

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

Vol. 1 No. 2

June, 1975

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33 COSPONSORS OF GONZALEZ' RESOLUTION

Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor

News

As of May 15, there are 33 cosponsors of House Res. 204 of Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez (Texas) in the House of Representatives, to investigate and study the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President John F. Kennedy, U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of Alabama Governor George Wallace. These cosponsors include:

Bella Abzug, NY / Herman Badillo, NY / Mario Baggi, NY / George Brown, CA / Yvonne B. Burke, CA / Robert Carr, MI / Shirley Chisholm, NY / Ronald V. Dellums, CA / Christopher J. Dodd, CT / Thomas J. Downey, NY / Robert Eckhardt, TX / Walter E. Fauntroy, DC / James J. Florio, NJ / Harold Ford, TN / Henry Helstoski, NJ / William M. Ketchum, CA / Edward I. Koch, NY / Stuart McKinney, CT / Patsy T. Mink, HI / Parren Mitchell, MD / Anthony T. Moffett, CT / John M. Murphy, NY / Stephen L. Neal, NC / Richard L. Ottinger, NY / Antonio B. W. Pat, Guam / Larry Pressler, SD / Charles Rangel, NY / Benjamin S. Rosenthal, NY / Edward R. Roybal, CA / Louis Stokes, OH / Paul Tsongas, MA / Charles H. Wilson, CA / Andrew Young, GA /

THE JFK ASSASSINATION: NEW DEVELOPMENTS

David Williams, Associate Editor

On Thursday, May 15, 1975, in Dallas, Texas, former Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig was found shot to death. A local homicide investigator said a rifle and a note were found near the body. He reported that the wound in Craig's upper right chest apparently was self-inflicted. There have however been three attempts to kill Roger Craig: in 1967, 1968, and 1973.

Warren Commission critics consider Craig to have been an important witness in the JFK assassination. He was one of the few Dallas policemen who spoke out and gave testimony that countered the official version.

Roger Craig reported that he heard the second and third shots being fired in rapid succession — inferring that they had to have come from different rifles. He also stated that he saw a man he later identified as Lee Harvey Oswald run down the grassy knoll along Elm St. some 15 minutes after the shooting. Craig said that Oswald then got into a light-colored station wagon that continued west on

(please turn to page 2)

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See Set A of Footnotes.

I. The Implausibility of the Single Bullet Theory Calls into Question the Essential Findings of the Warren Commission

The widely discussed "single bullet" theory is seen by critics of the Warren Commission as essential to the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone./1/ The Warren Commission said: "Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to determine just which shot hit Governor Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds. However, Governor Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the minds of any member of the Commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Governor Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository."/2/

A. The single bullet theory is essential to the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The back/neck wound in President Kennedy and the wounds in Governor Connally, whether from the same or different bullets, occurred between frames 210 to 240 as shown by the Zapruder film/3/. This represents a time span, based on the 183 frames/second running speed of Zapruder's camera, of just over 16 seconds. The minimum firing time without aiming of Oswald's 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was 2.3 seconds,/4/ precluding the possibility of separate shots from the same gun inflicting these wounds in the men.

B. A study of the evidence shows that it is highly improbable that President Kennedy and Governor Connally were struck by the same bullet.

1. The Zapruder film shows rather convincingly that the Zapruder and Governor Connally were struck by separate bullets.

The Warren Commission said that the wound in President Kennedy's neck was incurred between Zapruder frames 210 to 225./5/ It is apparent in frame 230 that the President has been shot and Governor Connally is still unharmed, holding his hat in his as yet uninjured right hand in a position higher than when it was struck./6/

Governor Connally, his wife, and his doctors/7/ believe he was hit by a separate, second shot. About the single bullet theory, Mr. Connally has said: "They talk about the 'one bullet' theory, but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory'. There is my absolute knowledge, and Nellie's too, that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me."/8/

An analysis of the angle subtended by the line drawn along the shoulder and the line along the car indicate that Governor Connally was struck between Zapruder frames 237 and 238./9/ Other involuntary responses indicating this as the location of the hit on Governor Connally include the puffing of his cheeks and the disarranging of his hair. According to Dr. Gregory there factors are consistent with involuntary physical reactions to a bullet hit./10/

2. Governor Connally's doctors believe the bullet which wounded him did not first pass through the President.

"Dr. Gregory indicated that both he and Dr. Shaw thought it highly unlikely that the President and the Governor had been hit by the same bullet."/11/ The doctors were influenced by the character of the wound being very small and having clean-cut edges/12/ and the fact that there were no cloth fibers in the back wound (as opposed to their presence in his wrist) in reaching the conclusion that the bullet which struck Connally had not struck Kennedy first.

3. Government reports also support this evidence of separate bullets.

Preliminary Special Dallas Report No. 1, Assassination of the President, prepared by the Secret Service said that the President was shot and "Immediately thereafter Governor Connally ... was shot."/13/ The FBI, in its five-volume report presented to the Warren Commission on Dec. 9, 1963, contained similar conclusions./14/

4. The vertical and horizontal trajectories necessary for a single bullet to have wounded both men from the Depository window at a downward trajectory of 17 degrees are not plausibly established by the evidence.

An examination of the photograph contained in the Commission's final report reportedly demonstrating the bullet path of the single bullet theory shows a trajectory originating from the left (rather than the right) rear and in a vertical angle less than 17 degrees. Furthermore, such a bullet would be exiting from below the President's throat./16/ When examining the trajectories of the wounds and the bullet flight paths according to the Commission's report discrepancies arise.

"According to the commission theory, a bullet entered the upper right side of the President's back and emerged at the midline of the anterior throat, grazing the left side of the knot of the President's tie as it emerged."/17/ The bullet was then supposed to have entered Governor Connally's back, exiting below the right nipple of his chest and then crushing his wrist and lodging in his knee.

To do this, the bullet would have had to make an acute turn to the right in mid air before entering Governor Connally, which is virtually impossible.

From evidence obtained from an examination of the President's brain, an explanation of the smaller throat wound is made. It is believed to have been an exit wound for a piece of bone that was caused by the second head shot. This is consistent with the damage to the President's throat and also the fact that no traces of metal were found on the President's shirt or tie./18/ It is true, then the single bullet theory has no credibility because there was no other bullet exit in the front of the President.

Exhibit 399, the pristine bullet, believed by the Commission to have caused the non-fatal wounds to President Kennedy and Governor Connally, is inconsistent with tests of like bullets in similar circumstances./19/

The bullet which supposedly went through both the President and the Governor, shattering two bones in the process shows no deformity in the upper 2/3 of its length. There is a small loss of lead at the base of the bullet but the copper jacket remains intact. This is inconsistent with the amount of metallic particles which were found in the wounds./20/

(Continued in next issue)

27. **The Shooting of Presidential Candidate George C. Wallace: A Systems—Analysis Discussion** / by Thomas Stamm, Bronx, N.Y., and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / July 1972

An analysis of the shooting of Governor Wallace of Alabama; and a discussion of systematic methods for protecting American leaders from violent attacks.

28. **The Shooting of Governor George C. Wallace, Candidate for President** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / July 1972

29. **The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy: Proofs of Conspiracy and of Two Persons Firing** / by Richard E. Sprague / September 1972

A review and summary of the evidence showing conclusively the fact of conspiracy and the presence of two guns firing, at the time of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

30. **The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 1** / by James Hepburn, author of *Farewell America* / November 1972

The unverified, but probably largely true, secret history of the Central Intelligence Agency of the U.S. — as a preliminary to its involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

31. **The Central Intelligence Agency: A Short History to Mid-1963 — Part 2** / by James Hepburn / December 1972

32. **Le Francais Qui Devait Tuer Kennedy (The Frenchman Who Was to Kill Kennedy)** / by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, Paris, France / December 1972

— 1973 —

33. **The Frenchman Who Was to Kill Kennedy** / by Philippe Bernert and Camille Gilles, *L'Aurore*, Paris, France; translated by Ann K. Bradley / January 1973

English translation of the French newspaper report on Jose Luis Romero, which was reprinted in French in the December issue.

34. **Why I Distrust the Romero Story** / by Robert P. Smith, Director of Research, Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. / January 1973

The Romero report reprinted from *L'Aurore* has many earmarks indicating that it is very difficult to believe.

35. **Analysis of the Autopsy on President John F. Kennedy, and the Impossibility of the Warren Commission's "Lone Assassin" Conclusion** / by Cyril H. Wecht, M.D., Institute of Forensic Sciences, Pittsburgh, Pa. / February 1973

The coroner of Allegheny County, Pa., reports on his examination of the evidence that still remains (some of it is missing) locked up in the National Archives of the United States, not accessible to ordinary investigators

36. **The New Orleans Portion of the Conspiracy to Assassinate President John F. Kennedy — Four Articles: (1) by Edmund C. Berkeley (April); (2) by Jim Garrison (April); (3) by F. Irving Dymond (May); (4) by Jim Garrison (May)**

On November 20, 1972, the Supreme Court of the United States refused to permit Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, to prosecute Clay Shaw for perjury. On November 21, Jim Garrison issued a statement commenting on this refusal, which is Article 4 of this set; Article 1 is an introduction; Articles 2 and 3 are opening statements to the trial jury, by Jim Garrison, Prosecutor, and F. Irving Dymond, attorney for the defendant, in the February 1969 trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans; Clay Shaw was charged by the grand jury with "having conspired with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald to murder President John F. Kennedy" — in regard to which the trial jury found Clay Shaw "not guilty".

37. **Burying Facts and Rewriting History** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / May 1973

Taken together, the information published May 1970 to May 1973 in *Computers and Automation* effectively destroys a large segment of the beliefs, the rewritten history, that the establishment in the United States has arranged for the people in the United States to believe.

38. **The American News Media and the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Accessories After the Fact (in two parts)** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / June, July 1973

An examination of what happened in many important American news organizations, to cover up and hide the facts about how President John F. Kennedy was actually assassinated in Dallas.

39. **Establishments and Truth** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / September 1973

The nature of an establishment as a system.

40. **A Parallel of 1963** / by Marguerite C. Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas / September / September 1973

The ignoring of evidence of conspiracy regarding Lee Harvey Oswald — a parallel to the Watergate cover-up.

41. **The Framing of Lee Harvey Oswald** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / October 1973

When Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested, Nov. 22, 1963, for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, he said to his captors in the Dallas jail cell, "I'm a patsy". A review of the evidence (including 18 photographs) proves that Oswald was a patsy, and that he was "framed" for the murder of President Kennedy — although "establishmentese" American history denies it.

42. **Burying Facts and Rewriting History — II** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor, *Computers and Automation* / November 1973

43. **The Attempted Framing of Jim Garrison** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y., and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / December, 1973

How Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, was tried on false charges brought by the U.S. Department of Justice that he received bribes; how the trial proceeded — making use of a bought judge, fabricated evidence, and spliced tapes; how the jury found Garrison innocent on the first ballot; and how the United States press almost entirely suppressed the true story — constituting evidence of a continuing conspiracy by a portion of the establishment in the United States.

— 1974 —

44. **The Attempted Framing of Jim Garrison — Part 3** / by Ivan Dryer, Los Angeles, Calif. / January 1974

How one of the investigators, Pershing Gervais, formerly hired by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, was forced and paid by the U.S. Department of Justice to establish a fake life in Canada, and how Gervais told the whole story on television in May, 1972.

45. **The Assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and Possible Links with the Kennedy Murders — Parts 1 to 11** / by Wayne Chastain, Jr., Reporter, Memphis, Tenn. / February to December 1974

The report of a diligent study into the details and circumstances of the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., on April 4, 1968, and related events, and the considerable evidence of a conspiracy.

46. **Conspiracy to Kill Leaders of Blacks, and FBI Involvement in It** / by United Press International / May 1974

47. **Governor George Wallace and Gunman Arthur Bremer: An Interim Report on Evidence of Conspiracy and Cover-up** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / June 1974

Governor George Wallace of Alabama, presidential candidate, was shot and nearly killed May 15, 1972, in Maryland; at least a dozen pieces of solid evidence demonstrate conspiracy and cover-up, and the trail connects with Watergate.

48. **Conspiracy Claimed in the Killing of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.** / by United Press International, as published in *The South Middlesex News*, Framingham, Mass. / July 1974

— 1975 —

49. **Nixon, Ford, and the Political Assassinations in the United States** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / February 1975

Presenting "a reasonable hypothesis" for Gerald Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon, and other extraordinary events correlated with that.

50. **Computer Professionals: What Their Social Concerns Need to Be** / by Richard E. Sprague, Hartsdale, N.Y. / February 1975

People in the Watergate United States of 1972-75 have finally begun to realize where the important issues lie: The important issues related to computers are largely political, criminal, or moral. What therefore is implied by a true social concern?

51. **Conference in Boston on U.S. Political Assassinations Attended by Over 1500 Persons** / by Assassination Information Bureau, Cambridge, Mass. / March 1975

Highlights on the largest conference so far on this subject, and some news of developments in Congress and elsewhere.

52. **American Oil Interests, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Reversal of President John F. Kennedy's Plans to Get Out of Viet Nam** / by Grace P. Vale, St. Louis, Mo. / March 1975

Reporting on some careful tracking of people and events related to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22, 1963.

53. **Political Assassinations in the United States, and *Computers and People*** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / March 1975

The policy of this magazine is to publish both "safe" and "unsafe" articles, both "pro-establishment" and "anti-establishment" articles.

54. **The Assassination of President Kennedy — Some Comments** / by Jack White, James P. Murphy, and J. L. Maynard / March 1975

55. **The Politics of Conspiracy, the Conspiracy of Politics** / by Sid Blumenthal and R. D. Rosen, Boston, Mass. / April 1975

A careful and thoughtful report on the information brought out at the conference attended by over 1500 persons at Boston University, Boston, Mass., Jan. 31 — Feb. 2, 1975, organized by the Assassination Information Bureau.

56. **House Resolution 204 — For a Congressional Committee to Investigate Political Assassinations in the United States** / by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Member of Congress, Washington, D.C. / April 1975

57. **"People and the Pursuit of Truth"** / April 1975

Announcement of a new, separate, monthly magazine starting May 1975, which will take over and expand the reporting (up to this time provided by *Computers and People*) of the cover-ups of political assassinations in the United States and other important suppressed truths.

CHILE AND CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INTERVENTION, 1964 - 1973

Part 1

Hortensia Bussi de Allende
Widow of former President Allende of Chile
c/o Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
15 Sellars St.
Cambridge, MA 02139

"In the past we have suffered the economic boycott, internal, and external subversion; today we suffer a conspiracy of silence, to keep the facts and pernicious effects of the policies of intervention from being known."

A Conspiracy of Silence

I want to thank you, on behalf of the people of Chile, especially those people who have suffered prison, torture, or death under the dreadful military dictatorship. We consider this invitation to talk about the Central Intelligence Agency and world peace very important.

I have arrived here not without encountering difficulties to enter this country. If in the past we have suffered the economic boycott and the internal and external subversion, today we suffer a conspiracy of silence imposed upon us to keep the facts and the pernicious effects of the policies of intervention from being known. That is why we value this meeting so highly.

The Establishment of Fascist Regimes

You have named this seminar "The CIA and Peace". We feel that it would be just as proper to call it: "The CIA and Fascism against Peace". It is no longer a secret today that CIA activities are directed to stimulate the establishment of Fascist regimes which are a constant threat to Democracy, and consequently, to world peace.

It appears a crude irony of history that this great nation, which was the first to gain its independence in the western hemisphere, under the banner of the people's right to self-determination, should now be known — because of its leaders — as the champion of intervention and as the supporter of puppet regimes opposed to the people's will.

Today, there is full and confessed confirmation of CIA participation in the process culminating in the overthrow and death of the constitutional President of Chile, Salvador Allende. Chile now symbolizes a policy of aggression by a powerful country — violating all international norms — against a small nation that was searching the road of its independence through free and democratic means.

President Allende Speaking in the United Nations, 1972

Today, President Allende's constant denunciations have proven to be true. Since 1972, in his speech before the United Nations, he said:

"My country is the victim of a grave aggression, and has been since the moment of our electoral triumph on September 4, 1970. We are affected by the development of powerful external pressures which tried to prevent the installation of a government freely elected by the people, and attempted to defeat it ever since. They have intended to isolate us from the world, strangle our economy, paralyze our commerce in our main export product, copper, and prevent our access to sources of international financial aid.

Editorial Note: The following is based on a speech delivered at Battell Chapel, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., on April 5, 1975, and at the Harvard Law School Forum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., on April 8. A newspaper report appeared in the "Harvard Crimson", April 9. No report at all appeared in the "Boston Globe". All the money being spent by the Central Intelligence Agency comes from taxpayers of the United States and is voted by Congress in one way or another.

"We are conscious that when we denounce the economic and financial blockade, such a situation is not easily understood by the international public opinion, not even by some of our own countrymen, because it is not a declared open aggression, without disguise, before the face of the world. On the contrary, it is always an underground attack, indirect, but nonetheless damaging for Chile. We find ourselves faced with forces which operate in the shadows, without a flag, with powerful weapons, posted in the various spheres of influence."

The Trail of North American Aggression

Unfortunately this dramatic warning fell on deaf ears. In order for it to come to light and draw attention, it has been necessary to kill a President, massacre 30,000 Chileans, imprison one hundred thousand people, and abolish all civil liberties. President Allende said it once again from inside the government palace, enveloped in flames:

"Foreign capital and imperialism, allied with reaction, have created such a climate that the armed forces have broken with their traditions - those traditions which General Schneider taught them and Commander Araya reasserted, both of them victims of the same social sector, of those same people who today will stay in their houses waiting to reconquer power through the actions of others in order to continue to defend their profits and privileges."

The tragic experience of underdeveloped countries shows that the intensity and scope of CIA action is in direct relation to the magnitude and strategic importance of North American interests, and the level of development and organization of the liberation movements. In Chile, the two conditions developed simultaneously. That accounts for both the old and the new strategy of the CIA, extending into almost every national activity.

With the CIA history in Chile, now partially revealed to the public, one can begin to reconstruct the abominable trail of North American ag-

ression against our people:

1964: The CIA turned over three million dollars to the Christian Democratic party in order to help the presidential campaign of Eduardo Frei against the popular candidacy of Salvador Allende.

1969: On the eve of another presidential election the CIA distributed five thousand dollars "in order to maintain those individuals who would sustain the anti-Allende forces."

Actions in 1970

1970: Another half million dollars are handed over to the leaders of the political parties opposing the candidacy of Allende.

-A meeting to analyze the possibilities of an Allende victory takes place with the attendance of John A. McCone, a director of ITT and former director of the CIA, and Richard Helms, then Acting Director of the CIA.

-Henry Kissinger convokes an extraordinary meeting of the "40 Committee" in which the CIA is authorized to distribute four hundred thousand dollars among the press, radio, and television companies opposed to Allende.

-September 14. Harold S. Geneen, President of ITT, proposes his plans to Kissinger to intervene in Chile, saying that he is prepared to help economically "with sums up to seven figures for operations that will preserve the interests of ITT in Chile."

-September 15. The State Department authorizes Charles Korry, Ambassador to Chile, to do everything possible to prevent Allende's assumption of the Presidency.

-At the end of September Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, instructs William V. Broe, of the CIA Clandestine Services Division for the Western Hemisphere, to meet with Edward Gerrity, Vice President of ITT. In the meeting they studied "possible actions to apply economic pressure" intended to prevent the ratification of Salvador Allende as President of Chile by the National Congress.

-Between September and October the CIA spends three hundred fifty thousand dollars to bribe Chilean legislators against the imminent ratification of Allende as President.

-In October General Rene Schneider, Commander in Chief of the Army, is assassinated. The purpose of the crime is to provoke the intervention of the armed forces and thus stop the congressional ratification of Allende. Among the plotters we find Olalquiaga, a CIA agent born in Chile and residing in Venezuela, who makes a special trip to Chile during the days of the conspiracy.

-After Allende takes office, a meeting takes place between John McCone and William Broe to examine "contacts with selected members of the Chilean armed forces who would be able to lead some type of uprising."

-Judy Kessler, an AID official in Santiago, in a memorandum to Deane R. Hinton, CIA economic analyst in the US Embassy in Santiago, dated October 2, presents the diverse long and short range North American options for the destruction of the Popular Unity government.

-The National Security Council (NSC), with authority over the CIA, approves the anti-Chile policy of the "invisible blockade".

-In Chile John B. Tipton and James E. Anderson are put in charge of directing the network of agents infiltrated into the parties of the left and of the right, in accord with the following outline:

Clandestine Operations Group: Robert J. O'Neill, Vall Moss, Donald H. Winter, and Fred Shaner.

Work Group against Cuba, Socialist Countries, and Foreign Residents in Chile: Allen D. Smith, Franklin Tonini, and Arnold M. Isaacs. (Note: North American

residents in Chile were controlled by the consular officials).

In addition to those mentioned, Harry Schlauderman (now Ambassador to Venezuela), John B. Tipton, Keith Wheelock, and Joseph F. McManus were also part of this network.

-Raymond Warren, local chief of the CIA, arrives in October. The network formed under his direction includes the following, among others:

Group of Operations in Communications: (propaganda and psychological warfare) Claude G. Villareal, Paul L. Good, Denis A. Allred.

Paramilitary Operations Group: (with links outside of Chile) Leo G. Karpoff (Bolivia), David McGrath (Rio de Janeiro), Roberto L. Taylor (Bolivia), Claris R. Halliwell (Sao Paulo).

Military Intelligence Group (DIA): (worked with the CIA) Lawrence A. Corcoran, William Hon, James Switzer, Adrian Schreiber, and John Carrington (with the Air Force, later decorated by Pinochet for his participation in the bombardment of the government palace and other targets).

-At the end of 1970 the "40 Committee", presided over by Henry Kissinger, authorizes the CIA to distribute five million dollars for a "destabilization effort" against the government of President Allende, to be used between 1971 and 1973.

Actions in 1971

1971: January. A special committee is formed under the auspices of ITT to pressure the US Government and influence international credit agencies, and thus to threaten the Chilean government with economic chaos.

- Dean R. Hinton, specialist in the field of economic intelligence, plays an important role in coordinating the campaign for economic chaos, as Director of AID in Chile. In 1971 he is called to the US to fill a position on a sub-committee of the National Security Council, charged with defining government policy regarding the nationalization of North American interests abroad. Today Hinton has become Ambassador to Zaire.

- In February, Nixon declares that the election of a Socialist President in Chile can have profound implications for the Inter-American system.

- In March, Howard C. Edwards is arrested by the Chilean police for his possible involvement in an international maneuver to cause a reduction in the price of copper. Edwards had participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion and had worked in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 occurrences.

- Frederic W. Latrash, AID official who participated in the fall of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954 and in the destruction of the Nkrumah Government in Ghana in 1967, is named political director of the US Embassy in Santiago.

- "Patria y Libertad", "Fatherland and Liberty", an ultra-rightist paramilitary organization is formed in Chile under the operational experience of the CIA.

- The American Institute for Free Labor Development (AILFD), under the leadership of Robert O'Neill, country propaganda director for Chile, contributes to the formation of CUPROCH, Confederation of Chilean Professionals, an entity which was to play a decisive role in the truck owners and merchants strikes of 1972 and 1973.

- Edmundo Perez Zujovic, ex-Minister of the Interior in the Eduardo Frei government, is assassinated in June with the evident purpose of creating conditions for a coup d'etat. The VOP (Organized Vanguard of the People), a group said to be of the extreme left, was responsible for that crime. This group was infiltrated by Panamanian elements serving the CIA.

(Continued in next issue)

TO THE GROUND'S RIFLEMEN RESEMBLETT
 FEHINI CHOWN AND A DWARF CAPPED HEAD.

ZAPRUDER FILM FRAME 413: Does It Show a Rifleman on the Grassy Knoll? No

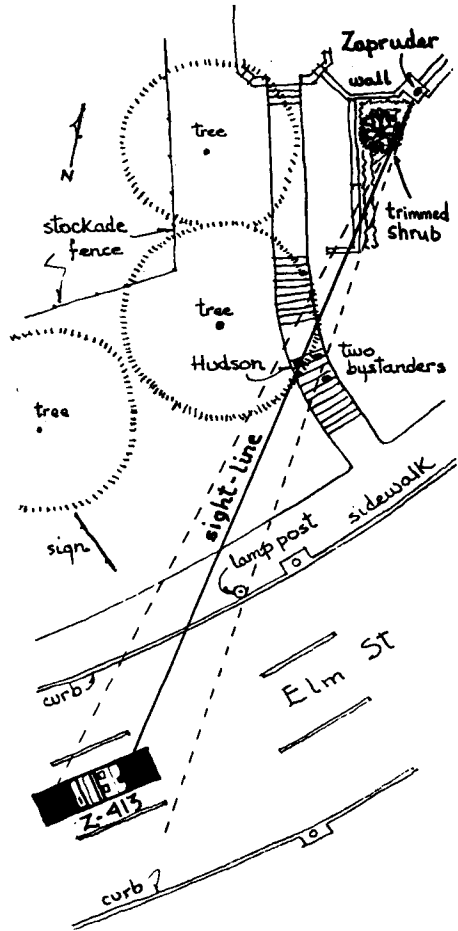
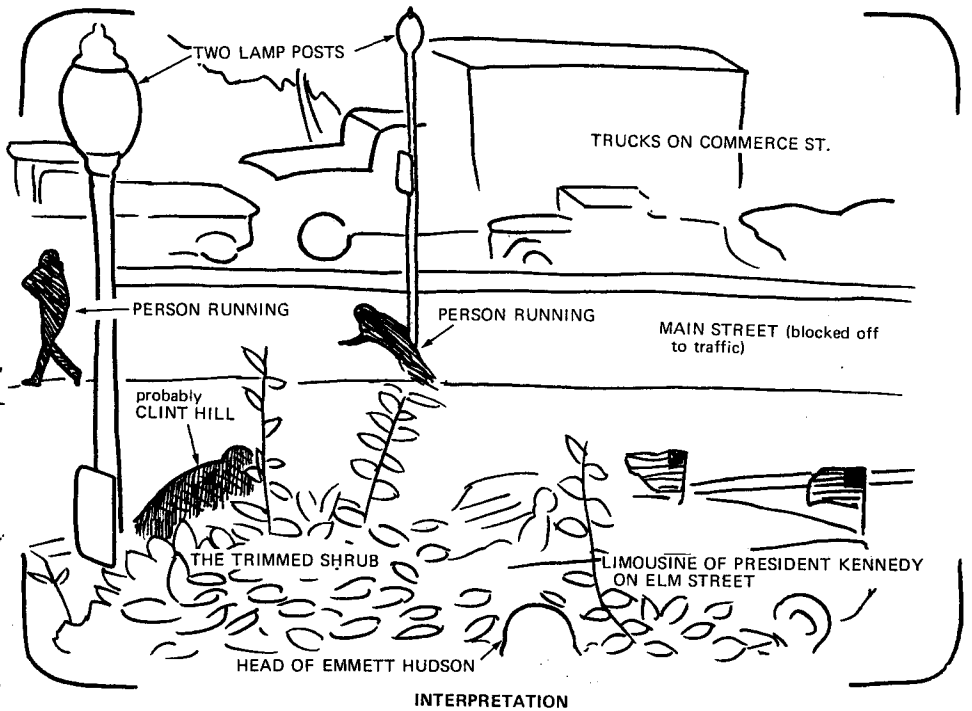
R. B. Cutler, Box 1465, Manchester, Mass. 01944, and Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor

Abraham Zapruder, bystander, took the famous color film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

Zapruder film frame 413 does not show a rifleman on the grassy knoll.

A sight-line in plan, camera to Z-413, passes thru Dealey Plaza's chief grounds-keeper, Emmett Hudson. The sight-line in section passes over Hudson's head but could account for his being in the lower part of the picture. However, both the imagined 'head' and 'rifle' are the out-of-focus leaves and branches of a trimmed shrub about ten feet from the lens.

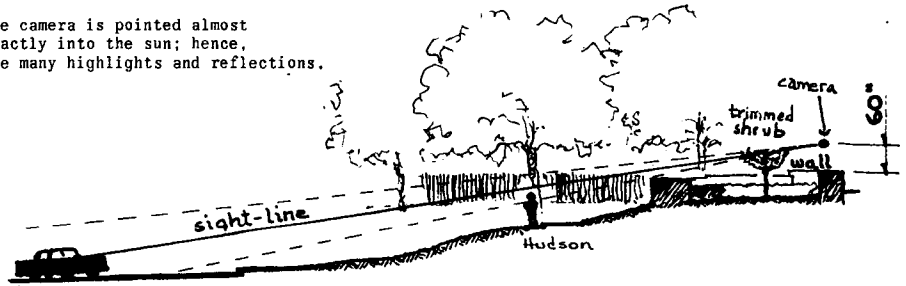
References: 1. New Times, April 18, 1975, p. 23. / 2. Spatial Chart, "Computers and Automation", May 1970. / Willis 5 in Shaneyfelt Exhibit 25, Hearings XXI 471.



SIGHT LINE IN PLAN



The camera is pointed almost exactly into the sun; hence, the many highlights and reflections.



SIGHT LINE IN SECTION