A PREPUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT
FROM THE EDITORS OF
L DALLAS AND BEYOND:
A GUIDE TO COVER-UPS AND INVESTIGATIONS
EDITED BY
PETER DALE SCOTT, PAUL L. HOGH & RUSSELL STEILER

Random House
1976

More than twelve years after the assassination of John F. Kennedy—years marked by the violent deaths of Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert Kennedy and other leaders, and by attempts to suppress the truth—

in the American public, the editors present a demand for an open and responsive society, for a willingness to confront the facts, to consider the options, and to make informed decisions. The Assassinations is the first comprehensive guide to the unanswered questions behind the assassinations and the cover-ups. By exposing fact after fact after theory, the editors aim to challenge the reader's beliefs and encourage critical thinking. The Assassinations is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the complex and controversial events that have shaped American history.
The Assassinations—Dallas and Beyond is scheduled to come off the presses in mid-January 1976 and to be available to the book trade as soon as possible thereafter. A cloth edition will be published simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto. The Assassinations—Dallas and Beyond is scheduled to come off the presses in mid-January 1976 and to be available to the book trade as soon as possible thereafter. A cloth edition will be published simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto.
We feel that in this new context our anthology assumes greater importance. The year of its publication, 1976, has the potential to reopen many of the questions raised in The Assassinations. Our hope is that the book will make its own contribution to the public demand for full disclosure and new, unrestricted and unprejudiced investigations.

INTRODUCTION

If a nation decides to live by lies, it has chosen a course of intellectual stagnation, and ultimately of political decay. Lies and murders frequently go together, for both are customary instruments of political forces that cannot secure their ends by other means. In 1966 a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission, yet a majority also did not wish to see the issue of the John F. Kennedy assassination reopened. In those days many sophisticated observers would argue privately that to insist on the truth would put too great a strain on the American political process. Liberals who could recall the McCarthyite witch hunts for conspirators in the 1950s were only too happy not to encourage the so-called "paranoid style" in American politics. The consequences of these accommodations to unreason are much more evident a decade later. The invocation of "national security interests," which 1990s war only too happy not to encourage the so-called "war on terrorism," is precisely the kind of argument which was the basis for the Warren Commission's report. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission. In 1966, a Gallup poll indicated that a majority of American citizens doubted the findings of the Warren Commission.
answered not by serious counterarguments, but with silence, ridicule, harassment and misrepresentation in the most... in the black community—have been shot in circumstances which more than once suggest official collusion.

The official deafness to the objections of the critics does not of course prove that all these critics are right. Pioneers on any intellectual frontier must often use rough tools. Some... which challenges most of the key official "lone assassin" theories. To retrieve this research from such journals as Modern Medicine and the Texas Observer is one of the main purposes of this anthology. Another is to let readers see and judge for themselves how the serious work of Sylvia Meagher, to take one example, has been "answered" by a combination of cheap insults and a one-sided press.

It is beyond our ambition to solve the mysteries or even to reconcile the differing interpretations of many of the critics. In some cases, there are even factual errors which have... with which we disagree. Our main goal is simply to reflect the range of serious criticism and to suggest starting points for new investigations. Since 1963, other factors have fostered a growing cynicism and distaste for the current style of our national life: most notably the Indochina war, official lying, the abuse of power and high-level criminal conspiracies surrounding Watergate. Some of the essays... this collection will argue that these factors are themselves consequences of the bullet politics which has so influenced the White House succession since November 1963. Not all readers... this country as to see little more than a symbolic importance in the national habit of shooting leaders and dissenters.

Either way, whether the politics of assassination is a determining reality or a mere symptom of larger problems, the failure to discuss it has degraded the normal political context of... presidential campaign. The national silence about this fear indicates how deeply it is felt—though most of it is ignored.

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The first wave of negative criticism has since been expanded and supplemented in two directions. On the one hand there has been expert research into physical details, such as Dr. ... to their socio/religious context, such as the intelligence connections of Lee Harvey Oswald and his Cuban contacts, and the police and underworld connections of Jack Ruby. Such researchers contend that in the long run one cannot understand the working of a throttle without studying the working of the whole engine: it is the same with assassination politics.

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very rapidly. The tide of disbelief in the multiple-lone-assassins theory has risen dramatically, moving from the fringe into the mainstream. Even if the present incumbent were not one of the survivors (and most vocal defenders) of the original Warren Commission.

We expect that the next few months will see the rise of many new stories, as well as the revival of old ones, not all of which will be aimed at disclosing the truth. We have already seen examples of this phenomenon, with stories that are based on dubious sources. The dubious sources for this same story in 1963 (see pp. 000 and 000) incline us to view it with extreme skepticism.

In general we are not confident that the current revival of interest in political murders will lead to their rapid solution. Too much is at stake: to raise questions about Dallas is to raise questions about the entire political system. It is precisely why we consider the subject matter of this book to be important. Although the ensuing articles will do little to identify the true assassins, they will, we believe, tell alert readers more about important covert processes of politics in America. And such knowledge will be necessary if the role of these covert processes is ever to be diminished.

Every true act of skepticism presupposes an act of faith. The questions raised in this book presuppose an act of faith in the people of America, in their ability to demand, discern, and ultimately settle for no less than an adequate accounting of the truth.

July 3, 1975

Peter Dale Scott
Paul L. Hoch
Russell Stetter

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express our personal gratitude to all the contributors whose cooperation made this book possible. We are grateful for the help and advice of those who were willing to contribute their time and expertise. We are grateful for the support of the editors who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the publishers who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the printers who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the distributors who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the reviewers who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the readers who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the libraries who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the public who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the government who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the military who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the police who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the fire department who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the medical community who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the legal community who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the academic community who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the business community who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the media who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the readers who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful. We are grateful for the support of the libraries who worked with us to ensure that the book was successful.
The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, closely followed
then described itself as a progressive newsweekly. A pattern had already begun. While the leading journals of the day... support they deserved by courageous... publications such as M. S. Arnoni's *Minority of One* and *Liberation*.

The Warren Report, published in September 1964, provided a definitive statement of the official explanation of the events in Dallas. It basically confirmed the conclusions of the Dallas police and the FBI (which those two agencies made available in February 1964, prior to the assassination itself). The report stated that the assassination was the 'work of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, with no evidence of a conspiracy. Among those who had studied the early critiques of the Dallas police–FBI hypothesis, the Warren Report did little to establish the case against Oswald.

The earliest criticisms focused on internal inconsistencies in the pre-Warren Commission case. Some of the points made in the writings of these earliest critics, including Joachim Joesten and Thomas Buchanan, were rebutted in the Warren Report; other points were misrepresented or ignored. The most prominent of these was the evidence of a connection to the Cuban exile movement and the penetration of the Kennedy political machinery through Lee Harvey Oswald's family and friends. The report offered a more detailed account of this penetration than had previously been made public. Oswald's brief stay in the Soviet Union and his contacts with Communist organizations were documented, as were his visits to Cuba and his connections to Cuban exiles and their networks. The report also included a brief account of the efforts of the FBI and other government agencies to track Oswald's movements and monitor his activities. The report emphasized the importance of the evidence of a conspiracy and the need for further investigation. It concluded that the assassination was the work of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, with no evidence of a conspiracy.

Upon its publication, the Warren Report was attacked as a prosecutor's brief rather than an impartial study. The Commission also published twenty-six volumes of hearings and exhibits—quickly prompting critics to argue that the Report did not fairly represent the evidence published in support of its conclusions. This wave of criticism was led by Harold Weisberg in *Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1964). Weisberg argued that the Commission had not presented a fair and thorough account of the evidence and that it had failed to consider important new evidence. He suggested that the Commission had been biased against the evidence of a conspiracy and had been influenced by the political pressures of the time. He argued that the Commission had not considered the full extent of the evidence of a conspiracy and had not fully investigated the possibility of a larger conspiracy.

One different approach was that of Edward J. Epstein, whose book *Inquest* (published in 1966) attempted to understand the work of the Commission and the nature of the evidence presented. Epstein's approach was different from the Commission's and was less influenced by the political pressures of the time. He argued that the Commission had not considered the full extent of the evidence of a conspiracy and had not fully investigated the possibility of a larger conspiracy. Epstein's approach was to analyze the evidence with the fairmindedness and thoroughness which the Commission itself had failed to show.

The Warren Report did little to establish the case against Oswald. The Commission had not considered the full extent of the evidence of a conspiracy and had not fully investigated the possibility of a larger conspiracy. Epstein's approach was to analyze the evidence with the fairmindedness and thoroughness which the Commission itself had failed to show.
reasonable doubt in the minds of a jury as to whether Oswald was guilty as charged. Our collection does not attempt to resolve the question of Oswald's guilt or innocence, or to reconcile the differing views of even the critics among our contributors. It is wrong to lay the burden of resolving such questions upon those who lack the powers and resources of an official investigation.

Whether or not Oswald was involved, there was serious evidence of a conspiracy to implicate him. Meagher's treatment of some of this material in "The Proof of the Plot" shows that one of the most important leads in the Commission's evidence had not been properly pursued.

As the Commission's files in the National Archives gradually became available, the case against the Warren Commission became overwhelming. Even Albert Newman, perhaps the only...
A scientific point of view what Lane and others argued as lawyers: that Oswald was innocent.

Our concluding section on the Kennedy assassination contains the observations of the last three Presidents, who backed the Warren Report. The exchange between Sylvia Meagher and David Belin exposes the lack of factual support for his defense of his work on the Commission staff. The latest major proposal to make a large contribution to the mounting public pressure to reopen the investigation of the JFK assassination is by Jerry Fuchs which contends that the report of the Warren Commission should be made public. This is a move to restore confidence in the government's ability to handle such matters.

Although the above have been the exceptions, our national media may make a large contribution to the mounting public pressure if they do not use sensationalism to create interest.

Finally, we report the greatest controversy suffered thus far by the critics. From the peak of public interest in early 1967 until the case against Clay Shaw faded into nothing some years ago, the critics have sought the truth of public interest in early 1997 until the critics from the peak of public interest in early 1967 until the case against Clay Shaw faded into nothing some years ago, the critics have sought the truth of public interest.

The selections by Peter Noyes and Sylvia Meagher illustrate the kind of criticism that has been directed at Garrison from within the critical community. The Garrison investigation is a sobering reminder of how difficult it is to get the truth about the assassination with anything less than the full powers and resources of the federal government.

Our full report on the Kennedys assassination contains a comprehensive introduction to the assassination, the Warren Report, the post-Warren reports, and the assassination. The selections by Peter Noyes and Sylvia Meagher illustrate the kind of criticism that has been directed at Garrison from within the critical community. The Garrison investigation is a sobering reminder of how difficult it is to get the truth about the assassination with anything less than the full powers and resources of the federal government.
There are many other assassinations which it might have been appropriate to discuss in this section of our collection, to the problem of assassinations abroad—even to that large subcategory in which CIA involvement has been suspected or alleged—would have so widened the scope of the inquiry as to make it impossible to maintain the same level of concreteness as for domestic assassinations.

Recent interest in CIA activities has focused on the assassinations of Anastasio Somoza (Nicaragua, 1956), Carlos Castillo Armas (Guatemala, 1957), Rafael Trujillo Molina (Dominican Republic, 1961), Patrice Lumumba (Congo, 1961) to Herbert Chitepo (Rhodesia, 1975). The forces behind these killings deserve closer examination.

Restricting consideration to assassinations inside the United States, we might have included the killings of other black leaders, such as NAACP field secretary Medgar Evers in Jackson, Mississippi, in 1963; Malcolm X in New York in 1965; and Black Panther Fred Hampton in Chicago in 1969. These deaths also merit serious scrutiny, and it is to be hoped that our examination will stimulate a wider interest.

Even in the cases of Robert Kennedy and King it was difficult to overcome the widespread reticence about assassinations. Former Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein, who is now writing a book on the Kennedy assassination, recently described his own reluctance to examine the assassination issues. Writing in the Washington Star, May 4, 1975, Lowenstein disclosed:

"Like many others, I tried for a long time afterward to avoid anything connected with the assassination of [Robert] Kennedy. The loss was too staggering, and it was hard enough to move ahead without making matters even more difficult by picking at a scar too close to the heart. Furthermore, the facts seemed obvious, and in the context of those times there seemed no reason to question the obvious. During my term in Congress, I continued to refuse to listen to questions about any of the assassinations. I believe we all are indebted to those people who researched these questions and kept them alive during that long period before revelations about other matters finally made some of us realize how closed-minded we had been about the assassinations.

Lowenstein went on to summarize the evidence that finally convinced him the RFK case (in which Sirhan Sirhan was convicted as the "lone assassin") should be reopened:

1. The autopsy proved the fatal bullet was fired from a shorter distance than eyewitness testimony establishes, and a shorter distance than Sirhan was observed to hold.
2. Sound paneling removed from Sirhan's gun.
3. Some ballistics experts say the bullets from Robert Kennedy and a wounded bystander don't match. (a) Sirhan had a .38-caliber revolver; Kennedy was shot with a .38-caliber Remington and a .380-caliber automatic.
4. Sirhan was convicted on the basis of his presence at the scene of the crime rather than pattern and number of shots fired.
5. Rumors about the assassination have continued to circulate.
6. Local authorities have made at least two false statements about what eyewitnesses report they saw.

We include here two quite different pieces on the Robert Kennedy assassination. A recent article by Betsy Langman and Alexander Cockburn describes the ballistics problems surrounding the assassination of Robert Kennedy, while another article examines the legal and political implications of the assassination.
Sirhan's gun. An excerpt from Robert Blair Kaiser's book "R.F.K. Must Die!" analyzes the evidence that Sirhan may have been under posthypnotic suggestion when he shot at Kennedy. Kaiser's study of Sirhan's diary finds strong evidence that Sirhan associated a monetary reward with the killing. A former Time correspondent, Kaiser spent nearly two hundred hours interviewing Sirhan, who later tried to block publication of Kaiser's book when he found he couldn't censor it.

On the Martin Luther King killing we have a list of the key questions pointing to a conspiracy, as summarized by Harold Weisberg in his 1971 book on the case, Frame-Up. We also include an article by Wayne Chastain, the only metropolitan newspaper reporter who has ever had an in-depth interview with convicted assassin James Earl Ray. In addition, for contextual purposes, we are reprinting an excerpt from J. Edgar Hoover's COINTELPRO documents on the FBI Counterintelligence Program to prevent the rise (if a black "Messiah." Our point is not to imply that the FBI had a hand in King's killing, but to establish the context in which a cover-up was less difficult and King's protection—despite his international stature—was virtually unthinkable. As other reports have shown, the FBI was more concerned with tapping King's telephone and spying on his sex life.°

California Congressman Ronald V. Dellums has recently termed Hoover's concern about a "black Messiah" in the COINTELPRO documents a "morbid preoccupation" deserving extensive investigation. Dellums, co-sponsor of a bill to reopen investigation of the Kennedy and King shootings, also recently told a reporter, "I have never for one moment believed these were isolated acts. I have always believed that they were part of a continuing pattern of anti-black propaganda and manipulation of American society."


FROM DALLAS TO WATERGATE: THE POLITICS OF ASSASSINATION

The next selections move into the areas of context and consequences of the assassinations. The last two essays on policy argue that the assassination of John F. Kennedy led directly to increased electronic surveillance of American citizens (see also Warren Report, Recommendations, supra pp. J77-J79, and Richard M. Nixon's August 22, 1973, press conference, supra, p. 000), and was rapidly followed by the resolution of hitherto deliberately ambiguous promises to the Saigon government. Readers are cautioned against drawing the inference that unspecified sinister forces plotted the assassination in order to bring about these consequences. The point is rather that these were the consequences whether they were intended or not—even if the assassination were the act of a demented lone assassin. Unfortunately, this area has attracted far less interest than the assassination itself, and it is time for serious examination of this aspect of history.
we have learned to distinguish the cover-up from the crime. We now know that those who collude in the concealment of truth may falsely believe that they are merely keeping a different secret—particularly in the vaguely defined region of "national security." We know, too, of the large and sometimes overlapping networks of intelligence agencies and organized crime where secrecy is a way of life. In retrospect, the Dallas cover-up can be seen to involve many of these elements. The mere hint of a conspiracy, for instance, can lead to evasive testimony from the FBI and others who had secrets to keep which were unrelated to the assassination.

If indeed Lyndon Johnson suspected that Castro's Cuba was somehow implicated in the assassination (see above, pp. 000-000), what "national security" interests made him reluctant to probe the relationship? The charitable explanation is that if it gets out that the CIA and all others involved in the assassination were somehow implicated, it would make the CIA look bad, it's going to make Hunt look bad, and it is likely to blow the whole Bay of Pigs thing which we think would be very unfortunate—both for CIA and for the country, at this time, and for American foreign policy. Just tell him to lay off. Five days later CIA Director Richard Helms instructed the FBI to "desist from expanding this investigation into other areas which may well, eventually, run afoul of our operations." (House Judiciary Committee, Statement of Information, II, p. 459)

The Watergate experience demonstrates, if nothing else, how "the Cuba thing" constituted such a murky area of intrigue and covert operations that those who entered it had little hope of eliciting full and straightforward disclosures about their activities. As biographer Tad Szulc makes clear that the assassination plots against Castro did not end with the Bay of Pigs in 1965.

It should be emphasized that only the minutest fraction of the estimated six hundred thousand Cuban exiles in this country became involved in assassinations of any description. ... There are also other relevant intrigues from this era, such as the FBI's program against the Socialist Workers Party and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.* See also Victor S. Navasky, Kennedy butire (New York: Atheneum, 1975) and Taylor Branch and George Crile III, "The Kennedy Vendetta" (Harper's, August '975).
The fact remains that several who collaborated in the CIA's anti-Castro operations (notably Frank Sturgis and Cubans close to Howard Hunt's protégé Manuel Artime) are named in Warren Commission documents as sources of mutually corroborating stories (all later discredited) linking Oswald to Castro's intelligence network. Oswald himself repeatedly established contacts with Cubans, in New Orleans (with representatives of the CIA's "Cuban Revolutionary Council"), in Mexico, allegedly in Dallas and Los Angeles (19 H 534, 8 H 243), and even in the Soviet Union (5 H 406-7, 76 II 752, contrast R 277). Jack Ruby also was interested in Cuba.

Horace Sutton's account of the Miami Cuban community completes the picture of a milieu which appears recurrently in the dramas of Dallas and Watergate: from the Odio episode (see pp. 000 and 000) to the man in Mexico (see pp. 000-000). The point is not to accuse the Cuban exiles of plotting the assassination of President Kennedy, but simply to illuminate one of the dark regions whose very existence as a network of intrigue and secrets inhibited the Warren Commission's investigation and made a large contribution to the ensuing cover-up.

This section of our book also asks the readers to indulge their imaginations: Gore Vidal reads Arthur Bremer's diary and asks whether it was ghost-written by a mediocre novelist and sometime spy as pre-planned evidence of yet another lone, demented assassin. A bit whimsical and far-fetched perhaps—but also a reminder of how few questions have really been asked about yet another political shooting which has profoundly influenced all of our lives.

The Rockefeller Commission and Its Unanswered Questions

The C14 came through Watergate relatively unscathed, but if was embroiled in its own scandal within a few months of President Richard Nixon's resignation.

The New York Times published a series of reports that the agency had engaged in massive illegal domestic operations. To investigate these allegations, the Commission appointed a special counsel, the New York Times reporter, to report on the CIA's activities. The obvious question is: did the CIA act in a manner that was consistent with the law? The answer is yes, within a framework that the Commission found acceptable. However, the presence of former Warren Commission staff lawyer David W. Belin as executive director of the Rockefeller Commission probably influenced the Commission's ill-advised attempt to shore up the Warren Report. It has also been reported that Belin was influential in persuading President Ford to accept the Commission's report, released in June 1975, press conference (see above, p. 000.)
the Commission to investigate assassination plots against Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Although public interest was undoubtedly heightened by extensive media coverage of allegations that Hunt and his long-time associate Frank (Fiorini) Sturgis were at the scene ..., it is regrettable that these charges became the focus of the Rockefeller Commission's treatment of the assassination.

We are including two pieces which were submitted to the Commission in early April 1975. In both cases, Executive Director Belin responded by asking the authors about Lee Oswald's connection with the killing of Police Officer J. D. Tippit. The content of both pieces was ignored by the Commission, at least in its published report. For the historical record, we also include Dr. Cyril Wecht's response to the report, indicating that the thrust of his testimony on the medical evidence was distorted.

ABOUT THE EDITORS

PETER DACEY was born in 1929 in Montreal, Canada. A former Canadian diplomat with a Ph.D. in political science, he now teaches English at the University of California, Berkeley, where he has taught courses ranging from medieval literature to the origins of the Vietnam War. While writing a book-length study of the latter (The Vietnam War Conspiracy, 1972), he discovered important shifts in U.S. Vietnam policy that followed within forty-eight hours of the assassination. Since 1972 he has continued to research and publish on the political context of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Since 1977 he has been a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley. He is completing a book on the political context of the assassination of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

PAUL L. ROGERS was born in 1942, received a Ph.D. in elementary-particle physics from the University of California, Berkeley. Since 1965 he has worked with many of the Warren Report critics whose work appears in this book. He is completing a study of the events surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Since 1972 he has continued to research and publish on the political context of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.
Notes on Contributors

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HAROLD WEISBERG is the author of five books on the John F. Kennedy assassination (*Whitewash I & II, Photographic Whitewash, Whitewash IV* and *Oswald in New Orleans*) and one on the Martin Luther King assassination (*Frame-Up*).

JAMES H. LESAR served on the James Earl Ray defense team, has handled a number of important suits under the Freedom of Information Act, and now practices law in Washington, D.C.

GEORGE O'TOOLE, former chief of the CIA's Problems Analysis Branch, is the author of *The Assassination Tapes*.

DAVID S. LIFTON, a long-time student of the Warren Report, is writing a book on the John F. Kennedy assassination.

DAVID WELSH directed the investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination and its aftermath for *Ramparts* magazine.

JOSIAH THOMPSON teaches philosophy at Haverford College and is the author of *Six Seconds in Dallas*.

CYRIL H. WECHT, the coroner of Allegheny County in Pennsylvania, is director of the Institute of Forensic Sciences at the Duquesne University School of Law in Pittsburgh.

ROBERT P. SMITH, formerly in charge of research at the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, is associated with the Coroner's Office of Allegheny County in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DAVID W. BELIN served as assistant counsel to the Warren Commission and executive director of the Rockefeller Commission.

JERRY Pottenger is a researcher who has specialized in media coverage of the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King.

W. DAVID SLAWSON served as assistant counsel to the Warren Commission and is now professor of law at the University of Southern California.

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WILLIAM W. TURNER, a former FBI agent, was an investigator for Jim Garrison in New Orleans and is the author of *Hoover's FBI* and *Power on the Right*.

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WAYNE CHASTAIN, a Memphis attorney, has written several articles on the Martin Luther King assassination.

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BETSY LANGMAN is writing a book on the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy.

ALEXANDER COCKBURN is a columnist for the *Village Voice*.

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BERNARD FENSTERWALD served as chief counsel to Senator Edward Long's investigation of government wiretapping and is now director of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations in Washington, D.C.