

*It is said that once a lie is told,
it must be protected long after the reason for its original use
has passed if the public is to believe future lies.*

These lies then become "political truths."

*So it was that when the American people began
to express their disbelief of the Warren Commission Report,
that the leaders of the cover-up entered Phase 2:*

"The Rockefeller Commission: The Second JFK Whitewash."

By Robert and Christine Groden



On January 31, 1975, Robert and Chris Groden released for the first time ever the only known clear optical compilation copy of the film footage of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, at a symposium in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

It was then that they were approached by social activist Dick Gregory who offered to give them the opportunity to release their films nationwide. Together, they made a choice that would, within weeks, begin to change the political history of America. With the help of Geraldo Rivera, the world could at last see for itself the visual proof of crossfire and conspiracy, which had been suppressed for 11 years.

On April 15, 1975, the Grodens were invited to Washington to address the Virginia Congressional Delegation and show the films and slides of the assassination. Representative Thomas N. Downing (D-Va.), as a result of this showing, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives which led to the creation of the current House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Mr. Groden is an internationally-known lecturer on the Kennedy assassination and, with F. Peter Model, is co-author of the best selling book "J.F.K.: The Case For Conspiracy." (Manor Books, N.Y.)

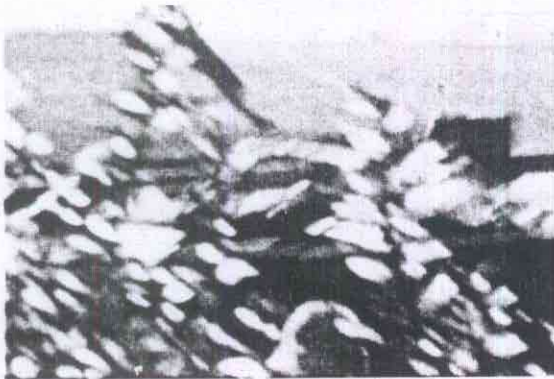
In June 1975, a questionable document was released to the American people by the Rockefeller Commission, The President's Commission On CIA Activities Within The United States.

The Rockefeller Commission was established by President Ford on January 4, 1975. There are few men in the world that had more to lose by the reopening of the investigation of the death of John F. Kennedy than Gerald Ford.

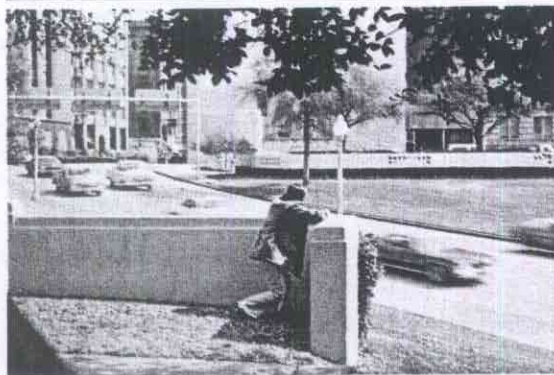
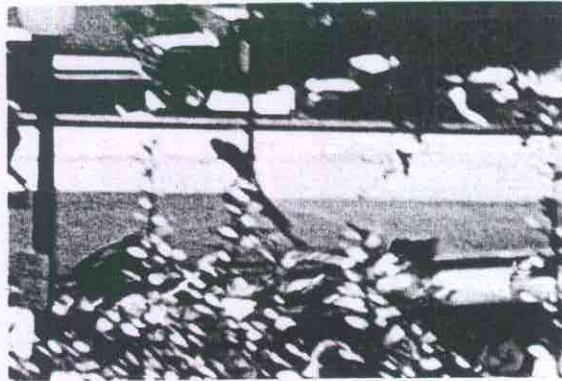
Ford had just finished his work as one of the Warren Commissioners, when, in 1965, his book *Portrait of the Assassin* was published. The first chapter was entitled: "The Commission Gets Its First Shock." In this chapter, Ford used a portion of the transcript of the January 27, 1964 executive session of the Warren Commission. He rewrote it to change its meaning and whitewash the Commission's members. He then presented the altered transcript as fact.

On November 5, 1973, while Ford was testifying before the Senate Rules Committee, he falsely stated: "I published that book in conjunction with a member of my staff. . . we wrote the book but we did not use in that book any material other than the material that was in the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits that were subsequently made public and sold to the public, generally."

At the time of publication of Ford's book, and indeed even at the time of his false testimony, the document in question was and always had been classified. It was not declassified until seven months after Ford's erroneous statements. More than eight years after his unauthorized use of the TOP SECRET document, it was finally declassified as a



Assassin on film. Zapruder film Frame #413 is the clearest of 18 consecutive frames revealing the back of a man's head 54 feet away through the foliage in front of the pedestal where Zapruder was standing. The Rockefeller Commission falsified evidence and testimony to cover-up this startling evidence of a shot from the front. To conceal their tracks, they classified the actual testimony and exhibits.



Reconstruction of assassin's position from a different angle. This was the closest single point of concealment to the President during the murder.



Witnesses chased the assassin into the parking lot behind the stockade fence on the grassy knoll.

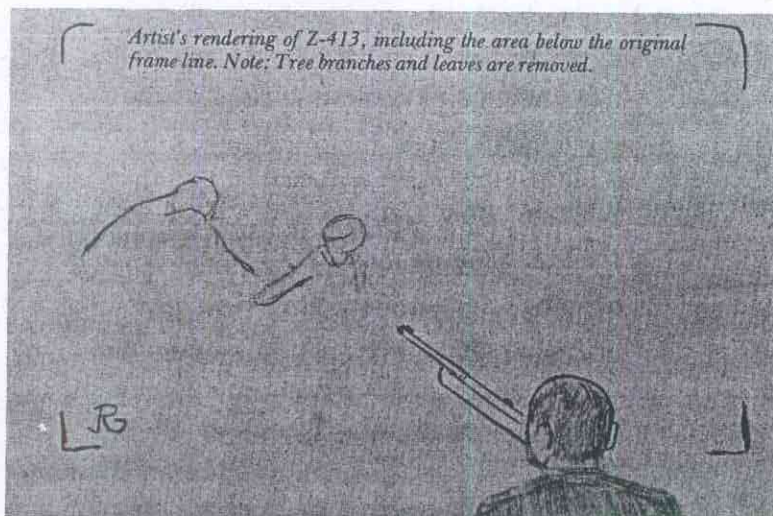
Commission Exhibit # 162
Jacket dropped by Tippit's killer.



Commission Exhibit # 163
Jacket left in depository by Oswald.



Just one example of Belin's "hard evidence." He showed Tippit murder witness Domingo Benavides the wrong jacket (which looked nothing like the correct exhibit). Benavides identified it as the jacket worn by the killer of Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit. When Belin was shown his error, he hid the truth by altering the transcript.



result of a Freedom of Information lawsuit by Harold Weisberg, on June 12, 1974. Ford was also the most zealous of the seven Commissioners. It was Ford who championed the totally incredible single bullet theory.

There are countless misrepresentations and alterations of testimony given to the Rockefeller Commission in the area of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. There exists direct, first-hand, corroborable proof of testimony alteration by staff members of the Rockefeller Commission who dealt with the JFK assassination.

As with the Warren Commission, the main body of guilt in the cover-up lies perhaps not so much with the Commission itself, but rather with the staff lawyers. These three men: David Belin, Robert Olsen and James Roethe, were the staff members of the Rockefeller Commission and they received all the testimony dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

There were press leaks from the Rockefeller Commission in mainly one area: the JFK assassination! The leaks were, by the admission of a staff member, solely the responsibility of Belin, who had been a Warren Commission assistant counsel. He was appointed as Executive Director of the Rockefeller Commission, not by Rockefeller, but by his old friend, Gerry Ford. There is no man in the world as singularly obsessed with Oswald's lone guilt as is David Belin.

Belin's theory is the following: "I believe that Lee Harvey Oswald shot Dallas Police officer J.D. Tippit. President Kennedy was shot 37 minutes earlier. Therefore, since Oswald killed Tippit, Oswald killed Kennedy." With this as his watchword, Belin is one of the only remaining "true believers" of the Warren Report. To begin with, there is absolutely no evidence that Oswald shot Tippit! Indeed, almost all of the corroborated evidence would tend to prove the contrary.

Mr. BELIN: I am handing you a jacket which has been marked as "Commission's Exhibit 163," and ask you to state whether this bears any similarity to the jacket you saw this man with the gun wearing?

Mr. BENAVIDES: I would say this looks just like it. Looks like he had laundered it, but it looks like it was a newer coat than that.

Warren Commission Transcript

In the concluding portion of the testimony of Benavides, I asked him about the gunman's clothing. Between the scene of the murder and the Texas Theatre a jacket had been found, which we identified as Commission Exhibit 162. I asked Benavides to state whether that jacket bore any similarity to the jacket he saw the gunman wear. He replied, "I would say this looks just like it."

Belin's Version

Belin was very proficient at altering evidence. In 1964, Belin knowingly accepted into evidence the testimony of a man by the name of Charles Douglas Givens. Givens told the FBI that half an hour before the assassination of President Kennedy, he saw Lee Harvey Oswald on the first floor of the Book Depository. Belin had this testimony with him when he questioned Givens on April 8, 1964. At that time, Givens testified that when he saw Oswald, they were on the sixth floor. Faced with this contradiction, Belin was happy to let the questionably altered version stand.

Belin also completely ignored the testimony of William Hoyt Shelley taken a day before Givens', the testimony of Eddie Piper taken the same day, and the statement of Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, all of whom support the original testimony of Givens that Oswald was on the first floor from 11:50 to 12:25.

SHELLEY: I remember seeing him, Oswald, when I came down to eat lunch at about ten to 12.

PIPER: I saw Oswald just at 12 o'clock ... down on the first floor.

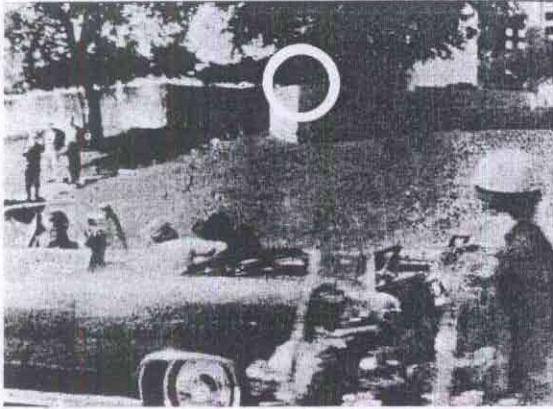
Carolyn Arnold told the FBI that she saw Oswald on the first floor at 12:25 PM only five minutes before the President's car started down Elm Street and the shooting started. Mrs. Arnold's testimony was never taken by the Warren Commission, along with the testimony of many other witnesses who also saw Oswald on the first floor before, during and after the shooting. How many were too afraid to come forward and challenge the official massive lie? How many were afraid to get involved? (Their fear can be matched with the mortality rate of the material witnesses to the killings of both President Kennedy and Officer Tippit.) No one knows how many people were silent witnesses. In this case, Belin didn't want to know. A further demonstration of Belin's lack of concern for the truth may be found in his book, *November 22, 1963: You Are The Jury*. On page 50, Belin cited part of the testimony of Domingo Benavides, an eyewitness to the murder of Officer Jefferson Davis Tippit. Belin questioned Benavides on April 2, 1964. During the questioning, the subject of the assailant's windbreaker came up. Belin produced a jacket that had previously been put into evidence.

BELIN: I am handing you a jacket which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 163 and ask you if this bears any similarity to the jacket you saw the man with the gun wearing.

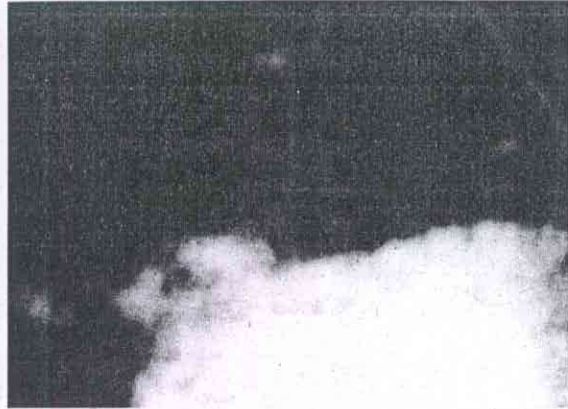
BENAVIDES: I would say this looks just like it.

As Warren Commission critic Jerry Policoff states:

If it was the jacket, that would have been rather curious. Belin had made a mistake, mixing up Tippit's killer's jacket which was gray with a blue jacket

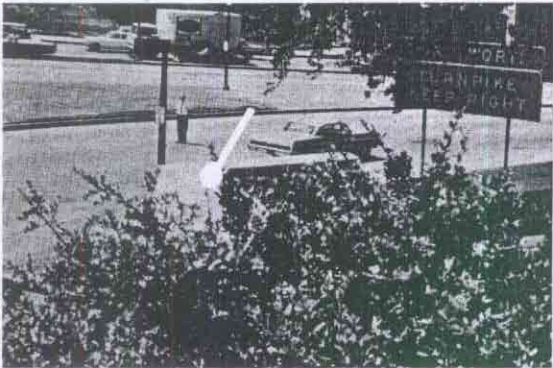


The man who appears at the Z-413 segment of the Zapruder film, also appears in several other photographs including the Moorman Polaroid. When the area above the retaining wall is enlarged, the

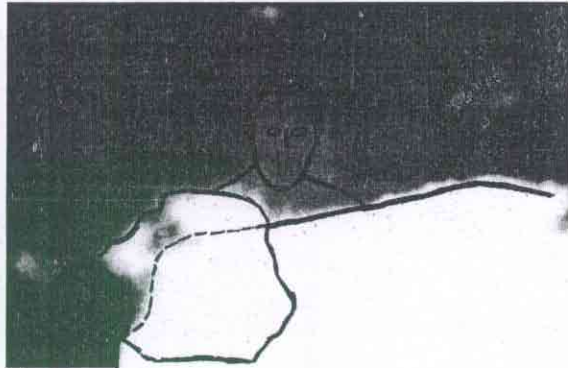


assassin's face becomes visible. This picture was exposed a fraction of a second after the fatal bullet hit the President's head, and the smoke from the rifle can be seen in front of the wall.

Wide-angle view from Zapruder's position showing the killer's cover. (Warren Commission, Shaneyfelt Exhibit #33)



Overlay showing the position of the assassin's features.



lying on a stack of official exhibits, a jacket belonging to Oswald that had been found in the Book Depository. No matter. Belin could fix that. He changed the exhibit number in his book to make it appear that the witness had identified the right jacket, that is, the jacket left at the scene of the Tippit killing.

A small matter? Perhaps. But it shows that Belin is just the kind of man needed to come up with a preordained verdict on the CIA.

A possible reason for the error in Benavides' testimony will be mentioned here as an example of a horrible occurrence that occurs time and time again in the investigation into the murder of the President. It is perhaps the most difficult to think about and the most distasteful. This area of study into the JFK case has been cornered by William Penn Jones Jr., who was, for 29 years, the editor of the *Midlothian* (Texas) *Mirror*. In July 1963, Penn received the Elijah Parish Lovejoy award for courage in journalism. In November of that same year, Penn Jones was to become one of the first critics of the fallacious account that would later expand into the Warren Report. Among Penn's areas of research

is the one that he has become most famous for. This area has become popularly known as "Strange Deaths."

Fact: During the first three years following the assassination of President Kennedy, at least 18 people who were material witnesses in the investigation died; 13 died by violent means, and five died of questionable "natural causes" or heart attacks. In 1967, the London Sunday *Times* commissioned an actuarial study of the life expectancy of only 15 of the above. The conclusion was that on November 22, 1963, the odds of all 15 dying by February 1967 were 100,000,000,000,000,000 to 1: (one hundred thousand trillion to one).

That was back in 1967. After the first decade following the murder of the President, somewhere near 100 material witnesses had perished. Certainly, a fair amount of these can be acceptably explained. However, the majority cannot. This writer would not want the task of computing the odds now. This does not take into consideration the numerous attempts on witnesses lives that have failed.

Let us now return to the case of Domingo Benavides. Mr. Benavides' de-

scription of the man he saw shoot Officer Tippit in no way resembles that of Lee Harvey Oswald. Indeed, the man he described looked so much like David Belin that Belin stated: "I might say for the record, that I was not in Dallas on November 22, 1963. I was flying from St. Louis to Des Moines, Iowa, at about this time." Benavides was never asked to attend any of the line-ups to identify Oswald. Benavides had been intimidated by the Dallas police and told not to talk about what he had seen. In mid-February 1964, Benavides' brother Edward was suspiciously shot to death.

This is but a single case. There are many such cases of violent, unsolved homicides and attempted homicides on the books of the Dallas police department that are related to the murder of our former President and which involve threats by the Dallas police department. All of this may have had something to do with Domingo Benavides' ready identification of the wrong jacket.

How many other witnesses allowed their testimony to be led away from the truth because of the very genuine and justified fear of severe reprisals by the authorities? With the only source of

Rockefeller



Belin



Ford



WIDE WORLD

ROCKY AND HIS FRIENDS

It seemed like old home week, with Warren Commission alumni Ford and Belin investigating themselves for the Rockefeller Commission.

hope for protection from violence being the very people who were making the threats, the fear and paranoia could only multiply. For every major witness who was killed, how many dozens more remained silent, terrified of the possibility of being "next in line?"

When Belin was chosen as the Executive Director of the Rockefeller Commission, it all seemed like a bad dream. It was only after the release of the Rockefeller report that the full magnitude of the nightmare became apparent.

On February 4, 1975, at the invitation of social activist Dick Gregory, we brought our clear copy of the Zapruder film to the Rockefeller Commission. The purpose was to introduce photographic evidence into the record, of definite conspiracy and probable CIA involvement in the plot to murder the President. We showed the film, along with blow-up sequences and other films and photographs dealing with the assassination and subsequent cover-up, to Commission Senior Counsel Robert B. Olsen. At this first meeting, it seemed that he was very interested in the films, and proceeded to ask in-depth questions about relevant facts dealing with the individual films. At this time, no testimony was taken. Later that same afternoon, Dick Gregory, who had arranged for the showing of the film in the first place, received a phone call from the Commission that David Belin wanted to see the film.

Dick had to catch a plane for a lecture he was going to give that evening. So we went back with Ralph Schoenman, who had been with us that morning. When we got there, we were met by Mr. Olsen who proceeded to pull a steel shutter down from the ceiling and lock it to the floor. Then, in walked Belin.

Belin's first words were: "Where's

Dick Gregory? I was looking forward to meeting him." When told of Gregory's prior appointment, Belin started to excuse himself, claiming that he had other things to do. We told him that this was important and that perhaps he should stay.

As the projector displayed history on the wall of Bob Olsen's office, Belin looked very bored, obviously expecting to see the same old super-poor quality bootleg copy that had been sold around the country since 1967. When the Zapruder film flashed on the wall, Belin abruptly sat up, the remarkable clarity seeming to disturb him. As the right side of the President's head was blown off, and his body was pushed violently rearward and to the left, Belin jumped up and down in his seat and shouted "Neuro-spasm, neuro-spasm." It should be noted here that there was no such reference in the Warren Report (in all of its 18,704 pages and ten million words, nor in all of its 26 volume appendix) of the violent (approximately 100 ft. per second) motion to the rear and to the left.

As the back of the head of a man who appears for 18 frames surrounding the 413th frame of the Zapruder film stood frozen on the wall, Belin sat motionless in his seat. No amount of prodding could produce a comment from him. I switched the projector into reverse and replayed the relevant sequence back and forth for him, but he still uttered no comment. When the film was over, Belin started to speak of a doctor who had sent him a letter saying that a backward motion might possibly have been caused by a neuro-muscular reaction.

What this referred to was a phenomenon known as decerebrate rigidity. This simply means that at the time of the head wounds, the President's

body stiffened and straightened and forced itself backwards. But this simply does not happen, here. What does is that the President's head and torso are thrown backward and to the left in a rag-doll effect.

On March 26 and 27, 1975, we were called back to give testimony. We testified for an estimated 11 and one half hours, in addition to being present at the testimony of Stephen Jaffe and Ralph Schoenman. Although the press leaks by Belin contained numerous references to Dick Gregory's testimony, Dick gave absolutely no sworn testimony. He was, however, the man responsible for our presence and was present for almost all of the testimony delivered.

The only other witness for "our side" was Dr. Cyril H. Wecht. None of us were present for Dr. Wecht's testimony. However, he has stated independently and publicly that his testimony was grossly misrepresented. Dr. Wecht's statements were the only ones to obtain even limited publicity, but they too were soon silenced. Space here does not permit every case of misrepresented testimony to be dealt with. The only area we will deal with is that of the Zapruder film.

In Chapter 19, section 5, under the heading: *The Allegation That Assassins Are Revealed by the Zapruder and Nix Films To Be Present in the Area of the Grassy Knoll*, we can see an example of the attitude and system of cover-up used in every area of relevant testimony that could damage the "official fiction."

The report states:

The Zapruder and Nix films have been carefully reviewed. Frames alleged to reveal the presence of assassins in the area of the grassy knoll have received

Continued on page 80

JFK from page 42

particularly close attention, together with those frames immediately preceding them and immediately following them. In addition, the Commission has had the benefit of a study of these films by the photographic laboratory of the FBI, and a report on that study.

We gave evidence relating to the image of the back of a man's head that appears for approximately 18 frames around the 413th frame of the Zapruder film. The head, which is not covered by a hat, appears at the bottom frame line of the film from the hairline up. The skin tones of the neck at the hairline and the right ear are clear.

The man's existence is verified by the ITEK Corporation (ironically a Rockefeller-owned company) from other photographs. He appears in photographs corresponding to Zapruder frames as early as approximately 180 and as late as the 420s.

This man appears to be holding a rifle or some rifle-shaped object in his hand. The report continues:

The Commission staff members who reviewed the films were of the opinion that the images allegedly representing assassins are far too vague to be identified, even as human beings. For example, Zapruder Frames 412, 413 and 414, which have tree foliage in the foreground, show combinations of light and shadow along their lower margins which are variously shaped somewhat in the form of a rain hat or a German army helmet of World War II vintage.

In Frames 411 and 415, however, the contours of the shadows are markedly different and bear no resemblance to a human head—with or without a rain hat or helmet.

Very clear testimony was given dealing with what was termed a "German Army helmet." We stated that the appearance of the "helmet" was an illusion. The light-colored, triangular shape that seems to be leading from the left side of the head was that of a leaf on a branch of a low tree that was about five feet in front of Zapruder. The report states:

Since each frame of the film is only about 1/18 of a second removed in time from its adjacent frame, it was not believed reasonable to postulate that an assassin's head would come into view, and then disappear, directly in front of the Zapruder camera, in the space of about 1/4 of a second (the elapsed time between Frames 411 and 415), or that the shape of a head would change so rapidly and markedly.

This is completely misleading. The man appears for the entire 18 frame sequence surrounding Frame 413. Frame 413 is the sharpest because Zapruder's pan rate changes. The pan rate is the speed at which the photographer turns

to follow a moving object. At Frame 413, Zapruder is hardly moving at all. So the car is a blur and the fore and back grounds are sharper. Although many of the frames showing this man are blurred, the man is clearly still visible.

The Commission's report states:

The conclusion was that the alleged assassin's head was merely the momentary image produced by sunlight, shadows and leaves within or beyond the foliage. The same was true of the "rifle" allegedly in evidence in Frame 413. Even to make out the rough image of a rifle in that frame required imagination—and in the adjacent frames, it is nowhere in evidence.

The "rifle" is a far slimmer object. Therefore it becomes almost invisible in

As with the Warren Commission, the main body of guilt in the cover-up lies perhaps not so much with the Commission itself, but rather with the staff lawyers.

the more blurry frames. However, it's still there.

The place where Abraham Zapruder was standing when he took his famous motion picture has been established. (He was standing on a concrete wall elevated approximately four feet, two inches above the ground to his front.) Based upon an analysis of the direction in which the Zapruder camera was facing at Frame 413, the FBI Laboratory was able to identify from other photographs the exact tree shown in that frame.

This was a trivial analysis, since there was only one tree in the area.

With the aid of reports from the FBI Laboratory, it was concluded that: (1) The tree was between 6 feet and 6 1/2 feet high; (2) it was barren of any branches or leaves to a height of about 4 feet to 4 1/2 feet above the ground; (3) its foliage was about 2 feet high and 4 feet wide; (4) the near side of its foliage was about 5 feet directly in front of Mr. Zapruder's legs; (5) its trunk was only a few inches in diameter; (6) only the top of the tree came within view of the Zapruder camera; (7) it was the only tree in the immediate vicinity; (8) a human head (even without a helmet) 5 feet in front of Mr. Zapruder would have occupied about one-half of the total area of Frame 413 (many times as much as is occupied by the image of the alleged assassin's head); and (9) it is not reasonable to

postulate an assassin in or behind that tree.

An assassin would be unlikely to hide himself behind the barren trunk of a tree only a few inches in diameter, with only his head and shoulders behind the foliage, and with his whole person almost within arm's length in front of a spectator taking movies of the motorcade. Neither would such an assassin go unseen and undiscovered, able to make his escape over open ground with a rifle in hand, again unseen by anyone among the numerous motorcade police, spectators and Secret Service personnel present.

This is one of the grossest misstatements of testimony in the entire report. No one ever said that there was a man on, in or at any other location near the tree in question—or at any other tree, for that matter! And Belin and Olsen knew it.

From the pedestal on which Zapruder was standing, there is a low tree five feet in front of him, and an extension from the pedestal. The extension is a low cement retaining wall that extends several feet to his right. This then forms a 90-degree right angle and travels toward Elm Street for 54 feet. At this point, there is another right angle turn towards the west and a stockade fence on top of the grassy knoll. The man was hiding behind the corner of this wall and away from Elm Street. All of the testimony relating to this alleged assassin specified his location at 54 feet away from the camera—not five feet away—and definitely not in the tree. However, the Rockefeller Commission altered the records to state that the testimony placed this man in or behind the tree.

Zapruder was filming with his camera on full telephoto, which gives a narrow angle of view. The frames at this point pass just over the retaining wall. But had Zapruder taken a wider angle of view, he would have picked up on film the retaining wall and far more of this man's body. (See Shaneyfelt #33). He would have appeared for more frames and would have been clearer.

The testimony was extensive and direct in all areas of the photographic evidence. There was, in all, nearly 25 hours of it.

This apparently deliberate distortion of testimony could only be meant to have one result: to try to discredit a truly important finding by changing the perspective. The location of this man is critically important. Moving him by 15-20 feet, as the report did, makes all the difference in the world. There could not ever, even in the wildest imagination of anyone, have been a man hiding in or behind that tree. But by changing the testimony, a fact could be dealt with as a fiction.

We originally thought that the Rockefeller Commission would have had to

deal with the subject of the Kennedy assassination in an honest manner for fear of losing credibility in other areas of their "investigation." This, as it turned out was an erroneous assumption.

Most of the questions were of a baiting nature such as: Why couldn't it be? . . . It sure looks like. . . Don't you think that? . . . etc.

The slipshod manner in which the Commission conducted its affairs was unsettling.

All testimony given in relation to the assassination was, upon prior agreement between the staff and the witnesses, not to be allowed into the record without the prior inspection for accuracy of the typed transcripts by the witnesses involved. This agreement was not honored.

Exhibits, left on temporary loan, were never returned to the submitting witnesses. Actual exhibits commissioned by the staff were never called for and are to this day in the private possession of the supplier, still with the court reporter's marks of identification on them.

Testimony was interrupted by the Commission staff and never resumed. For every relevant question asked by the staff members, there were a dozen or so irrelevant ones asked to cloud and bury under a blanket of trivia the important areas of the testimony. One witness eventually got so angered that he stated in the record: "I don't see how this line of questioning could possibly be of any relevance to the issues involved."

From the press leaks that traveled from Belin to the media (a fact confirmed by a Commission staff member), it was clear in advance of its release that the report would be a whitewash on par with the Warren Report. We who testified felt assured that when the transcripts of the testimony were released that any attempts at blatant falsehoods presented by the Commission would be exposed by the absolute conflict between the testimony and the report. Unfortunately, we were mistaken. The testimony was never released.

The Zapruder film was dealt with dishonestly and the great majority of the photographic evidence was totally disregarded by the Commission. To cover its tracks, the Rockefeller Commission classified all testimony under the guise of national security.

Belin has stated many times that he had kept himself apart from the Rockefeller Commission's work in the area of the Kennedy assassination so that people wouldn't ask questions later on. In addition to personal experience, a CIA memo from 1975 exists to prove that Belin's statement was untrue.

Former CIA chief William E. Colby sent a memo to CBS television's Les Midgley and Dan Rather answering a request by them for any documents or information showing involvement between Oswald and the CIA. Colby states

in this memo that he is sure he would find nothing in the record, but that he would look anyway, even though David Belin had already gone through the files for the Rockefeller Commission. In view of the Rockefeller Commission's track record, it would seem that this time Colby was telling the truth.

High-level government agencies have a habit of denying their activities. Although the plot to murder President Kennedy may not have been an agency-wide undertaking, the cover-up, and destruction of evidence was.

It is believed that the FBI, CIA and Dallas Police, as well as at least half a dozen more agencies, including the ONI, the Dallas Sheriff's Office, officials at Bethesda Naval Hospital involved in the falsified autopsy report, the De-

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partment of State and the Justice Department all participated actively in the cover-up conspiracy. (There is no reason to believe that both stages of this crime were connected. The cover-up may well have involved totally different persons than those involved in the murder.)

Another thing is clear. No matter how many times the few still persistent Warren Commission staff members still try to defend the now mainly disproved and disbelieved Warren Report, they know the real truth. They know it now, and they knew it back in 1964.

Rockefeller was asked on the CBS Television program *Face the Nation* whether he favored a new investigation of the Kennedy assassination;

ROCKEFELLER: Well, Dave Belin, who was the director of our commission, was on the Warren Commission as a counsel, so he was fully familiar with it. In his judgment, as he has expressed it to me, this . . . would be a tragic situation to rehash, to go back over the tragedies of that period.

CONNIE CHUNG: Excuse me, but Mr. Belin said on *Face the Nation* not long ago that he thought it should be . . .

ROCKEFELLER: Well, then he's changed his mind since I talked to him. . .

PANELIST: But have you changed yours? What does Nelson Rockefeller . . . ?

ROCKEFELLER: Well, I don't know the facts, see, so I don't know really. I read a lot of things, I hear a lot of things about, you know, you see cartoons and so forth, but you can't necessarily get factual information from the cartoons. I don't honestly know what the facts are and what the ramifications of this situation are. So . . . if Dave's come to the conclusion now that this should be done, then he may have some information. I was basing it on his judgment.

In this, the beginning of our country's third century, the government should admit the whole truth about the assassinations of the Kennedys and Dr. Martin Luther King. For as Harold Weisberg so aptly put it: "Any civil right that Lee Oswald was denied, we are also denied."

If the American people can learn the truth about the JFK assassination, a catharsis will be felt nationally. For the basic principles underlying such a disclosure are in keeping with those on which this nation was built.

Editor's note: Those of you sharing the belief that the American people deserve all of the answers to the JFK assassination are urged to write to your congressman and ask him to support the House Committee on Assassination's work. ○

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