

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

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THE STRATEGY OF THE OPPOSITION — Editorial

Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

Suppose that you were the current, intelligent executive head of a powerful conspiracy and cabal that had organized the assassination of five political figures of the highest stature in a supposedly democratic country: a president; three former or current candidates for the presidency; and a saintly clergyman who had won the Nobel Peace Prize, and who had an enormous and well-deserved popular following.

Suppose that now over a quarter of the Congressional representatives were calling for a new investigation into some or all of the assassinations. And that the Barren Commission Report, that a "lone assassin" did it, was now believed by fewer than 30 per cent of the people of that country.

What would you do? What strategy would you follow?

1) Delay. You would do your utmost to delay, impede, sidetrack, subvert any real investigation.

2) Distraction. You would also engage in as much distraction as possible. You would pay good sums for books, articles, publicity, etc.; setting forth unlikely or impossible theories; mixing up small truths and big falsehoods; suggesting or "proving" foreign conspirators; talking about reds and communists; etc.

3) Media Control. You would make sure that all the big and important newspapers, weekly news magazines, radio stations, TV broadcasters, etc., would: (a) label all researchers as "kooks"; (b) would apply continually the silent treatment; (c) the treatment "that is not news fit to print", "everyone knows the Barren Commission Report was right", in the leading newspapers such as the New Amsterdam Times; and so on.

4) Threats. You would make perfectly clear that whistle blowers blow the whistle on penalty of losing their jobs and all else that they hold dear. And you would remind any holders of office that there is a penalty known as sudden death for blabbing — if not death for oneself, then death for one's children and grandchildren. This would apply to the last surviving brother of two of the assassinated figures.

And more stratagems besides such as: 5) Bribery; 6) Drugs; 7) Subtle Persuasion; 8) Brain Washing; ...

Editor: Edmund C. Berkeley, Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
Associate Editors: Richard E. Sprague, Researcher
David Williams, Assassination Information Bureau,
63 Inman St., Cambridge, Ma. 02139

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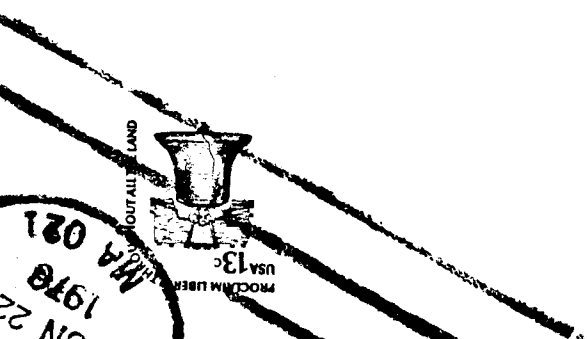
This magazine is devoted to:

- 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.

FIRST CLASS MAIL

7704
Jim Lesar
1231 Fourth St., SW
Washington, D.C. 20024

From: Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
815 Washington St.
Newtonville, Mass. 02160



The Secret, Illegal, and Powerful Control of the United States Government When President John F. Kennedy Was Murdered . . . and Subsequently

Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty
Alexandria, VA

Outline

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1. The Vast Coverup

More than 70 per cent of the American people are now convinced that the official conclusion or verdict of the Warren Report, that:

President John F. Kennedy was killed by two bullets from a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas

is not to be believed, is wildly improbable, and is physically impossible. (By the way, the verdict is physically impossible.)

This "lone assassin" thesis is part of the fruit of a vast coverup — a far greater and more important coverup than the coverup of the Watergate burglary (the burglary of the offices of the Democratic National Party in the Watergate Hotel) that former President Richard M. Nixon tried so assiduously to achieve.

Even President Gerald Ford, a member of the Warren Commission, who pardoned Nixon within one month of succeeding to the presidency of the United States, is feeling the heat of disbelief and distrust. For example, when he refers to the book he wrote on Oswald, which was published as Portrait of the Assassin, he calls it Portrait of an Assassin — and the media refer to it this way.

How vast is that greater coverup? and why is it important that we Americans deal with it now?

2. Fear for the Lives of the Presidential Candidates, 1976

We are preparing now to celebrate the beginning of the third century of the founding of this country, and we wonder if we still live in the land of the free. We wonder if at least we still have a government of the people and by the people. Certainly, it is no longer a government FOR the people. The sound throughout our land is ugly: there is frustration, hate, and fear. The candidates who win are the candidates who are farthest from Washington.

We are approaching one of the most crucial presidential elections in our country's history. This coming election of 1976 will have a profound influence on the direction of this country, its future, and the future of the world.

Will the American people regain control of their government? What was behind Ford's unconscionable pardon of Nixon? Why are the real murderers of JFK still walking the streets? Why have the details of the real murder been concealed and denied for 13 years? Why do the major media sources continue to play an active part in the continuing coverup?

Most of all, we must fear for those men who are the candidates for presidential office in 1976. Will the nominees of the Democratic Party be alive on Election Day? Will Ronald Reagan, if nominated, be alive on Election Day?

3. History of the U.S.: Made by a Series of Murders

There is most substantial evidence of a grave conspiracy over the land. Pretending that there is not a conspiracy is not going to make it go away. The people of the United States have become more sophisticated because of Vietnam and Watergate. We know now, and sadly, how we have been deceived on both of those disasters. But only the surface has been scratched. A president and a vice president have been forced to resign. A president has been shot to death. Two presidential candidates have been shot, one of them killed and one to finish his courageous days in a wheel chair. Many of the president's men have been forced to leave the White House. Some have gone to jail; others are still under indictment. Can you believe all of this is normal? Or could it be some of the fall-out of a massive conspiracy which came to the surface on that day, November 22, 1963, in Dallas when the guns rang out over Dealey Plaza?

Yes, the history of the United States since mid-1963 has been made by a series of murders, but not enough has been done to solve them.

4. A Game for Big Stakes

In fact, everything possible has been done by the establishment to obscure the deaths, not to solve them. There has been no trial and no process of discovery of the real crimes and the big powers behind Watergate et al. Hunt, Liddy, McCord, and the Cubans were not drawn into the Watergate drama solely for their own interests. They were working for people much higher up. They were all pawns, and Nixon apparently was a pawn, too. This is a game for some of the biggest stakes in history — absolute control of the government of the United States of America; and, with control of this government, control of the world. And yet the real crimes underlying all of this effort for control have not even been identified, stated, and charged. The real criminals still walk the streets, run their corporations, control their banks, and pull strings throughout their political and financial machines from backrooms where the boys are.

5. The Sound of Guns

This control mechanism did not start in 1972 with Watergate. It began, in a tentative way, in the Korean War era, when the military and the executive branch made it very easy for someone to gain control and deceive the Congress and the American public. Eisenhower was right when he said that we should watch the military and industrial complex, because that great source of power and money could be manipulated. And with that recognition, power-hungry and money-mad organizers began to usurp more and more control and with it, more and more power.

When those rifles crackled over Dealey Plaza in Dallas and John Kennedy's brain was splattered across the street, these organizers had made their move into the big time. They took over control of the presidency and the president. The man they had killed was no longer a problem. They had made certain that his successor, Lyndon Johnson, heard and remembered the sound of those guns. It is the sound of those guns in Dallas, and of their ever-present threat, which is the real mechanism of control over the men who appear to run the American government. Those men — Johnson, Nixon, and Ford — have all been in a peculiar position to know one important thing: that those killers of Dallas still walk the

streets and that those killers still know how to mow down presidential timber and can do so — Lyndon Johnson admitted as much before he died. Latest example: Governor George Wallace —permanently crippled.

It is possible now to reconstruct most of the record of that day, November 22, 1963, and, with new information, to show why the murder of JFK may properly be called the "Crime of the Century." If we the people of the United States do not demand its resolution this year, it will stand in the way of a free election in 1976. It will doom the beginning of the third century of democratic government in this country.

6. The Long-Secret Transcript of the Warren Commission Meeting, January 27, 1964

Almost everyone who has taken the time to do any reading and thinking about that crime knows by now that John Kennedy was killed, not by a lone assassin, but by two or more hired assassins, known as "mechanics" in the trade. Let's look at some of the hard facts of this murder and put to rest once and for all the coverup report of the Warren Commission.

The long-secret transcript of the first full meeting of the Warren Commission on January 27, 1964, shows how unprepared, how uncertain, and how "hood-winked" they were. The Warren Commission, a group of able men, could have done almost anything they wanted to do except for one big overriding fact. They were boxed in. They were presented with the dead body of Lee Harvey Oswald, and the FBI and the Secret Service told them Oswald was the lone assassin of JFK.

During the early minutes of that most informative meeting, the commission's counsel, Lee Rankin, said, "We have some differences between the Secret Service and the FBI . . ." Then after a very brief discussion, a member, John McCloy, said, "I have a feeling we are so dependent upon them [the FBI and the Secret Service] for our facts."

Then immediately following McCloy, Rankin said, "Part of our difficulty in regard to it [the JFK murder] is that they [the FBI and the Secret Service] have no problem. They have decided that it is Oswald who committed the assassination, they have decided —"

At that point, the wise, experienced, and wily senator from Georgia, Richard Russell hastened to interrupt Rankin to say, "They [the FBI and the Secret Service] have tried the case and reached a verdict on every aspect."

Instantly, the equally able and now dead Representative Hale Boggs added, "You have put your finger on it!" (Hale Boggs died in a strange way — he disappeared on a plane flight in Alaska.)

Then after a little smoke from McCloy, Rankin came right back with "Yes, but they are still there. They have decided the case . . ."

Senator Russell came back with his view of the FBI and Secret Service sentiments, "You have our statement [meaning that the Warren Commission had the FBI and Secret Service statement], what else do you need?"

Then McCloy put the cork in the jug, "Yes, we [the FBI and the Secret Service] know who killed cock robin."

This is the way the Warren Commission began. They had been appointed at the end of November. By the time of this January 27, 1964 meeting, they had seen and heard tons of FBI and Secret Service "opinions" and "findings." They were overwhelmed then, even as they started overwhelmed. This was exactly the way it ended. Kennedy was dead. Oswald was dead. The FBI and the Secret Service had "solved" the case. The Warren Commission was going to have to put its collective signatures on the verdict. That is exactly what they did — and not a bit more. That verdict, effectively dictated to them between November 30, 1963 and January 27, 1964, is still the vastest coverup of this century.

7. Nixon's Three Stories of Where He Was on November 22, 1963

In the first place, strange things which could scarcely all be coincidence happened even before JFK was killed. On the morning of November 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was killed, the New York Times carried an item on a back page. It was datelined Dallas, and it said that ex-Vice-President Richard M. Nixon had made a speech in Dallas before a group of businessmen.

Not only did the Times carry that story on the very day JFK died, but Nixon was in Dallas the day Kennedy died, and it is very possible that he was still in Dallas at the moment Kennedy died, despite all other reports to the contrary. And, of course, the thing that makes this so very important is that Nixon and others have for some reason tried to conceal that fact for more than twelve years.

By itself, this would not be important. Being in Dallas on November 22, 1963 does not make just anyone, for example, Nixon, a murderer; but the record of Nixon's visit to Dallas has been deliberately obscured. Let's pick three "official" versions of Nixon's actions that day and see how they compare and then what the differences may signify.

8. Story One

Not long after Kennedy was shot, Nixon wrote an unusually long article for the Reader's Digest. It appeared in the November 1964 issue under the strange title: "Cuba, Castro and John F. Kennedy." Prepared as it was by Nixon or for his signature, and prepared for the massive world-wide audience of the August Reader's Digest, we are asked to believe that this is the factual account of what took place. Nixon says,

"I urged, in a statement to the press [in Dallas on November 21] that the President and the Vice President be shown the respect to which their office entitled them."

Nixon added,

"I boarded a plane [in Dallas on the morning of November 22] to New York. We arrived on schedule at 12:56. I hailed a cab. We were waiting for a light to change when a man ran over from the street corner and said that the President had just been shot in Dallas. This is the way that I learned the news."

9. Story Two

Now let's look at another Nixon account of the same day. The November 1973 issue of Esquire magazine carried the following Nixon quote:

"I attended the Pepsi Cola convention [in Dallas] and left on Friday morning, November 22, from Love Field, Dallas, on a flight back to New York . . . on arrival in New York we caught a cab and headed for the city . . . the cabbie missed a turn somewhere and we were off the highway . . . a woman came out of her house screaming and crying. I rolled down the cab window to ask what the matter was and when she saw my face she turned even paler. She told me that John Kennedy had just been shot in Dallas."

10. Story Three

Now let's look at the "official" account from The Day Kennedy was Shot, by Jim Bishop:

"At Idlewild Airport (now JFK Airport) in New York . . . reporters and photographers had been waiting for the American Airlines plane . . . among (the passengers) was Nixon. As he got off the plane, he thought that he would give 'the boys' basically the same interview he had granted in Dallas . . . Nixon posed for a few pictures . . . got into a taxi-cab . . . was barely out of the airport when one of the reporters got the message: The President has been shot in Dallas."

11. Comparison

Now let's compare these. Nixon was in Dallas on November 22. The versions agree that he took some plane out in the morning. Bishop says it was American Airlines and that it went into Idlewild. Nixon says that it landed precisely at 12:56, nearly one half-hour after Kennedy had been shot. Certainly the crew would have heard over their radio that the president had been shot and would have told their passengers. Then Bishop says reporters and photographers were there. Certainly they too would have known about Kennedy's murder by then. Everyone else in the world did! Bishop says the photographers took pictures. Where are they?

Nixon says he traveled to New York from Dallas with a friend. Who? And what is his story?

Nixon says he got in a cab, presumably well after 12:56. What cabbie in New York City would have not known the news by then? And then Nixon tells a strange story. The first time a man ran out to the cab with the news, and the second time, the cab was "lost" and a woman ran out screaming and crying the news. These different accounts do not hold water.

With all of this very contrived series of accounts, it looks as though someone has been fabricating a coverup of Nixon's actions that day. Why?

12. The True Story

Actually, Nixon was in Dallas when JFK was shot. On April 2, 1975, a young man was listening to a talk at his school when he heard the lecturer tell about the Esquire account of Nixon's trip to Dallas and how and when Nixon had learned about JFK's death. That young man then told the lecturer, "My father was an executive for the Pepsi Cola Company, and he was in Dallas on November 22, 1963 at that convention. He has told me that Nixon was there in Dallas at the convention when the news was heard that JFK had been killed. Nixon left later that afternoon."

This young man is the son of Mr. Harvey Russell of the Pepsi Cola Company. When Mr. Russell was informed of his son's account, he agreed that his son's story was true. Mr. Russell confirmed that Nixon was attending that meeting at the time the shots were fired. He added that Nixon was there representing the Pepsi Cola Company's law firm, Mudge, Rose, Nixon et al. The Dallas newspapers stated that Nixon was attending a board meeting.

Mr. Russell confirmed that the session Nixon was attending broke up when the assassination news came through. Nixon then returned to his hotel and later in the afternoon he had been driven to the Dallas airport by a Mr. DeLuca, also a Pepsi Cola official.

This surprising series of events and the manner in which they have unfolded after all these years underscore that there was something unusual about Nixon's visit to Dallas. Telephone calls to DeLuca and again to Russell did little more than highlight their growing concern over the inadvertent disclosure of this story. DeLuca gave an unusual account of his actions, and Russell began to hedge a bit on his story and that of his son.

Certainly if someone had wanted to create out of Nixon a compliant and useful tool for later work, such things as this might have been one way to do it.

13. Where was Robert McNamara?

Let's look at another of these strange coincidences which took place before the assassination. Ngo Dinh Diem, former president of Vietnam, and his brother had been murdered earlier that month. The Ambassador to Vietnam, Henry Cabot Lodge, had flown to Hawaii for a meeting with Robert S. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense. At the time of the president's murder, McNamara was in an airplane high over the Pacific on his way back to Washington.

14. Where was the Cabinet?

At that very same instant, six other cabinet officers were in another airplane high over the Pacific on the way to Japan! When in our history, if ever, have so many of the most powerful men in the country ever been so far from Washington at the same instant? How was that arranged, and why?

Not only was it "arranged" that these men were in the air over the Pacific, but someone had arranged to have "canned" releases put out over the wire services quoting certain of these cabinet officers during meetings with their Japanese counterparts. The Washington Star of November 22, 1963 carries one of these strangely contrived stories.

Actually, these men never got to Japan. When they learned of JFK's death, they ordered the plane to return to Hawaii and fly thence to Washington. Imagine that! Seven of the top men of Kennedy's cabinet remotely out of Washington!

15. Where was Lyndon Johnson?

The vice president, Lyndon Johnson, was in the parade in Dallas with JFK. That is unheard of!

Why was the vice president in that procession? For the very reason that he lives but a breath away from the presidency, it has always been strict Secret Service policy that the vice president and the president travel separately. Why did the Secret Service deviate from such long standing practice?

Why did the Secret Service fail to give JFK normal protection? Why were trained U.S. Army units, units which normally work to augment the Secret Service, told not to go to Dallas?

16. Why was Kennedy's Dead Body Moved to Washington?

And while we are discussing abnormalities, why was the investigation carried out in such an irregular manner? In the case of murder, any murder, the body must remain in the state where the murder took place. The murder of a president, in 1963, was not a Federal crime. Who, then, overruled the Texas authorities and ordered the body of JFK to be flown out of Texas counter to law? Who in that confusion had that authority? No one did! Then who usurped that authority, and why did they want that body out of Texas?

17. Why No Prosecution of the Murder in Texas?

Furthermore, why has no one pressed the prosecution of this murder in Texas? No commission, no matter how prominently manned, has the authority to try a murder, or to decide a murder. Then how did the Warren Commission, headed by the highest judicial authority in the land, take upon itself the responsibility to disobey law? and to conclude that the murder of JFK had been performed by Lee Harvey Oswald and that it had been done by Oswald alone?

An infrequently considered major factor stands out here like a lion in a cage for squirrels. Why hasn't the great state of Texas risen up against this stain on its proud shield? Why has not some politically astute and honest law enforcement officer carried out what the law requires that state to do? Why doesn't Texas, right now, take legal action to solve the murder of JFK? Although it would be unusual, why not prosecute and try "John Doe" in the place of Lee Harvey Oswald? Must all Texans admit that they too are helpless under the spell of this conspiracy.

The Warren Commission categorically stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was the killer of JFK and that he acted alone. The Warren Commission says that Oswald fired three shots, only three shots (one a miss), from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that his lair was at a window, number one from the right (easternmost on the south side) on that sixth floor.

18. What the Conspiracy Managed to Accomplish

If one breaks this contrived Warren Commission story, then the foundation of the lone assassin fantasy is undermined. Break this weak theory and you are confronted immediately with an awareness of the existence of a massive conspiracy. You don't have to look for the conspiracy. You don't have to make up a conspiracy. It's there, and one of the reasons you know it is there is because it lives today still covering up what actually happened. There can be little question that a hired group of at least three or four expert "mechanics" (assassins) did the job for a power-hungry cabal. This cabal was able to control

1. elements of the Dallas police,
2. the Dallas Sheriff's office,
3. the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover.

(please turn to page 7)

The Back/Throat Wound of President Kennedy

Fred Litwin
2525 Cavendish Blvd.
Montreal, Quebec

"There is evidence of a 'track' that would connect the anterior neck wound to the posterior back wound."

To the Editor:

This letter concerns itself with the article by Professor Robert Forman in the March issue and the letter to the editor by Robert Cutler in the May issue of "People and the PURSUIT of Truth."

Was the Neck Wound a Through-and-Through Wound?

Mr. Cutler and Dr. Forman clearly disagree on one major issue: whether the back/throat wound of President Kennedy was a through-and-through wound. Cutler believes that two bullets entered Kennedy's neck while Forman argues that only one bullet traversed Kennedy's neck.

At the time of Kennedy's death, the anterior neck wound was considered by Parkland Memorial doctors to be one of entrance for two reasons:

1. It measured between 3 and 5 millimeters in diameter.
2. The margins of the wound were round and clean cut — clearly not consistent with an exit wound, although possible.

Unfortunately this wound was not dissected at the autopsy which would have clearly shown whether it was a through-and-through wound.

The Autopsy and X-Rays and Photos

Since that time, the autopsy X-rays and photos have been examined by two panels (Clark and Rockefeller), Dr. John K. Lattimer, Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, Dr. Forrest Chapman, and Dr. James T. Weston. All of these doctors are in basic agreement as to what is shown on these X-rays and photos.

1. The wound in the anterior neck was one of exit.

"At the site of and above the tracheotomy incision in the front of the neck, there can be identified the upper half of the circumference of a circular cutaneous wound the appearance of which is characteristic of an exit wound of a bullet." (Clark Panel Report, pp. 9)

Dr. Wecht, a critic of the Warren Report, concurs with the Clark Panel that the wound in question is one of exit:

"Based upon the evidence and correlating it with the wound in the back, the neck wound would seem to be one of exit." (Citizen's Quarterly, Winter Edition)

The "Back" Wound Is Actually in the Lower Neck

2. The "back" wound is actually in the lower neck. The Clark Panel locates the wound "approximately 5.5 cm. below a transverse fold in the skin of the neck." Dr. Wecht notes that "photographs of the President's back wound indicate that its center is located about 4.5 cm. to the right of the midline of the spine and about 6 cm. below the lowest crease in the back of the neck."

Evidence of a "Track"

3. There is evidence of a "track" that would connect the anterior neck wound to the posterior back wound.

"There is a track between the two cutaneous wounds as indicated by subcutaneous emphysema and small metallic fragments on the X-rays and the contusion of the apex of the right lung and laceration of the trachea described in the Autopsy report." (Clark Panel Report, pp. 15)

Dr. Wecht does not offer any disagreement in regard to this track and backs it by saying:

"X-rays of this region (back wound) disclose densities at the right lateral margin of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae."

Available Evidence Supports Forman's Hypothesis

Thus the following conclusions can be made regarding the anterior neck wound and the posterior back wound.

1. The back/throat wound is a through-and-through wound.
2. There is no evidence in the autopsy materials to support Cutler's hypothesis.
3. A path is visible on the autopsy materials.

Forman's hypothesis as presented in the March issue is in complete accord with the available evidence. It should be noted that Dr. Cyril Wecht also believes that the bullet which hit Kennedy in the lower neck exited over the left side of the presidential limousine.

Cutler's Arguments Flawed

Cutler presents three arguments in his letter to the editor. Each of these arguments is flawed and contrary to available evidence.

1. The anterior neck wound was below the clothing line. *(please turn to page 7)*

4. the Secret Service, and
5. the CIA.

Both before and after the murder, this cabal had control high enough in the councils of government so as to be able to influence the travel plans of:

1. the president,
2. the vice president,
3. a presidential candidate, Richard M. Nixon, and
4. seven members of the Kennedy cabinet.

Together these constitute a most important fact. Many would have us believe that, if there was a conspiracy, it was masterminded by Castro, or by the Russians, or by some other Communist power. Such a thesis is sheer idiocy. Putting forward such a thesis is most likely the work of the prime conspiracy itself to obfuscate and to further disguise its complicity. Castro, Khrushchev, or any other outsider would have been utterly unable to arrange all the inside activities that were arranged beforehand — such as send six members of the Cabinet out to fly over the empty waters of the Pacific.

This cabal was powerful enough:

1. to have orders issued to the Army,
2. to stop the Secret Service from protecting Kennedy in Dallas in the normal, rule-book way,
3. to mount a massive campaign to control the media during and after the assassination,
4. to have Jack Ruby kill Oswald, and
5. to transfer jurisdiction, unlawfully, over Kennedy's murder from Texas to Washington, D. C., and
6. to effectively control the outcome of the Warren Commission review by controlling what the Warren Commission individuals saw and heard.

19. Over 50 Strange Deaths of Witnesses

And consider the rest of the coverup. As soon as JFK was dead, they began an even larger campaign to cover up that crime forever. Penn Jones, the tenacious editor of the Midlothian, Texas Mirror, has devoted his life since 1963 to "researching the hell out of" this conspiracy. He has a list of some eighty-five people who, because they knew too much or came too close, have died sudden and unnatural deaths since the JFK murder. It can be said that because Texas has not stepped forward to perform its legal responsibilities the lives of many innocent people have been and continue to be in jeopardy from the same hired guns which slew the President in a Dallas street.

This great cabal saw to it that Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was in the Kennedy procession. They saw to it that he heard those hired guns, that he saw Kennedy die and that he had to live through that nightmare of the trip back to Washington on Air Force One. From that day on, LBJ never again was

that self-confident, swashbuckling, free-wheeling Texan of his Senate days. Before he died, LBJ told his old friend Tom Janos that he knew Oswald had not killed JFK by himself.

Now think that statement over! The President of the United States had known that a conspiracy existed; he knew the Warren Commission which he established was wrong in its verdict; and he had been unable to do a thing about it. Perhaps he told Janos because he dared not die with that secret on his soul!

20. Time to Tear Off the Cover

The American public is now ready to have the cloak torn off from the lies about the Kennedy murder and the coverup which has grown to an even greater crime.

But the American public so far has not shown the guts to face the fact of the massive conspiracy that arranged and bought that murder and which to this day perpetuates the coverup of the murder. □

Litwin — Continued from page 6

Dr. Malcom Perry testified that "in the part of the neck below the Adam's apple was a small, roughly circular wound of perhaps 5 mm. in diameter from which blood was exuding slowly." (3H368)

Dr. Kemp Clark noted in his report "two external wounds, one in the lower third of the anterior neck." (R483)

Dr. Carrico testified before the Warren Commission that "there was a small wound 5- to 8-mm. in size, located in the lower third of the neck, below the thyroid cartilage, the Adams apple."

When asked by Mr. Dulles to show where the wound was, he answered, "Just about where your tie would be."

Thus the Dallas doctors positioned the wound below the clothing line, and Dr. Carrico notes in Weisberg's book that it was "unlikely" that the slits in the President's shirt were made by the nurses. ?

Evidence of the Zapruder Film

2. People who study the Zapruder film are only able to pinpoint the fatal head shot at Z303. Cutler does not explain where the "two" bullets which entered Kennedy's neck are. He implies that they drifted to Kennedy's lower body below the knees as the rest of the body was covered by X-rays. This seems to be sheer speculation at best. It is highly doubtful that both bullets would turn up in a place too far from the original wounds.

It is clear that when all the evidence is considered, the back/throat wound of Kennedy is a through-and-through wound. Once this is admitted, Forman's hypothesis becomes the only working, rational explanation of the first shot which hit Kennedy. □

Williams — Continued from page 8

with. But these details will be inconsequential if Morrow's overall account does not hold up under the scrutiny that it will likely receive. Meanwhile, Morrow is consulting with some congressional aides in hope of sparking some action in the presently immobilized House of Representatives. □

"Betrayal" — A Review

BETRAYAL — A Reconstruction of Certain Clandestine Events from the Bay of Pigs to the Assassination of President Kennedy
by Robert D. Morrow, published by Henry Regnery & Co., Chicago, 1976, 235 pp.

Reviewed by David Williams
Assassination Information Bureau
63 Inman St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

In recent weeks, this book has been added to the ranks of JFK assassination literature. The author, Robert D. Morrow, is an electronics expert who worked for a CIA-sponsored firm (Comcor) and participated in several missions surrounding the CIA's Cuban operations of the early 1960s.

An Important Book

Morrow begins his book by recounting a mission he undertook on April 17, 1961 (the day of the infamous Bay of Pigs invasion). Morrow's task was to fly into Cuba at low altitudes to check out unusual pulse transmissions that were suspected of being part of guidance systems for drone aircraft. The pilot hired by the CIA to carry out the mission with Morrow was David Ferrie.

Ferrie, a familiar name to those acquainted with former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's case, is the first of many well-known names and figures that appear in Morrow's intriguing account. As the story unfolds, there is a strikingly close resemblance between Morrow's conspirators and those named by Jim Garrison. But if we have learned anything from the years of frustration and disappointment in trying to conclusively establish the conspiracy, it is that we must be cautious lest we too quickly embrace Morrow's account as a vindication of Garrison.

This is an important book, wherever its final credibility may lie. The familiar names — Shaw, Ferrie, Bannister, Ruby, and others — are all there. Other persons are given aliases, often serving as merely a thin veil over their identities, obvious to a researcher. But the question remains, can Morrow's case be substantiated?

The Lack of First-Hand Information

One problem with Morrow's reconstruction is that it derives in large part from information given to him by his CIA superiors, General Charles Cabell and Ed Kendricks (alias), both of whom are now deceased. There are several episodes that reflect Morrow's lack of first-hand knowledge and underscore the need for further documentation.

The core of Morrow's tale, and undoubtedly the most controversial aspect of his work, is the action that gave birth to the book's title — Betrayal. By Morrow's account, Kennedy was aware as much as 18 months prior to the Cuban missile crisis that there were missiles in Cuba, and he says that JFK sat on the information for political purposes. The right-wing, anti-Castro people and their allies in the CIA saw this as treachery.

JFK is portrayed as being in deep conflict with the CIA, an agency he mistrusted, and Kennedy took action to undermine the CIA's influence. There is ample historical basis for such an assertion, but Morrow tends to exaggerate the specific instances that embodied the rift. For example, Morrow maintains that the date of the Bay of Pigs was moved up to create another diversion for his escapade with Ferrie of that same day, and that when Kennedy was informed of this, he ordered the Navy to withhold the fighter support he had previously pledged. The more likely explanation is that the operation's cover had been so severely blown that Kennedy didn't want to risk further international embarrassment, and thus withheld the air support. Morrow's version inflates his own self-importance.

Throughout the Kennedy administration there existed a running battle with the right wing on the questions of when the missiles arrived in Cuba; when they became operational; and whether they were all removed after the October 1962 crisis. Morrow's reconstruction gives substantial weight to those in the right wing who argued that Kennedy was holding out and was actively undermining the efforts of the CIA and its cohorts in the Cuban underground to overthrow Castro. Indeed, the CIA did act without presidential approval and knowledge to carry out its own chosen objectives — to undermine and, if possible, to overthrow Castro.

Morrow was also involved in a counterfeiting scheme that was designed to wreak havoc in the Cuban economy. The Kennedy brothers are pictured as having put a stop to that.

Was Kennedy a "Traitor"?

In trying to make the case that Kennedy was indeed a "traitor" (by rightist definitions), Morrow provides a heretofore hidden reason for Kennedy's removal. It will require substantial documentation and important first-hand testimony before Kennedy's so-called betrayal can be accepted.

In a recent interview with me, Morrow said that Kennedy's actions around the missiles should be less severely judged, because Morrow now believes that it could be shown that Nixon, in the latter years of the Eisenhower administration, may also have known. When asked about the significance of Nixon's knowledge, Morrow said he thought he was "on to something bigger than the assassination." He was unable or unwilling to elaborate.

Hope of Sparking Congressional Action

There are countless points, some merely minor nuances, in Morrow's account that one can take issue
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