10, 1976
Boston, Mass.

"... the FBI intelligence squad in Atlanta . . . was assigned 'to somehow or other get King, to bring him down, break him or destroy him.'"

Wayne Chastain is a veteran newsman who while writing for the Memphis Press-Scimitar was one of the first reporters on the scene after Dr. Martin Luther King was shot. He has investigated the King murder for over eight years.

Security Stripping

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. may have been the victim of "security stripping"—a technique used by intelligence agencies to expose a victim to assassination by removing his protection—involving the Memphis police and possibly a federal intelligence agency.

This is the theory that convinced the House of Representatives to create a special 12-member committee to probe both the 1968 King murder and the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Black Caucus in the House, acting on new information in the King case, was responsible for breaking a stalemate and pushing the investigation through, according to several appointees to the committee.

Three New Investigators: Mark Lane, Abby Mann, and Les Payne

The new information was given the Black Caucus by two investigators: Mark Lane, author of the best-selling book on the JFK assassination, "Rush to Judgment", and Abby Mann, an Academy award-winning screenwriter and author of "Judgment in Nuremberg".

They and Newsday reporter Les Payne found in scores of interviews with those involved in the King investigation that:

Removal from His Post: Ed Redditt

● Ed Redditt, the black Memphis police detective in charge of protecting King, was removed from his post across the street from the motel where King was shot just two hours before the slaying. Redditt said he had set up a contingency plan to seal off the area in the event of violence, but it "was never implemented".

Director of the Police Department Frank Holloman—a former FBI agent of 25 years who had worked with Director J. Edgar Hoover—told him he was being removed because a murder plot against him had been discovered. After being taken home and watched by Memphis police for two days, he was put back on duty—and never heard another word about the murder plot.

Because Holloman told him of the plot in the

company of a man he identified as a Secret Service agent. Redditt assumed "that Holloman had gotten this information from the Secret Service". But that agency denies having any record of sending an agent to the meeting.

Representatives from the FBI, military intelligence, National Guard and other agencies were there, however.

Removal from His Post: Ed Redditt's Assistant

● Redditt's assistant told investigator Mark Lane that he too had left the command post opposite King's hotel before the slaying, but refused to discuss the circumstances surrounding his removal.

● An informal security force of four members of a local black militant group, including one undercover Memphis police agent, was also relieved from duty just before the murder—by someone in the King entourage. Stationed with arms on the same floor as King, they were already downstairs when the shooting took place.

Temporarily Transferred: Floyd Newsom

● The only two black firemen assigned to the fire station across from King's hotel—Redditt's command post—were also "stripped away".

Both were temporarily transferred to other stations the night before the murder. One, Floyd Newsom, told Lane that the deputy chief of the fire department told him the transfer order had come from the police department.

According to Redditt, "The FBI never talked to me about this, even though I told my story to anyone willing to listen." Newsom says he has never been questioned by a law enforcement agency about his removal either.

How the Atlanta Office of the FBI "Jumped for Joy"

● Arthur Murtagh, a former FBI agent in Atlanta, has stated that agents in the Atlanta office "literally jumped for joy" when they learned King had been assassinated. He said that the FBI intelligence squad in Atlanta—King's home town—was assigned "to somehow or other get King, to bring him down, break him or destroy him."

After the murder, Lane says, the same Atlanta intelligence squad was assigned by Hoover to head the investigation. "My superiors, both in the Atlanta bureau and Washington," Murtagh told reporters, "washed out leads suggesting a right-wing conspiracy."

Infiltration of Police into a Black Organization

In an interview, Redditt pointed to another area he thought should be investigated. He says he learned after the assassination that the Memphis police had heavily infiltrated a black militant organization called the Invaders that was directly responsible for King's return to Memphis. Newsday's Les Payne has reported that police and FBI informants may have played a part in the violence.

The Invaders had organized the disruption of a massive Memphis march led by King a week earlier, launching a riot that killed one, injured scores, and led to 238 arrests. After the violence, apparently intended by the militant group to discredit King, the non-violent leader vowed to return to prove he could still lead a peaceful demonstration.

"Dr. King would never have returned to Memphis if the violence had not happened," according to the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a key King aide. "We never intended to get bogged down in Memphis."

Newsday has reported that, according to a former leader of the Invaders, a Memphis policeman who had infiltrated the group, "was one of the most provocative members of the Invaders", very active in planning confrontations.

Infiltration into King's Informal Security Force

That undercover agent, according to both Newsday and Redditt, was one of the four Invaders in the informal security force for King, created by an agreement between King's staff and the Invaders on his return trip to Memphis.

"He left the police department shortly after that," Redditt said, "and the word was that he went to Washington, D.C. Then a couple of years after the King slaying I ran face to face with him in downtown Memphis. He was wearing a disguise."

Redditt says he stopped him. At first, the man pretended he was someone else, but finally acknowledged he was the man Redditt thought he was.

"He acted very mysterious, saying that he was now with the Central Intelligence Agency, and begged me not to blow his cover," according to Redditt.

The congressional decision to probe the King murder follows years of efforts to puncture the official version of how he was killed.

James Earl Ray: Tricked into Pleading Guilty by His Lawyer

Just a day after pleading guilty, the alleged assassin James Earl Ray tried to reverse his plea to not guilty, arguing that he had been tricked into pleading guilty by his lawyer to escape the death penalty.

In 1975, Ray said "I was set up and sucked in." He charged that his orders to drive to Memphis—because they came three days before King publicly announced he would return there—"could only have come from either someone in King's own camp or some high Justice Department official having access to information gained from wiretaps on King's telephones in Atlanta.

Testimony by a Ballistics Expert: Ray's Rifle Could Not Have Been Used to Fire the Shot

Testimony in Federal court in a hearing on Ray's motion for a new trial also raised questions about the official version of events. Ballistics expert Dr. Herbert Lynn MacDonnell, Professor of Criminology at Elmira College in New York, testified that Ray's rifle could not have been used to fire the fatal shot.

Testimony by a Deputy Sheriff: a Bundle of Ray's Belongings Placed Outside Before the Assassination

And Ted Ghormley, who was deputy sheriff of the county when King was killed, gave testimony indicating that the key piece of evidence against Ray—a bundle of his belongings the state said was left by Ray at the rooming house as he fled the scene—was actually placed where it was found before the assassination.

The State of Tennessee has in fact never produced an eyewitness linking Ray with the rooming house from which they contend the shot was fired, according to his former lawyers. □

Williams — Continued from page 1

New Evidence on the Magic Bullet CE 399

Among the examples of work already commenced, the Chief Counsel noted that the committee had located several witnesses to the discovery of CE 399 (the infamous single bullet) in Parkland Hospital who had not been previously interrogated by other investigators. Further information on this was contained in the "New York Post" of December 28, 1976; which went on to say that one of the witnesses had testified that the bullet had been planted in the hospital.

Some Congressional Reluctance

Although Sprague gained the unanimous support of the committee for his budget request, there remain foreseeable roadblocks to full Congressional approval. In conversations with the office of Speaker-designate Tip O'Neil, the AIB learned that objections have been raised to the committee's budget and the manner in which the committee plans to spend its money. For example, the projected use of polygraph machines and psychological stress evaluators has apparently concerned certain defenders of constitutional rights and civil liberties.

There also remains the possibility that Congress will get cold feet and refuse to re-constitute the Committee as is required under House rules when the new Congress is seated. Constituent pressure will be important in persuading hesitant representatives to reappoint the committee and approve the full budget.

The Price of Democracy

For the Committee's part, Sprague argued that the worst step would be to proceed with inadequate funding saying that it would be better not to do anything than to do a poor job because of a shortage of funds. One committee member, Rep. Stewart McKinney (R. Conn.) said that the House's reputation was on the line and that he will resign if Sprague is not given the proper tools and full funding. As Committee Chairman-designate Henry Gonzales said, the question is "how much are we willing to pay for the processes of democracy". □

The Control of the Kennedys: Threats and Chappaquiddick

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y.

"If There Was a Conspiracy, Why Didn't the Kennedys Do Something About It?"

Through the years, the most common question of all from audiences has been, "If there was a conspiracy in the JFK assassination, why didn't Robert Kennedy find out about it, and take some action? And if there was a conspiracy in the RFK assassination, why haven't Ted Kennedy and Ethel Kennedy done something about it?" No one except the Kennedys knows the answers to these questions for sure. However, there are plenty of clues and some other Power Control Group actions to provide the answers.

The Onassis Butler's Book

First of all, thanks to Jackie Kennedy Onassis' butler in Athens, Christian Cafarakis, we know why Jackie did nothing after her husband's death. In a book published in 1972 /1/, Cafarakis tells about an investigation Jackie had conducted by a famous New York City detective agency into the assassination of JFK in 1964 and 1965. The investigation was financed by Aristotle Onassis and resulted in a report in the spring of 1965 telling who the four gunmen were, and who was behind them. Jackie planned to give the report to LBJ but was stopped by a threat from the Power Control Group to kill her and her children. Ted, Bobby, and other family members knew about the report and the threat.

The Framing of Ted Kennedy at Chappaquiddick

The second clue is Chappaquiddick. A careful examination of the real evidence in this event shows that Ted Kennedy was framed in the killing of Mary Jo Kopechne and then his life, and the lives of his children, were threatened if he ever told the truth about what happened. The facts in the case and the conclusions that can be drawn from them are contained in a book by Boston researcher Robert Cutler. /2/

Ted's Withdrawal from the Presidential Race

The third clue is Ted's withdrawal from the presidential race in November of 1975. It is a fact that all of his and Robert's children were being protected by the Secret Service for five days in November 1975. A threat had been made against the children's lives unless he officially announced his withdrawal. He made the announcement and has stuck to it ever since. The Secret Service protection ended the day after he made the announcement.

Editorial Note: This is Chapter 7 from "The Taking of America" by Richard E. Sprague, published July 1978, and available from the author at \$10.00. This chapter is reprinted with permission.

It does not seem likely that Senator Kennedy would withdraw from the race because of a threat from a lone nut or from some obscure group. He remembers the 1965 threat and Chappaquiddick very well. He knows about the Power Control Group and he knows their enormous capability. He knows what they did to his brothers. He has no choice but to hope that somehow, sometime, the Group will be exposed. But he dares not let them believe he had anything to do with it. Publicly he will always have to support the Warren Commission. Publicly he will always have to continue to state that he will not run for president. Privately he is forced to ask his closest friends and his relatives not to get involved with new investigations, and to help protect his children. Some of them know the truth. Others do not, and are puzzled by his behavior. They go along with it under the assumption that he has good and sufficient reasons not to open the can of worms represented by the conspiracies in his brothers' deaths.

The Power Control Group's Threats

The Power Control Group faced up to the Ted Kennedy and Kennedy family problem very early. They used the threat against the Kennedy children's lives very effectively between 1963 and 1968 to silence Bobby and the rest of the family and friends who knew the truth.

Then, in 1968, the Group found it necessary to assassinate Bobby; with the power of the presidency he could have prevented the Group from harming the children. When Teddy began making moves to run for president in 1969 for the 1972 election, the Group decided to put some real action behind their threats. Killing Teddy in 1969 would have been too much. They selected a new way of eliminating him as a candidate: a frame-up in the death of a young girl, with sexual overtones thrown in for good measure.

Analysis of the Real Evidence at Chappaquiddick

Here is what happened, according to Cutler's analysis of the evidence. The Group hired several men and at least one woman—an action team—to be at Chappaquiddick during the weekend of the yacht race and the planned party on the island. (It is possible that Mary Jo Kopechne, or one or two other party guests were in on the conspiracy.)

The action team ambushed Ted and Mary Jo after they left the cottage. They knocked Ted out with blows to his head and body. They took him unconscious or semi-conscious to the main island of Martha's Vineyard, and deposited him in his hotel room there. Another part of the action team took Mary Jo to the bridge in Ted's car, injected her with a

knockout potion in the back of the neck, placed her in the back seat, and caused the car to accelerate off the side of the bridge into the water. The group broke the windows on one side of the car to insure the entry of water. They watched the car until they were sure Mary Jo could not escape. Mary Jo actually regained consciousness enough to push her way to the pocket of air near the floor of the overturned car, and died of asphyxiation as the last of the air was used up.

The part of the action group that was with Teddy revived him early in the morning, and let him know he had a problem, possibly telling him that Mary Jo had been kidnapped. They told him his children would be killed if he told anyone what had happened, and that he would hear from them.

On Chappaquiddick, the other group made contact with Markham and Gargan, Ted's cousin and lawyer friend. They told both men that Mary Jo was at the bottom of the river and that Ted would have to make up a story about it, not revealing the existence of the Group. One of the men resembled Ted, and his voice sounded something like Ted's. Markham and Gargan were instructed to go to the Vineyard on the morning ferry, tell Ted where Mary Jo was, and come back to the island to wait for a phone call at a pay station near the ferry on the Chappaquiddick side.

Instructions from the Pay Phone

The two men did as they were told and Ted found out what had happened to Mary Jo that morning. The three men returned to the pay phone and received their instructions. They were to concoct a story about the "accident", and report it to the police. The threat against Ted's children was repeated at that time.

Ted, Markham and Gargan went right away to Police Chief Arena's office on the Vineyard where Ted reported the so-called accident. Almost at the same time, scuba diver John Farrar was pulling Mary Jo out of the water, since two boys who had gone fishing earlier that morning had spotted the car and reported it.

The Jointly Composed Lie

Ted called together a small coterie of friends and advisors including Burke Marshall the family lawyer, Robert MacNamara, Ted Sorenson, and others. They met on Squaw Island near the Kennedy compound at Hyannisport for three days. At the end of that time they had manufactured the story which Ted told on TV, and later at the inquest.

R.B. Cutler has designated the story "The Shroud". Even the most cursory examination of this shroud shows it to be full of holes and an impossible explanation of what happened. Ted's claim that he made the wrong turn down the dirt road toward the bridge by mistake, is an obvious lie. His claim that he swam the channel back to Martha's Vineyard is not believable. His description of how he got out of the car under water and then dove down to try to rescue Mary Jo is impossible. Markham and Gargan's claims that they too kept diving after Mary Jo are also unbelievable.

Evidence for the Scenario by R. B. Cutler

The evidence for the R.B. Cutler scenario is substantial. It begins with the marks on the bridge and the position of the car in the water. The marks

show that the car was standing still on the bridge, and then accelerated off the edge, moving at a higher speed than Ted described. The distance the car traveled in the air also suggests this. The damage to the car on two sides and on top, plus the damage to the windshield and the rear-view mirror stanchion, proves that some of the damage had to have been inflicted before the car left the bridge.

The blood on the back and the sleeves of Mary Jo's blouse proves that a wound was inflicted before she left the bridge. The alcohol in her bloodstream proves she was drugged, since all witnesses testified she never drank alcohol and did not that night. The fact that she was in the back seat when her body was recovered indicates that was where she was when the car hit the water. Being upside down, there was no way she could have dived downward against the in-rushing water and moved from the front to the back seat underneath the upside-down seat back.

The wounds on Ted Kennedy's skull at the rear, just above his ear, and the large bruise on his back indicate that he was knocked out. His actions at the hotel the next morning show he was not aware of Mary Jo's death until Markham and Gargan arrived. The trip to the pay phone on Chappaquiddick can only be explained by the fact that Markham, Gargan and Ted received a call there; they did not make one. There were plenty of pay phones in or near Ted's hotel if he needed to make a private call. The tides in the channel and the direction Ted claimed he swam do not match. In addition, it would have been a superhuman feat to have made it across that channel, as proved by several professionals who subsequently tried it.

Deputy Sheriff Christopher Look's Testimony

Deputy Sheriff Christopher Look's testimony, coupled with the testimony of Ray LaRosa and two Lyons girls, proves that there were two people in Ted's car with Mary Jo at 12:45 am when Ted claimed he went off the bridge at 11:20 pm. The three party members who were walking south along the road toward the cottage confirm the time that Look drove by. He stopped to ask if they needed a ride. Look says that just prior to that, he encountered Ted's car parked facing north at the juncture of the main road with the dirt road. It was on a short extension of the north-south section of the road's junction to the north of the T. He says he saw a man driving, a woman in the seat beside him, and what he thought was another woman lying on the back seat. He remembered a portion of the license plate which matched Ted's car, as did the description of the car. The testimonies of Markham, Gargan, and Ted's driver show that someone they talked to in the pitch-black night sounded like Ted and was about his height and build.

None of the above evidence was ever explained by Ted or by anyone else at the inquest or at the hearing on the case demanded by District Attorney Edward Dinis. No autopsy was ever allowed on Mary Jo's body; her family objected, and Ted made it possible to fly the body home rather quickly for burial. And of course, with the impossibility of Ted's story being obvious to nearly everyone, Kennedy haters have seized upon Chappaquiddick to enlarge the sexual image now being painted of both Ted and JFK. Books like "Teddy Bare" take full advantage of the situation.

Who Were the Operatives?

Just which operatives in the Power Control Group, at the higher or lower levels, were on Chappaquiddick

Island? No definite evidence has surfaced as yet, except for the indication that there was at least one woman and at least three men, one of whom resembled Ted Kennedy and sounded like him in the darkness. However, two pieces of testimony in the Watergate hearings provide significant clues as to which of the known conspirators in the JFK case may have been there.

E. Howard Hunt told of a strange trip to Hyanisport to see a local citizen there about the Chappaquiddick incident. Hunt's cover story of his trip was that he was digging up dirt on Ted Kennedy for use in the 1972 campaign. The story does not make much sense if one questions why Hunt would have to wear a disguise (including his famous red wig) and to use a voice alteration device to make himself sound like someone else. If, on the other hand, Hunt's purpose was to return to the scene of his crime just to make sure that no one who might have seen his group at the bridge or elsewhere would talk, then the disguise and voice box make sense.

Testimony from Vlaziwicz

The other important testimony came from Tony Vlaziwicz, who said he was ordered by the Watergate "plumbers" to fly immediately to Chappaquiddick and dig up dirt on Ted. The only problem Tony has is that according to his testimony, he arrived early on the morning after the accident, before the whole incident had been made public. Vlaziwicz is the right height and weight to resemble Ted, and with a CIA voice alteration device, he could presumably be made to sound like him as well. There is a distinct possibility that Hunt and Tony were there when the car went off the bridge.

Testimony from John Dean

John Dean summed it up when he said to President Richard Nixon, as recorded on the White House tapes in 1973, "If Teddy knew the bear trap he was walking into at Chappaquiddick."

The Toll on the Kennedys

The threats of the Power Control Group, the frame-up at Chappaquiddick, and the murders of Jack and Bobby Kennedy, have taken their toll on all of the Kennedys. Rose, Ted, Jackie, Ethel and other close family members must be very tired of it all by now. They can certainly not be blamed for hoping that the publicity, the strain, and the danger will simply vanish. Continued investigations will raise again the spectre of the Power Control Group, and its threats to take revenge by kidnapping or killing some of the seventeen Kennedy children.

It is no wonder that a close Kennedy friend and ally in California, Representative Burton, has said that he will oppose the efforts to investigate the three killings unless Ted Kennedy puts his stamp of approval on them.

The Light of Day

While the sympathies of every decent American go out to the Kennedys, some things are more important than the peace of mind of this family. The future of our country, and the freedom of the people to control their own destiny through the election process, mean even more than the individual lives of all the Kennedys put together. If John F. Kennedy were alive today, he would probably feel the same way.

References

- /1/ Christian Cafarakis; "The Fabulous Jackie"; Productions de Paris, 1972.
- /2/ R.B. Cutler; "You the Jury"; Manchester, MA: R.B. Cutler, 1974. □

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Who Gives the Orders? "The Secret Team"

Apparently, the plans and orders for these acts of sabotage come from the second, third and even fourth levels of the military intelligence establishment, men who have an interest in continuing the Cold War. They are identified in "The Secret Team" by L. Fletcher Prouty as "security-cleared individuals in and out of government who receive secret intelligence data gathered by the CIA and National Security Agency and who react to those data, when it seems appropriate to them, with paramilitary plans and activities."

Colonel Prouty knows whereof he speaks; he used to be the Defense Department contact officer for the clandestine activities of the CIA.

Who Runs "The Secret Team"?

The following quotation from "The Secret Team" by L. Fletcher Prouty is very pertinent:

"At the heart of the Team are a handful of top executives of the CIA and of the National Security Council, most notably the White House advisor to the President on foreign policy affairs. Around them revolves a sort of inner ring of Presidential officials, civilians and military men and career professionals in the intelligence community. It is often quite difficult to tell exactly who many of these men really are, because some may wear a uniform and the rank of general and really be with the CIA and others may be as inconspicuous as the executive assistant to some Cabinet officer's chief deputy.

"Out beyond this ring is an extensive and intricate network of government officials with expertise in some specific field that touches no national security, 'Think Tank' analysts, businessmen who travel a lot or whose businesses are useful, academic experts, and quite importantly, alumni of the intelligence community." □

ANOTHER VIEW OF ESQUIRE'S "COMPUTER-ENHANCED" PHOTOGRAPHS

1. From: Jeffrey P. Hoyle
Fall River, MA

Ronald Barr questioned an article in the December "Esquire" that dealt with computer-enhanced pictures. A quick look at the article in question would show you it was humor. The three "enhanced" photos showed Governor Connally with a gun to his own wrist, the escorting detective on Oswald's right winking at Ruby, and Chuck Colson with the new president being sworn in. I am sure they did not intend these articles to be taken seriously.

2. From: J. David Truby
Indiana, PA

RE: Your comments to Mr. Barr regarding the "Esquire" piece.... Good grief, are you folks so wrapped up in conspiracy that you fail to recognize really basic satire? That is all that "Esquire" piece was all about, satire. Pure satire. Keep the minds open, men. And, smile once in a while. □

"Appointment in Dallas": Still Another Appraisal

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Last year, one of my students told me of a new book on the assassination of President John Kennedy, and asked my opinion of it. I picked up a copy of Hugh McDonald's "Appointment in Dallas," read it through, and told the student to forget it, for "the final solution" presented a "single bullet theory" even more unbelievable than the Warren Report.

I thought nothing more about the matter until I received the November and December issues of "PURSUIT". In two months, about five pages had been devoted to appraising this book.

Taking a lesson from R.B. Cutler, that one picture is worth a thousand words, let us look at the McDonald "picture" and, if it does not prove to be credible, let us use the scant eight pages of "PURSUIT" for other, more credible works.

Saul's First Shot

McDonald tells us Saul fired from a second-floor window of the County Records Building, located on the corner of Houston and Elm Streets./1/ According to Saul's story, he fired his first shot which struck the President to the right of the middle of his back. The bullet continued on to exit from the President's throat and "drove on to hit Governor Connally"./2/ It is interesting to note that Saul is the first person to see this double hit. Not one of the eyewitnesses in Dealey Plaza claimed to see Kennedy and Connally hit by the same bullet. Even the early official documents referred to two separate shots striking the two men./3/

The Analysis

Using a diagram/4/ which locates Saul in the se-

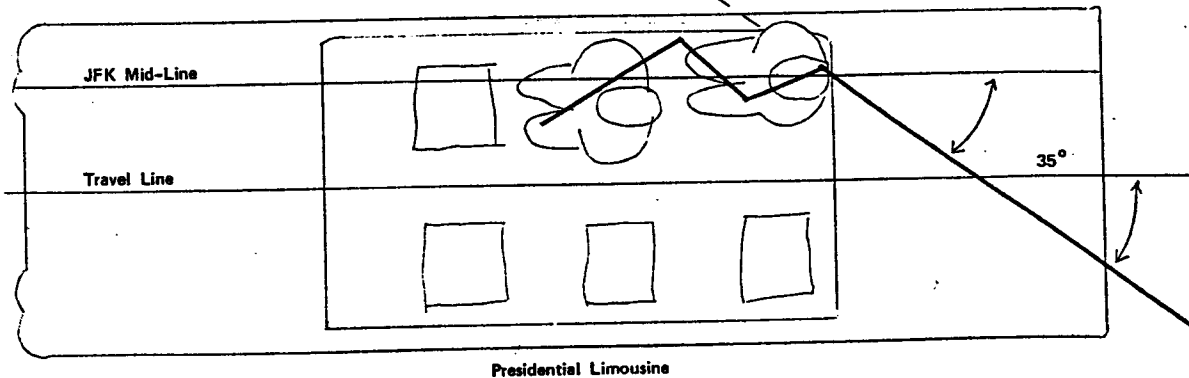


Figure 1: This diagram shows the meandering flightpath of Saul's shot from the Records Building, at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

cond floor window #4 of the Records Building, we find that the lateral angle from Saul's "nest" to the approximate location of the limousine on Elm Street is 35° from left to right./5/

The bullet entered JFK 1 1/8 inches to the right of the middle of the back (according to measurements of the President's shirt). Upon exit it nicked the left side of the tie./6/ It entered the Governor on his right side, near the armpit, the point of exit being just below the right nipple on his chest. It is obvious then, that the flightpath through each man is from right to left.

Putting all of this information together, we have a bullet traveling in a left-to-right flightpath of 35° which, upon entering the President, changes its flightpath to a right-to-left trajectory. Upon exit from the throat, a quick right, then a sharp left are needed in order to move in another right-to-left path through Connally (see figure 1 below).

When compared to the Commission's "magic bullet" flightpath, I find Saul's even more remarkable. Add to this the discrepancies pointed out by P. Hymans and R. Sprague, and nothing more need be said.

Notes

- /1/ Hugh McDonald, "Appointment in Dallas", New York, Zebra Books, 1975, p. 179.
- /2/ Ibid, p. 176.
- /3/ See CD-5 FBI Report 11/29/63, Agents Barrett and Lee.
CD-87, US Secret Service Preliminary Special Dallas Report no. 1.
- /4/ Robert Cutler, Drawing Number 83, Cutler Designs, Box 1465, Manchester, MA 01944.
- /5/ Using Mr. Cutler's drawing of Saul's location, I drew a travel line through the center of the limousine and up Elm St. I measured the intersection of the flightpath with the travel line with a protractor. Any error in the measurement is the author's, not Mr. Cutler's.
- /6/ Earl Warren et al., "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964, p. 92.