

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

Vol. 1, No. 1

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GROWTH IN PUBLIC INTEREST

David Williams, Associate Editor

News

An unprecedented growth in public interest in the assassinations of President Kennedy, his brother Robert, and Dr. Martin Luther King, and of conspiratorial politics in America, has recently occurred. This stems from a number of factors. After eleven years, significant sectors of the national media have finally expressed concern over the inconsistencies in the Warren Report and the questions raised by its critics. The showing of the Zapruder film on national television was a significant step forward, as were the recent disclosures of CIA and FBI abuses, including CIA involvement in foreign assassination plots. This has lent further credence to those concerned with the influence of clandestine activities in American politics. Most importantly, it has been the refusal of concerned citizens to let the facts be forgotten that has kept this issue alive.

More and more congressional representatives are being questioned and confronted on the issue of political assassinations. The public should be encouraged to continue pressing these officials to support Rep. Gonzalez' House Resolution 204, to reopen the investigations into the assassinations of the Kennedys, Dr. King, and the attempt on the life

of Governor Wallace. The petition campaign of the Assassination Information Bureau in support of new investigations has already collected over 20,000 signatures. As our lecturers address new audiences, we expect this figure to grow. Interested parties have circulated the petition in some unlikely places, including the Texas state legislature. Among those calling for a new investigation into the JFK assassination are: two former Warren Commission attorneys; former Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough; and former Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, who has stated, "We don't have any proof that Oswald fired the rifle. No one has been able to put him in that building with a gun in his hand."

In Washington, Mark Lane has formed The Citizens Commission of Inquiry. They are part of the lobbying effort seeking congressional investigation into the JFK assassination. They have requested information and materials pertaining to the assassination from all major government agencies as the first step in testing the new amendments to the Freedom of Information Act. They are also promoting an internship for law students for preparation of legal briefs, particularly around the activities of the FBI and the CIA. Their first newsletter is forthcoming and will announce the members of the board of directors.

(please turn to page 2)

FIRST CLASS MAIL

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"People and the PURSUIT of Truth" — A New Magazine

Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

Editorial

This is the first issue of a new magazine. But in another sense it is the sixty-first issue. For five years, "Computers and People", formerly "Computers and Automation", has been publishing this kind of information integrally. (See p. 5.) Now we begin separate publication.

In regard to our name: why "people"? because we intend to deal with what is important to people. Why "truth"? because of frustration and anger at being lied to and deceived by many parts of the establishment. Why "pursuit"? because getting to "THE" truth may not be provable, but the revealing of lies, whether fully or partially deliberate, and of untruths, whether intentional or unintentional, is possible and highly important.

This new 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 other countries or places, yet are almost never talked about in the usual American press.

Our priority subjects at present are: political assassinations in the United States and elsewhere; concealed activities of the CIA, the FBI, and other entities that are disruptive of the rights of people; and what may be called "Items of Hope" — where people are solving problems crucial for the survival of man in a better and less polluted world.

Please help us, dear readers, carry out these important objectives: write to us, guide us, tell us important information that we may not know, and that we can publish. □

ASBESTOS AND CANCER

Environmental Defense Fund
162 Old Town Road
East Setauket, N.Y. 11733

Item of Hope

At its present rate, cancer will strike one out of every four Americans. Yet some estimates indicate that some 80% of human cancer may result from man-made or man-released substances currently being added to our environment.

People who work for a living shouldn't have to die doing it. But thousands of industrial plants are death traps. Before groups like EDF came along, too little was done to protect the people who work in them.

Four out of every ten asbestos workers, for instance, die of cancer caused by fibers breathed in asbestos plants. In 1972, EDF joined the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO in its fight to regulate asbestos pollution.

Government inspectors had turned their backs on the hazard by filing harmless reports. Industry's attitude was worse. At a plant in Texas, one company doctor claimed there was no hazard, "because the place was so dusty people didn't stay around long enough to get sick". Forty-six of them stayed around too long. They died of cancer within five years after leaving the plant. Their average age was fifty-three.

There are 90,000 asbestos workers in this country who are constantly exposed to these hazards. EDF is continuing the fight in federal courts to have the tolerance levels of cancer-causing asbestos lowered to zero. □

Williams — Continued from page 1

For more information, write to Citizens Commission of Inquiry, 103 2nd St. NE, Washington, DC 20002.

A number of new articles and a book concerning the JFK assassination have appeared in the last month. Perhaps the most startling and important is George O'Toole's book, "Assassination Tapes", published by Penthouse Press. Mr. O'Toole has had the tapes of Lee Harvey Oswald's declaration of innocence subjected to analysis by the Psychological Stress Evaluator, a highly sophisticated device that is an improvement on the polygraph (lie-detector) machine. The PSE functions by analyzing the harmonics in the human voice. PSE experts examined the Oswald tapes without being told of their origin or the identity of the speaker. Their conclusion was that Oswald was telling the truth when he said, "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir". In addition, O'Toole's book contains an excellent recounting of the flaws in the Warren report and the evidence compiled by independent researchers. □

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY: The Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Plans and the Cover-Up

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530

"The fact that Oswald worked for both the CIA and the FBI has until recent months, seemed to provide the prime motive for the two agencies to cover up the truth ... Now there are Marchetti's revelations and Hunt's testimony and Szulc's discovery. So a much better reason for the CIA to cover up the crime surfaces. Richard Helms had to know who did what. With so many of his agents and employees directly involved in the assassination, he had little choice but to go to extreme lengths to cover up."

Crucial Questions

For almost twelve years there has been much speculation about whether the Central Intelligence Agency played a role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963.

With the Watergate revelations, the testimony of such well-known CIA persons as Richard Helms, E. Howard Hunt, and James McCord, and with many questions about the CIA's role in the Watergate episode still unanswered, it seems timely to once again raise the questions:

Was the CIA involved in any way in the first conspiracy, to assassinate John Kennedy? and was the agency involved in the second conspiracy to cover up the first?

Various researchers and writers have, through the years, produced and shown substantial evidence that CIA front organizations and former CIA agents were involved in the first conspiracy (to assassinate Kennedy) and that the CIA itself was deeply involved in the second conspiracy (to cover it up). /1/ /2/ /3/ /4/

Recent revelations and new evidence have appeared that make both questions worth further exploration.

E. Howard Hunt and Mexico City, 1963

The most recent revelations concern that compulsive spy, Everette Howard Hunt. Tad Szulc /5/ has informed us that Hunt was CIA acting station chief in Mexico City during August and September, 1963. Because of a hole in the known whereabouts of Hunt, as documented by Szulc, we can draw the conclusion that he was still acting station chief in October and November, 1963. To the uninitiated this may seem disconnected from the JFK assassination. However, to the researchers who have had access to the statements made by CIA agents Harry Dean and Richard Case Nagell and to FBI reports about CIA agents Ronald Augustinovich and Mary Hope, Hunt's position in Mexico City is very significant. /6/ /7/ /8/

The sum of the evidence about the planning of the assassination in Mexico City is as follows: The assassination planning team met in Mexico City on a continuing basis from September through November 1963. The meetings were held in the apartment of Guy Gabaldin, a CIA agent. Persons attending the

meetings were: Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Guy Gabaldin, Albert Osborne, Harry Dean, Richard Case Nagell, William Seymour, Ronald Augustinovich, Mary Hope, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Emilio Santana.
IS THIS ALL? HO HO!
Dallas, 1963

The team moved from Mexico City to Dallas in November and set up shop at two different houses, one a rooming house run by Tammie True. They carried off the assassination on November 22, 1963 with Seymour, Santana, and two other hired gunmen firing shots. Several other participants were recruited in Dallas including Jack Lawrence, Fred Lee Crisman, "Frenchy", Jim Braden, Jim Hicks, Breck Wall, Jack Ruby, and Larry Craford. Several members of the Dallas police were also recruited to assist with preparations and to help frame Oswald.

Since every one of the people attending the planning meetings in Mexico City were CIA agents or CIA front organization employees, it seems likely to assume that Hunt either organized the meetings or at least knew they were taking place and sanctioned them. Gabaldin lived and worked in Mexico City as a full-time CIA agent. He must have reported to Hunt as acting station chief. /2/ /6/ /7/ /8/

Organization of Assassination Teams by Hunt

According to both Hunt, in his own Watergate testimony and in his book, and Szulc in his book, Hunt organized several assassination teams under CIA auspices in Mexico City. He was planning the assassination of Castro in 1965 and the assassination of the President of Panama in 1971. /5/ /9/

Knowledge by Richard Helms

If Hunt knew about the assassination plans for JFK in Mexico City, could Richard Helms have not known about them?

On November 22, 1963, E. Howard Hunt was in a meeting with Richard Helms, Lyman Kirkpatrick, and Harry Williams in Washington, D.C. They were discussing whether the CIA would put up more money for further support of anti-Castro Cubans in Florida. Hunt and Williams were still acting as go-betweens for the CIA and the Cubans. This is a very significant meeting in view of the fact that JFK had ordered all CIA support of anti-Castro groups to be stopped in the spring and summer of 1963. He had

the FBI and the Coast Guard close the training camps in Florida and Louisiana and even arrest some of the anti-Castro invaders. He was working on a detente with Castro, having sent secret emissaries to Cuba. /10/

Is it possible that Helms and Hunt knew that Kennedy would almost certainly be assassinated on November 22, 1963 and decided to go ahead with plans for a Cuban invasion, secure in the knowledge that JFK would not be around to stop it again?

Clay Shaw's Vast Support against Garrison's Prosecution

Despite the end result of the trial of Clay Shaw, substantial evidence exists that he, David Ferrie, and other individuals were involved in the planning of the assassination in New Orleans and in Mexico City. During the Shaw trial and during the two years that Shaw and his lawyers managed to delay the trial, Jim Garrison, Jim Alcock, and others on Garrison's staff wondered at how vast Shaw's support seemed to be. Even the New Orleans newspapers found it strange that Shaw could afford all of the legal and detective resources he seemed to have. On more than one occasion the papers reported that Shaw's lawyers were being paid by the CIA. /2/

Garrison's witnesses were discovered and followed around and eventually intimidated by various people. Shaw seemed to know who the prosecution witnesses were going to be, well in advance of the public knowledge. Garrison's staff was riddled with informers and agents of various types. When he would claim that the CIA was somehow involved in the case because they had been involved in the assassination, the press would pooh pooh the idea and get on Garrison's back. That was the way matters stood after the trial was over and after "Heritage of Stone" was published. Garrison was harassed by the government and the press. He was framed in a conspiracy by the Justice Dept. and the Internal Revenue Service for alleged bribe taking and for cheating on his income tax. /1/ /2/ /11/

Garrison was found innocent on both counts by juries of his peers in August 1973 and March 1974. The press still climbed all over him portraying the trial results as Garrison talking his way out of both charges by influencing the juries.

Marchetti's Evidence about Richard Helms

In December 1973, a piece of information came to light that not only proves the press was wrong about Garrison and Shaw, but implicates Richard Helms and the CIA in the whole situation to the point that a full re-examination of the CIA's role in the assassination is necessary. The information comes from a CIA employee, Victor Marchetti, who is co-author of a book about the CIA that has caused a stir of controversy in the courts. Marchetti's book has been published by Harper and Row over the strenuous objections of the CIA. A court has ruled that the book can be published with only a portion of the deletions demanded originally by the CIA.

Marchetti stated in December that he had attended several high-level CIA meetings in 1968 with Richard Helms and Marchetti's boss, assistant director Admiral Rufus Taylor present. He said they were very much concerned about Garrison's investigation and the arrest of Clay Shaw in early 1967. Helms stated that Shaw had been for many years a CIA informant and was still helping the CIA at the time JFK was

killed. Helms stated that David Ferrie was a CIA agent and that he was still an agent at the time of the assassination.

Helms and Taylor agreed that the fact that both Shaw and Ferrie were working for the CIA had to be kept secret at all costs. They stated in the meetings that Shaw would receive all the help the CIA could give him in his defense against the charge of conspiracy to assassinate the president. Marchetti said he made other inquiries around the agency and determined that Shaw was an informer in his capacity as manager of the New Orleans International Trade Mart. Marchetti said he was not sure what form "all the help the CIA could give Shaw" took, but he always assumed they were paying Shaw's lawyers. /12/

This report may be interpreted by some persons as the CIA's taking the position that one of their own men was accused of a share in killing the President of the United States, and since he was innocent, that he had to be protected. However, if an objective view is taken of Shaw's true CIA position and his provable actions in concert with David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, William Seymour, and Jack Ruby and others, the big question must be raised.

Clay Shaw, Major L. M. Bloomfield, and Centro Moderno Commerciale (CMC)

Clay Shaw was a member of the board of directors of a very important CIA organization called Centro Moderno Commerciale (CMC), headquartered in Rome at the time. CMC was engaged in various clandestine and secret operations and spying for the CIA in the early 1960's. It utilized International Trade Marts around the world, like the one Shaw managed in New Orleans and also the one where John Kennedy was scheduled to speak on November 22, 1963, for these activities. Another member of the CMC board was Major L. M. Bloomfield of Montreal. Shaw and Ferrie flew on the same plane to visit Bloomfield in Montreal at a time during the summer of 1963, when backing for the assassination was being sought. Certainly Helms and Taylor were well aware of Bloomfield and Shaw's role in CMC, and could easily have known about the meetings taking place in Montreal and in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans. It was at one of these meetings, attended by Shaw and Ferrie, that Perry Russo, Sandra Moffett McMains, and Nils (Lefty) Peterson saw both of them with William Seymour (the Oswald double) and several Cubans. (Two of whom were Manuel Garcia Gonzalez and Emilio Santana) /2/ /13/

The CIA probably aided these people as well as Gordon Novel, a CIA operative, whose girl friend, Sandra Moffett, told him about the meeting. Novel, who had been operating for CIA front organizations with Guy Bannister and David Ferrie in New Orleans, knew who killed Ferrie in order to keep him from telling Garrison about the assassination team.

An Extradition Prevented by Governor Rhodes of Ohio

Novel went to McLean, Va., home of the CIA, and then to Ohio, to avoid testifying before the New Orleans grand jury. Governor Rhodes of Ohio protected Novel from extradition to Louisiana, causing a big argument with Governor McKeithen who backed up Garrison. Novel made a public statement that he would come to New Orleans voluntarily from Ohio and tell the grand jury who killed David Ferrie, provided he was given immunity from prosecution. Garrison refused this offer, so Novel remained in Ohio. He is still there. /2/ /14/

A VALID LINE OF INQUIRY TO ASK: WHAT HELP DID CIA GIVE SHAW AND WHY RISK EXPOSURE IF

Another Extradition Prevented by Governor Connally of Texas

Another CIA front employee who was accused of participating in the JFK assassination planning was Sergio Arcacha Smith. The CIA probably protected him from prosecution in New Orleans. He fled to Texas where his extradition was prevented by Governor Connally. /2/ /14/

Sandra Moffett McMains was in Nebraska when Garrison issued a warrant for her arrest. He wanted to find out what she knew about the meeting in Ferrie's apartment. By the simple, but little known, expedient of crossing the border into Iowa, Mrs. McMains avoided the subpoena. Iowa is one of the few states with no extradition agreements with other states. Garrison calculated that someone, like the CIA, gave her advice on what to do. /2/ /14/

Novel wrote a letter before he left New Orleans addressed to a Mr. Weiss in the Defense Intelligence Agency suggesting that Garrison's investigation had to be stopped. He requested that the powers of the intelligence community be brought to bear on stopping the investigation. The letter was discovered by two women who rented Novel's old apartment hidden under linoleum in the kitchen. Novel laughed it off by saying it was a trick he had played on Garrison. /2/ /14/

Oswald's Connections with the CIA and the FBI

A large amount of evidence has been accumulated that shows Oswald was a CIA operative from 1959 until he died. The evidence points to the fact that he had been working for the CIA in New Orleans in 1963 on clandestine activities connected with Guy Bannister's CIA-funded operations for a second invasion of Cuba. Arcacha Smith, Gordon Novel, David Ferrie, Jack Ruby, Mike McLaney, Oswald, and several others were all involved in these operations. When President John F. Kennedy put a stop to the plans in the summer of 1963, and several of these people began the discussions about assassinating him, Oswald became part of the group. In the summer months he turned informer on the group, reporting what he knew about their assassination plans to the FBI. Substantial evidence exists that Oswald was a paid FBI informant in mid-summer in New Orleans and in the fall in Dallas, and that he was submitting regular reports on the activities of the assassination group to two FBI agent contacts in New Orleans and one in Dallas. /1/ /2/ /15/

The fact that Oswald worked for both the CIA and the FBI, has, until recent months, seemed to provide the prime motive for the two agencies to cover the truth. It has also seemed to make sense that the Warren Commission, dominated by individuals with ties to the CIA and Armed Forces individuals, (Allen Dulles, Gerald Ford, John J. McCloy, and Richard Russell) would be forced to go along with the cover-up to keep Oswald's connections with the agencies a secret.

The Commission was faced with a dilemma when Waggoner Carr, Texas Attorney General, told them in January 1964 that Oswald was a paid FBI informer and even gave them his payroll number. /16/ Several top secret Commission sessions (these sessions are still classified) were held right after this news arrived, during which the Commission could have arrived at their cover-up decision. /17/

The Necessity for Richard Helms to Cover Up

Now there are Marchetti's revelations and Hunt's testimony and Szulc's discovery, so a much better reason for the CIA to cover up the crime surfaces. Richard Helms had to know who did what. With so many of his agents and employees directly involved in the assassination, he had little choice but to go to extreme lengths to cover up. This reasoning assumes that Helms did not take an active role in the assassination itself. He was Deputy Director of Plans (the clandestine part of the CIA) at the time. Even if Helms had participated or had known prior to the assassination that it was going to take place, this still does not imply that the entire CIA backed the assassination. However, the question of what did Helms know and when did he know it must definitely be asked. A corollary question is what did John McCone, head of the CIA at the time, know and when did he know it. Another question is what did Allen Dulles know and when did he know it. This question extends then to Lyndon Johnson, John Connally, Gerald Ford, John McCloy, Earl Warren, Richard Russell, Hale Boggs, and John Sherman Cooper.

A Congressional Investigation of the CIA

If a Congressional investigation is ever conducted of the CIA and its clandestine activities, the question of involvement in the presidential assassination should head the list of topics. It seems vastly more important that any other questions about the CIA, even including the Viet Nam war. If "The Secret Team" can assassinate a President, cover it up, and get away with it forever, we might have to abandon hope of ever straightening out our country.

Discussions are under way in both the Senate and House Armed Services Committees about investigating the CIA. It is doubtful that these committees have up to this time seen any of the evidence referred to in this article; nor do they have in mind an investigation of the John Kennedy assassination and the role of the CIA. But they should.

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3. Thurston, Samuel F., "The Central Intelligence Agency and the New York Times" in "Computers and Automation", July, 1971; also Sprague, Richard E., "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" in "Computers and Automation", May, 1970, p. 29
4. Salandria, Vincent J., "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation" in "Computers and Automation", Dec., 1971, p. 32
5. Szulc, Tad, "Compulsive Spy", Viking, 1974.
6. Ronald Augustinovich file, Headquarters of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.
7. Richard Case Nagell file, Headquarters of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.
8. Harry Dean file, Headquarters of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.
9. Hunt, E. Howard, "Give Us This Day", Arlington House, 1973.

(please turn to page 7)

Political Assassinations in the United States

Inventory of 57 Articles Published in "Computers and People" (formerly "Computers and Automation") May 1970 to April 1975

Compiled by G. Scott Wheeler

- 1970 -

1. **The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence** / by Richard E. Sprague / May 1970
A reexamination of some of the evidence relating to the assassination of John F. Kennedy - with emphasis on the possibilities and problems of computerized analysis of the photographic evidence. A 32-page article demonstrating that the "lone assassin" theory cannot be considered true.
2. **The May article "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence"** - Report No. 2 / July 1970
More about Jim Hicks / Confirmation of FBI Knowledge 12 Days Before of a Plot to Kill President Kennedy / The Second Conspiracy about the Assassination of President Kennedy
3. **The Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy / August 1970**
Preface, by Edmund C. Berkeley / Two Men With Guns Drawn at Senator Kennedy's Assassination: Statement to the Press, by Theodore Charach / Map of the Scene of the Assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy / The Pantry Where Senator Robert Kennedy was Assassinated / Bullet Hole in the Frame of a Door / Two Bullet Holes in the Center Divider of the Pantry Door
4. **Patterns of Political Assassination: How Many Coincidences Make a Plot?** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / September 1970
How the science of probability and statistics can be used as an instrument of decision to determine if a rare event is: (1) within a reasonable range; (2) unusual or strange or suspicious; or (3) the result of correlation or cause or conspiracy.
5. **Computer-Assisted Analysis of Evidence Regarding the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Progress Report** / by Richard E. Sprague / September 1970
6. **The Conspiracy to Assassinate Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the Second Conspiracy to Cover it Up** / by Richard E. Sprague / October 1970
A summary of what researchers are uncovering in their investigation of what appears to be not one but two conspiracies relating to the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.
7. **Index to "Special Unit Senator: The Investigation of the Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy"** / October 1970
An index is supplied for the Random House book written by Robert A. Houghton, of the Los Angeles Police Department, about the investigation of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.
8. **Confidential and Secret Documents of the Warren Commission Deposited in the U.S. Archives** / by Neil Macdonald, Assistant Editor / November 1970
A list of the subjects of over 200 documents of the Warren Commission which were classified confidential, secret, and top secret.
9. **The Assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., the Role of James Earl Ray, and the Question of Conspiracy** / by Richard E. Sprague / December 1970
James Earl Ray says he was coerced into entering a plea of guilty to killing Martin Luther King . . . and contrary evidence (plus other evidence) have led to filing of legal petitions for relief.
10. **The Death of Walter Reuther: Accidental or Planned?** / by Edmund C. Berkeley and Leonard Walden / January 1971
Some significant questions about the plane crash in May 1970 in which Walter Reuther was killed.
11. **The Report of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations** / by Bernard Fensterwald, James Lesar, and Robert Smith / February 1971
What the National Committee in Washington, D.C. is doing about computerizing files of evidence, initiating lawsuits to obtain information, etc.; and comments on two new books by District Attorney Jim Garrison and Robert Blair Kaiser.
12. **"The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence"** - Comment / by Benjamin L. Schwartz, Ph.D. and Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / March 1971
I. Another View, by Benjamin L. Schwartz: A polemical attack on "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by Richard E. Sprague published May 1970.
/ II. Response, by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor
13. **District Attorney Jim Garrison on the Assassination of President Kennedy: A Review of Heritage of Stone** / by Neil Macdonald, Asst. Ed. / March 1971

- 1971 -

14. **The Right of Equal Access to Government Information** / by the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. / April 1971
15. **The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Spatial Chart of Events in Dealey Plaza** / by Robert B. Cutler, Architect / May 1971
The chart, first published in May 1970, is revised and brought up to date.
16. **The Case of Secret Service Agent Abraham W. Bolden** / by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney, Executive Director, National Committee to Investigate Assassinations / June 1971
Bolden wanted to tell the Warren Commission about a Chicago plot to kill President Kennedy, and was jailed six years on a framed-up charge for trying to do so.
17. **The Central Intelligence Agency and The New York Times** / by Samuel F. Thurston, Newton, Mass. / July 1971
The issue of systematic suppression of questions about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and a hypothesis.
18. **Jim Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, vs. the Federal Government** / by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney, Executive Director, National Committee to Investigate Assassinations / August 1971
How District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans became interested in the New Orleans phase of the assassination of President Kennedy; and how the Federal government frustrated and blocked his investigation in more than a dozen ways.
19. **The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Assassination of President Kennedy** / by Bernard Fensterwald, Attorney / September 1971
How J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI withheld much pertinent information from the Warren Commission, flooded them with irrelevant information, and altered some important evidence, thus concealing Oswald's connections with the FBI.
20. **The Assassination of President Kennedy - Declassification of Relevant Documents from the National Archives** / by Richard E. Sprague / October 1971
The titles of the documents and other evidence indicate convincingly that Lee Harvey Oswald was trained in spy work by the CIA before his visit to Russia; etc. Like the Pentagon Papers, these documents should be declassified.
21. **The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Pattern of Coup d'Etat and Public Deception** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / November 1971
Five significant, eye-opening events from May 1970 to October 1971, showing patterns of coup d'etat, assassination, and concealment; and some predictions.
22. **The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: A Model for Explanation** / by Vincent J. Salandria, Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa. / December 1971
A study of the reasons why a great deal of the Federal government's own evidence in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy declared "conspiracy" - and a hypothesis, supported by considerable evidence, about why the President was assassinated and how the implications of that action were to be signaled to those who could read the signals.
23. **The Strategy of Truth-Telling** / by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor / December 1971
24. **Spotlight on McGeorge Bundy and the White House Situation Room** / by Robert B. Cutler, Manchester, Mass. / January 1972
An argument that the "lone assassin - no conspiracy" announcement from the White House Situation Room could have resulted from information available in Dallas and Washington prior to the announcement - and thus does not actually demonstrate that someone there had a guilty foreknowledge of the shooting.
25. **Who Shot President Kennedy? - Or Fact and Fable in History** / by Gareth Jenkins, Weston, Mass. / February 1972
How the physical evidence actually published by the Warren Commission relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy shows conclusively that more than one man was responsible for the shooting - contrary to the Commission's own report.
26. **Dallas: Who, How, Why?** (in four parts) / by Mikhail Sagatelyan, Moscow, USSR / March, April, May, June 1972
A long report published in Leningrad, USSR, by an ace Soviet reporter about the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy and their significance from a Soviet point of view.

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(To be continued in next issue)

6
HUNCH IS THAT SHAW MAY HAVE KNOWN OSWALD IN A CIA CAPACITY, PERHAPS UNRELATED TO EVENTS IN DALLAS

People and the PURSUIT of Truth for May, 1975

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY: THE "OSWALD WINDOW"

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Assistant Editor

On November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, President John F. Kennedy, while riding in an open limousine through Dealey Plaza, was shot to death. Lee Harvey Oswald, an ex-Marine, former visitor to the Soviet Union, was arrested and interrogated in the Dallas police station in Dealey Plaza. At one time he declared in front of newspaper reporters "I am a patsy, I didn't shoot anybody." He was shot to death on Nov. 24 by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub operator, in the basement of the Dallas police station.

The verbatim record of Oswald's interrogation in the Dallas police station was never produced, and never given to the Warren Commission, the commission appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the assassination. And the Warren Commission never raised any questions about the disappearance of the record.

510 Photographs

The assassination of President Kennedy was the most photographed murder in history.

Approximately 75 photographers took a total of approximately 510 photographs. Here the word "photograph" includes both stills and movie sequences; and the 10 to 500 frames of a sequence are here counted as one "photograph".

The Warren Commission only examined 26 of the 510 photographs, or about 5%.

The Zapruder Film

The most famous of all the photographs was a color movie film taken by Abraham Zapruder, an accidental bystander. This movie had slightly over 480 frames, taken 1/18 of a second apart, and showed the procession from before the first shot to after the last shot. This film and its frames were used by the Warren Commission in order to establish the timing of the crucial events that happened in Dealey Plaza. But the film itself — top hot news of course at the time — was not shown even partially on national television until 1975, more than 11 years later.

The Sixth Floor Window

The Warren Commission concluded from its investigation that the sixth floor easternmost window of the building at Dealey Plaza housing the Texas School Book Depository was the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald, "lone assassin", had fired at Kennedy.

Two views of this window, one taken 5.7 seconds before the death of Kennedy, and the other one 3 seconds afterwards, are shown on the back cover of this issue of PURSUIT.

In each view, the window is only about 1/4 open. In each view no person can be seen.

These pictures and their captions are reprinted from the May 1970 issue of "Computers and Automation", taken from the article by Richard E. Sprague, "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence".

So among other things that Oswald had to do, in order to conform with the conclusions expressed in the report of the Warren Commission, were these:

- appear at the window less than 5.7 seconds before the shooting;
- fire three shots through the open window;
- disappear from the window before 3 seconds afterwards; and
- accomplish all this with the window less than 1/4 open — or else move the window back to just the same degree of opening.

How much can anyone do in 8.7 seconds?

For more information and more photographs, see the May 1970 article previously referred to.

Sprague — Continued from page 4

10. Author's interview with Haynes Johnson (author of "Bay of Pigs"), May 12, 1973.
11. Sprague, Richard E., and Edmund C. Berkeley, "The Attempted Framing of Jim Garrison" in "Computers and Automation", Dec., 1973. p. 23
12. Author's interview with Victor Marchetti, Jan. 7, 1974; and Zodiac News Service Release, Dec. 21, 1973.
13. "New Orleans Times-Picayune" news stories, Feb. and Mar., 1969.
14. "New Orleans Times-Picayune" news stories throughout 1963.
15. Files of the District Attorney's Office, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, La.
16. Ford, Gerald, "Portrait of the Assassin", Simon and Schuster, 1965.
17. Sprague, Richard E., Edmund C. Berkeley, and Leslie Mezei, "The May Article, 'The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence' — Report No. 2" in "Computers and Automation", July, 1970, p. 29; also Sprague, Richard E., "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy — Declassification of Relevant Documents from the National Archives" in "Computers and Automation", Oct., 1971, p. 41 □

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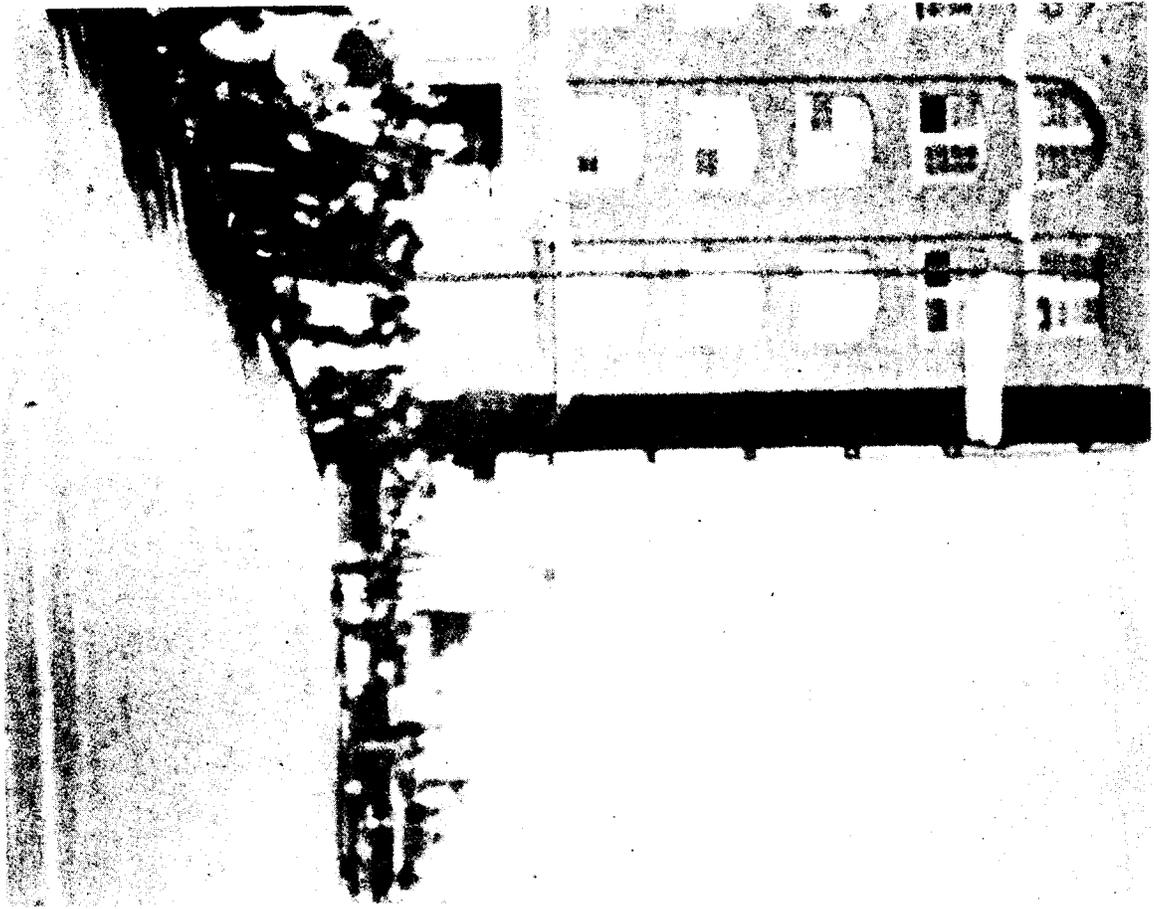


Figure 6

The 6th floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken 5.7 seconds before the shooting, showing the window less than one quarter open. (Table 3, No. 8)



Figure 7

The 6th floor easternmost window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken 3 seconds after the shooting, showing no one there. (Table 3, No. 121)