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Rec'd 4/26/94

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the newsletter of
Citizens for Truth About
the Kennedy Assassination

Vol. 1, No. 7 March 1994 © \$2.50

JFK REVIEW BOARD: APPOINTEE BIOGRAPHIES

Materials submitted to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs on February 1, 1994, are proving to be of great assistance in helping the research community to find out who the board members are. What they've written on such subjects as classification procedures, the government, the presidency, and declassification of records are vital to our correct understanding of how they view the job they've been appointed to do: the fullest possible release of *all* JFK assassination related material.

In order to present as much information on each Board member as possible, the following is an abbreviated list of each member's professional, educational and historical backgrounds; as well as their answers to congressional questions. With this as a paper-trail background to follow, interested readers can easily secure most of these writings and judge for themselves the outlook and opinions each board member brings with them to their newly appointed positions.

HENRY FRANKLIN GRAFF

At 73, Mr. Graff is the oldest member of the review board. He was educated at Columbia University where he received his M.A. in 1942 and his Ph.D. in 1949. He was a professor at that institution from September 1949 through June of 1991.

was responsible for White House briefings on "MAGIC" intercepts (MAGIC was the operational name for the division assigned the task of breaking Japanese secret codes).

Mr. Graff is the only board member to have the distinction of having been a presidential appointee: he was twice appointed to the National Historical Publication Commission by LBJ, once in 1965 and again in 1968.

In addition to his Professorship, over his lengthy career Dr. Graff has also held the positions of; Director of Rand McNally & Company, Trustee of Columbia University, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, member of the United States Air Force Historical Committee from 1972-80, and

a Senior fellow at the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center in 1991 and 1992.

(See Biographies Pg. 3)

COPA SUMMIT

The purpose of the Call-To-Action panels that occurred at each of the recent JFK conferences was a call to unify forces. This call finally culminated with the gathering that took place in Washington D.C. on February 5-6, 1994. Invitations were extended to members of the main organizations comprising the JFK assassination research community. In addition, activists from within-as well as outside-the research community were invited to attend.

Eminencies like Dr. Cyril Wecht, Major John Newman and Professor Peter Dale Scott were in attendance. Representing CTKA were: author, Jim DiEugenio, Wayne Smith, Ph.D., Rev. Steve Jones, and Mr. Robert Dean. AARC representatives were:

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During his military service he was a Lieutenant in the Army Signal Corps from '42-45. As a Japanese language officer he

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"COPA SUMMIT"

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Attorney's Jim Lesar and Dan Alcorn, as well as Research Coordinator Jonathan Meyers. Representing COA were Bill Kelley, John Judge and Bob Daniello. Activists-researchers attending were Al Navis of Almark Books in Canada, Father Bill Davis of the Romero Institute (formerly Christic Institute), and veteran organizer and fundraiser David Gipson. Representatives from organizations such as The Fourth Decade, ASK, the AIC, as well as others individuals, such as, Professor George Michael Evica and J. Gary Shaw, were unable to attend, but were kept informed of all coalition activities.

The first meetings of the coalition took place at the William Penn House in Washington, D.C.. These meetings spanned approximately fourteen hours and were designed to accomplish the following agenda: 1) Form a coalition of the three major groups from the JFK research community represented at this meeting. 2) Map out a preliminary program to effectively lobby the Review Board to extend its statutory life (which now stands at less than 6 months); 3) form an advisory group from the research community to be available to the Review Board; 4) help them choose a qualified Executive Director; and 5) urge them to adopt a definition of the phrase "assassination related document" that is as all-inclusive an interpretation as possible.

The first day was consumed mainly with defining goals, setting the structure of the new coalition group, and clarifying visions of how the coalition should work. The name eventually agreed upon was "Coalition on Political Assassinations" (COPA). One reason for this choice was that, although the JFK case would be the opening focus of the group, the overall aim of the coalition would be to force a re-opening of the other two pivotal assassinations of the sixties: Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The coalition approach was decided upon due to the prevailing consensus that no single group present (as well as non attending groups) would be able to achieve these goals single-handedly.

Within five days of the meeting, Attorney Dan Alcorn, serving as the coalition's General Counsel, filed a set of Non-Profit, Tax-Exempt status "Articles of Incorporation" for COPA in Washington D.C. The members of the interim Governing Board of Directors duly elected are, Major John M. Newman, Ph.D., Dr. Cyril Wecht,

J.D., Mr. Jim DiEugenio, Dan Alcorn, Esq., Jim Lesar, Esq., and Mr. John Judge.

The planned structure of COPA is to be both educational and to serve as a political lobbying tool for the research community. The official make-up of the group will eventually be tripartite: consisting of a Governing Board, an Executive Board, and an Advisory Group. The Governing Board (Board of Directors) will be the policy-making arm, while the function of the Executive Board will be to implement policy, and the Advisory Group will offer their expertise and advice to both boards and be kept abreast of actions and policy decisions of the coalition.

One of the main points discussed at this meeting was the necessity of reaching out to those outside the assassination research community in a search for people who can man positions on all three of the coalition's boards. Another matter discussed at the initial summit, as well as the two ensuing conference Call-To-Actions, has been the necessity of building bridges to other progressive groups as well as mainstream organizations. The resources necessary to achieve the goals of COPA will exceed those maintained by the JFK research community alone.

The initial nominees under consideration for both the Governing and Advisory Board's are a varied mix of people from all walks of life: Professor Michael Parenti, Dr. Gary Aguilar, Eric Hamburg, Esq. (Oliver Stone's attorney), political activist, Ms. Janette Rainwater, Mr. Chip Selby, Mrs. Patricia Duff Medavoy (former HSCA investigator), and Professor Philip Melanson to name but a few.

Two other prominent points of discussion were focused on, first, the media blackout that has clouded the extraordinary quality of many of the documents currently emerging from the National Archives, and second, counteracting the apparent reversal of course on this issue by President Bill Clinton. Ideas were entertained and counter-strategies discussed on both these fronts.

On the second day of the meeting the possibility of a jointly edited monthly newsletter was taken up. Proposals were entertained to combine CTKA's monthly newsletter, "PROBE" and COA's quarterly publication, "Prologue" into an expanded offering. The format of this proposed publication has yet to be finalized but suggestions were made to offer this publication as part of a membership package to COPA.

Fundraising consumed much of the second day's discussions. The consensus hammered out was that this effort will have to be done in a varied and professional manner. There can be no relying on

just one method of raising money. Although initial fundraising will be asked of the research community, a professional direct mail campaign will be implemented as soon as candidate companies are interviewed and one decided upon. But direct mail will not be the sole basis of funding either. Dinners, small gatherings of progressive donors, conferences, large speaking engagements, and even live concerts are also planned. Initial steps have been made in all of these directions.

Since the initial summit, there have been three conference call meetings of the Interim Board of Governors. On April 2nd and 3rd, a West Coast mini-summit of members of CTKA and COPA will be held in San Francisco, California. The first organizing meeting of the Governing Board (as well as working panels, e.g. medical evidence and documents committee, media, educational, etc.) will be held in Washington D.C. on the weekend of April 22-24. A press conference is also scheduled for that meeting to announce the formation of COPA and introduce some of the new discoveries and documents that have recently emerged on the JFK case.

A much larger COPA sponsored symposium is tentatively scheduled for October 6th through the 9th at American University. This will coincide, roughly, with the 30th anniversary of the release of the Warren Report. Preliminary arrangements for the Washington conference are being handled by Mr. Jonathan Meyers and queries should be addressed to him at the AARC.

CTKA is solidly behind the efforts of COPA. Coverage of new developments inside the group will be featured in future issues of PROBE. We hope that every reader of this newsletter understands that COPA represents the best opportunity we have of finally putting this issue on the national agenda. A real moment of truth may well be at hand. We encourage everyone in the community to do what is asked of them when they themselves are called-to-action.

APPOINTEE BIOGRAPHIES

(Con't from Page 1)

Accolades and awards he has received are; the Army commendation award in 1945, the "Great Teacher" award at Columbia University in 1982, the Townsend Harris Medal from the City College of New York in 1966, the Kidger Award from the New England History Teachers Association in

1990 and the Mark Van Doren award at Columbia in 1981 (coincidentally, this award is named after Columbia Professor Mark Van Doren, the father of 1950's game show scandal icon, and briefly "Today Show" editor, Charles Van Doren.)

He has been the author of 13 books, pertinent amongst them; the 12 volume set of "The Life History of the United States" (Time Inc. 1963-64), "The Tuesday Cabinet: Deliberation & Decisions on Peace & War Under LBJ" (Prentis Hill, 1970), "The Presidents; A Reference History" (Charles Scribners & Sons 1985) and one of the standard texts in the research field—"The Modern Researcher" (New York, 1957—Fifth edition; Houghton Mifflin Co., 1992).

Relevant magazine articles Mr. Graff has written include: "Preserving The Secrets Of The Presidency" (New York Times Magazine, Dec. 1963), "A Heartbeat Away" (American Heritage Magazine, August, 1974), "Decisions On Vietnam: How Johnson Makes Foreign Policy" (NY Times Magazine, July, 1964), "Transition At The White House" (New Leader #25, Dec. 1968), and "Lyndon B. Johnson: Frustrated Achiever" (Power and the Presidency, 1977).

In submitted responses to both pre- and post-hearing questions, Dr. Graff presented more information on how he views the tasks ahead of him. When responding to what he views as the purpose of the review board, Mr. Graff said; "To help burnish the reputation of the United States Government for trustworthiness. The board's integrity is the highest desideratum" (i.e., something not possessed but needed).

Senator's Glenn and Lieberman asked a pointed question about researchers' concerns over Dr. Graff's relationship to Time Inc., and to this he replied, "I did not in any way participate in management decisions by Time / Life Inc., that pertained in any way to the disposition of the Zapruder film or publication of information regarding the assassination. An independent contractor, I only served as the historical consultant to Life, and later on to the Time / Life book division as well as Life."

The Senators also questioned Mr. Graff about his relationship to President Johnson, asking if the subject of the assassination was ever discussed. To this he replied, "(President Johnson)....., invited me in late Spring, 1965 to have conversations with him and his principle advisors on the subject of the Vietnam War.At no time while I was with President Johnson did he discuss the subject of President Kennedy's assassination."

KERMIT L. HALL

Mr. Hall is 50 years of age and is a native of Tulsa, Oklahoma. His educational background includes: University of Akron, B.A. 1966; Syracuse University, M.A. 1967; University of Miami, Ph.D. 1972, Yale Law, 1980; and Howard University Educational Management, 1990. Mr. Hall's military service included assignment as First Lieutenant with the U.S. Army Security Agency from January, 1968 through December 1969.

Mr. Hall's employment history lists the following: Asst. Professor, History Dept., Vanderbilt University, 1972-1976; Associate Professor, History Dept., Wayne State, 1976-1981; Full Professor of History and Law, University of Florida, 1981-1992, Dean and Professor of History and Law, University of Tulsa, July, 1992-Present.

Mr. Hall's past government service includes: Member, Historical Advisory Board, Federal Judiciary Center, 1989-Present; Panel Reviewer, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1989-Present; and Panel Reviewer, National Science Foundation, 1985-1991. Business relationships include: Member, Board of Advisors, American Bar Association-Commission on College and University Legal Studies, 1993-Present; and Director and Trustee, American Society for Legal History, 1982-85, and 1986-89.

Out of the thirteen books Mr. Hall has published are the following of pertinent interest: "The Magic Mirror: Law In American History" (Oxford university Press, 1989); "The Oxford Companion To The Supreme Court" (Oxford University Press, 1992) [Winner of the ABA's "Gavel Award" in 1992], "By And For The People: Constitutional Rights In American History" (Harlan Davidson, Inc., 1991), and "The Constitutional Convention As An Amending Device" (American Historical Association, 1991).

Magazine articles of interest authored by Mr. Hall include: "The Supreme Court, Original Intent, And The Bill Of Rights" (The Free Press, 1991), "The American Citizen: The Developing Legal Concept" (Council Of Chief State School Officers, 1988), and "Progressive Reform And The Decline Of Democratic Accountability" (The Michie Company, 1993). Also, the most interestingly titled, "The Monster That Almost Ate Washington: Why We Will Not Have A Second Constitutional Convention" stands out from the extensive list of speeches Mr. Hall has given to organizations around the country.

In responding to post-hearing questions, Mr. Hall had these reactions: "Board members should

have a working knowledge of events and characters associated with the assassination...members should be expected to know the ...main figures and events, and the central issues raised. I do not, however, think, given the task before the board, that it's members should be experts in the assassination." "This assignment is of great importance to the United States, to the historical record, and to faith in our system of government." "To begin with, I think it important to remember that the board is not investigating the Kennedy Assassination. It is...to...provide...disclosure of documents relating to that event. There will be, I suspect, tremendous efforts to pull us in the other direction, using the argument that the turning up of records is an ideal way to **PROBE (Emphasis Ours)** what happened. The Board should resist doing so at every turn."

Although the previous statement speaks volumes towards understanding Mr. Hall's views before empanelment, the following selected responses from post-hearing questions should crystallize his methodology for our readers.

"Having said that, my priorities are roughly these:.....The Board ...needs to be briefed by representatives of the major agencies (CIA, FBI, etc.) about the status of their activities. (I hasten to add that it would be helpful for the Board to visit with all the persons in these agencies involved with the supervision of the disclosure process. Doing so would be an idea way to begin to build some ties of mutual interest and respect between the Board and the agencies.)" "The Board needs to move promptly to hold public hearings....Such hearings,...should address the particularly critical situation of what constitutes an assassination record, a question that will lead to a host of other issues that are likely to be raised by those interested in the assassination as an historical event. Such hearings should also give the Board a sense of the landscape of interest in the assassination....The Board (also) needs to take it's own counsel after having heard these views.....(and) the Board needs to come together as a group, to develop an internal sense of purpose and to deal with the important philosophical issues raised by our task."

"The Executive Director must not bring any predetermined views about the assassination to the task. Like the members of the Board, the Executive Director's job is to help in the process of disclosing the documents and to allow others to make judgments based on those documents. Hence, I would think a person that had a substantial record of publicly stated views on the assassination would not be an appropriate Executive Director" "I believe that frequent public hearings are, on

balance, the best way to proceed. My experience with advisory boards is that they can slow down the process, push in directions not legitimately related to the task of the substantive body, and that they can never fully know the complexity of issues involved in decisions since they are, as their title suggests, advisory."

"Personal materials kept by private individuals of events surrounding the assassination pose difficult issues. There is, for example, the question of whether such materials have been "taken" as private property under the statute.....Private individuals should not be in the position of holding public records that bear on the assassination. Public officials that maintained private records relating to the assassination, to the extent that those records fall within the bounds of the statute, might also be susceptible to disclosure." "Yes, (immunity provisions should apply) if all other means fail.

"Openness and the general availability of information about the conduct of Government is to be cherished in a democracy....The disclosure of which will aid in the general public understanding of the assassination and add credibility and legitimacy to the operation of Government. At the same time, the public does have an interest in the preservation of valuable sources and methods of intelligence and safeguarding present and future public officials, including the President." (The question not answered by this statement is, "safeguard them from what?")

ADDENDUM ON MR. HALL:

Just six weeks after answering the pre-hearing question of "Have you made any public statements—oral or written—regarding the assassination?" with "I have made no public statement," Mr. Hall has now gone "on the record." An interview of Mr. Hall, conducted by reporter Randy Krehbiel, appeared in the Tulsa World on March 21, 1994.

Included in this extremely prejudicial piece of journalistic overreach, the author presents Mr. Hall's comments against a backdrop of "Anti-Conspiracy & Anti-Stone's "JFK"" sniper shots to showcase Mr. Hall's newly found voice on these matters. The following are a small sampling of what Mr. Hall's views on the case really are.

Stating that Mr. Hall is in basic agreement with Gerald Posner's "Case Closed," he is quoted as saying it's "pretty devastating" to conspiracy theories. He calls "Lee Harvey Oswald....a bungler who got lucky." And, in a quote dripping with thick sarcasm, also states, "We're not likely to

find that Lee Harvey Oswald was one of seven gunman, four of whom were on the Grassy Knoll." Hall is attributed as saying that it is his understanding that files pertaining to the (Kennedy) family's private investigation have been taken from the Kennedy Library in Boston.

In response to the question, "Is it likely the papers of Bobby Kennedy...could be assassination documents? Mr. Hall answered, "I would think so." He then said, "It's an exceedingly complex situation. Those papers may have a lot to say about how the family operates. One of the interesting features of this is that if we move towards full disclosure, it is likely to damage somewhat the reputation of the President. It's likely to stir additional questions about Kennedy and his character." "That said, I am going into this with an open mind. If we find a memo that says that J. Edgar Hoover ordered Kennedy Killed, we'll put it in there." (Does he really expect to find a memo that says, in essence, "Please kill John Kennedy. Signed; Edgar. (and) P.S. Don't tell anyone! ?????")

WINDAWLL JOYCE

Mr. Joyce is 52 years old and hails originally from New York. He received his formal education at the following institutions: Providence, RI College, B.A., 1964; St. Johns University, M.A., 1966; and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Ph.D., 1974 (in American History). His employment history lists the following positions: Manuscript Librarian, University of Michigan, 1968-72; Curator of Manuscripts / Education Officer, American Antiquarian Society, 1972-81; Asst. Director for Rare Books & Manuscripts, New York Public Library, 1981-85; and Associate Librarian for Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library, 1986-Present. Mr. Joyce did not serve in the military.

Among his published writings are: "The Scholarly Implications Of Documentary Forgeries" (Oak Knoll Books, 1990); "Foxes Guarding The Hen House: Archivists In Special Collections" (Provenance, Vol. 7, 1989); and "Assessing The Condition Of Historical Records In The States" (National Historic Publications And Records Commission, 1984).

In his answers to Congress, Mr. Joyce's responses follow: "The current...(security classification).....system certainly has integrity. I would hope that, in the interest of a fully informed citizenry and accountable public officials, that somewhat more emphasis might be given to disclosure of records after the passage of a specified period of time..."

"I feel that it is important for the AARB members to have a working knowledge of the events and characters associated with the assassination because the documents will have to be reviewed with a knowledge of the context of their creation so that their contents and significance may be properly evaluated." "In my opinion, I think that the AARB should receive and review public information, through the mechanism of public hearings and other avenues of communications, about the possible existence of potential assassination records. It is unclear to me that an advisory committee is necessary or desirable, though changing circumstances and other considerations could lead me to change my view on this."

"...I believe that the AARB should be as aggressive as it needs to be to achieve disclosure of relevant records. That includes records held by private citizens....." "In light of the broad powers of the AARB to search reasonably for assassination records, I believe: a) The board might use its powers to grant immunity to witnesses,...(when) the importance of (such records) is proportionate to the extraordinary step of granting immunity, c) I....would be cautious about disclosing materials, such as grand jury indictments, normally held under seal of court. d) ...(I) would be most reluctant to undertake any activity that may not necessarily lead to the existence and disclosure of assassination records."

In next Month's issue: Biographies of Anna Kasten Nelson and John M. Tunheim.

We urge our readers to read the works that these people have produced. Most can be secured through major library facilities around the country. Gaining a fuller understanding of these people will help us address the Board more efficiently.

New Oswald-Ruby Link?

The following is excerpted from the text of a press release written by Jim Marrs and Jack White and released under CTKA letterhead on March 13th.

Hidden away for more than 30 years in the personal papers of Marguerite Oswald, a faded yellow Dallas Police Department report may reveal a secret that the U.S. government has tried to hide—that Lee Harvey Oswald and his killer, Jack Ruby, knew each other prior to the assassination of

President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

The police document, a "general offense report" dating from October, 1963, is the latest in a long list of evidence to come out that links the accused presidential assassin to nightclub owner Ruby. Additional reports of a connection between the two came to light in January, 1992 when the Dallas Police released their JFK assassination files to the public. Official sources have always maintained that Ruby and Oswald had no connection.

The offense report was discovered in February, 1994, by assassination researcher John Armstrong of Irving, Texas. He and fellow researcher Jack White of Fort Worth were browsing through Marguerite Oswald's personal files which are kept in the Special Collections division of TCU's Burnett Library when this document turned up.

According to the report, Dallas police responded to a phone complaint by Mary E. Bledsoe, who said that two men were fighting in her rooming house at 621 N. Marsalis. After police arrived, two men were taken into custody for disturbing the peace. According to the report, the pair were J. R. Rubenstein of 1203 1/2 Commerce and Alek Hidel of the Marsalis address. Police reported that nothing was missing, just some damage to a bed, chair and a TV set.

The report also stated that Mrs. Bledsoe identified one of the men as a person she had rented a room earlier in the week, a Mr. O. H. Lee. However, the police said the man was "actually Alek Hidel" based on "his identification cards and mail addressed to him."

After all the participants in the altercation were taken to "downtown headquarters," the report stated that Mrs. Bledsoe became unsure of the identity of her roomer and also changed her story on how the fight began. The report concluded with, ". . . So all suspects were released pending further investigation."

The Warren Commission verified that Oswald did rent a room from Mary Bledsoe at 621 N. Marsalis the week of October 7-14, 1963, although they seemed more interested in Bledsoe's allegation of seeing Oswald getting on a bus just ten minutes after the assassination. According to her testimony before the commission, she refused to extend Oswald's rent after one week because she "didn't like him."

This is in conflict with earlier portions of her testimony where she stated that "he was very quiet and polite. . . (she) liked him and helped him hunt for a job." Pressed for a reason why she evicted him, she said that he spoke on the telephone several times in a foreign language, and requested

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to keep milk in her refrigerator." Coincidentally, she asked him to move out the very next day after this late-night altercation between Ruby and "Hidel," which is the subject of the recently discovered DPD offense report.

Ruby's Carousel Club was at 1312 1/2 Commerce, a block away from the address on the report. Researchers Armstrong and White speculate that Ruby may have been given police a slightly altered version of his name and address to keep this offense off his record, or, that friendly policeman may have put down a slightly altered versions as a favor to Ruby.

Both Armstrong and White believe the document to be genuine, but are puzzled by its origin and inclusion in Mrs. Oswald's files. There are neither indications that Marguerite could use a typewriter nor had the proper police forms, knowledge, and terminology to fabricate a hoax.

While Mrs. Bledsoe denied that Oswald had any visitors while rooming in her home to the Warren Commission, her testimony is disjointed and apparently coached. She was one of the few people to have a personal attorney present when she testified before the Commission. Her contributions were seemingly innocuous and unrevealing—comments about a bus ride and a five-day roomer at her rooming house. While testifying, she often consulted written notes and at one point said, ". . .but I'm not supposed to know where," in response to a question regarding Oswald's subsequent living arrangements. Many researchers believe Mrs. Bledsoe to be among those witnesses who were intimidated and misquoted by government sources.

If this offense report is genuine, it proves she lied to the Commission; she testified that the signature on her guest register was "Lee Harvey Oswald"—there was no mention of O. H. Lee or Alek Hidell. And what happened to the Oswald signature in her guest register? Bledsoe said under oath that her son tore out the page and "sold Oswald's autograph for \$5." Did Oswald actually sign in as O.H. Lee, as this arrest document indicates? The Commission did not want to know. And It didn't pursue the missing page either.

BOOK SHELF

Final Judgment: The missing links in the JFK assassination conspiracy. By Michael Collins Piper. Liberty Lobby Press, \$20.00.

1-800-522-6292.

A CIA, Lansky, Mossad scenario. Proposes to show that: the "French Connection" was really run by Israel; Kennedy was moving against the Federal Reserve; George Bush is linked to the actual conspiracy; and "proves" that Bo Gritz was right.

Pictures of the Pain: Photography and the assassination of JFK. By Richard Trask. Yoeman Press \$35.00.

648 pages in length, this book focuses on the history of JFK assassination photographs and how they're analyzed, used and abused. Due out in April.

CD-ROM

House Select Committee On Assassinations: All volumes. \$65.00. L.M.P. Systems. 1271 N. Plano Rd., Richardson, TX. 75081 (214) 918-9390.

This disk allows you to do key word research, take notes during each session and transfer notes to floppy disk or printer.

Warren Commission Volumes: All Volumes. \$75.00. (Check future issues for more details.)

This soon to be released disk will finally make these expensive volumes readily available for home based research.

J.F.K. Assassination: A Visual Investigation. Medio Corporation. \$59.00. Available through most computer store retail outlets.

Includes a map of Dealey Plaza witnesses, as well as selected text from; the "Warren Report," "Cross Fire," and "The JFK assassination book of facts."

This disk also includes a film and photo section with full screen and freeze frame options along with a handy frame counter for the Zapruder film.

The analysis section presents three animated scenarios; The Warren Commission's, The H.S.C.A.'s, and one titled "Conspiracy Theories."

A rather unique feature is a "view" selection option; allowing one to see events at different points in Dealey Plaza. i.e., Zapruder's vantage point, the picket fence viewpoint, or Oswald's.

The narration is neutral and allows the viewer to sift through the material unfettered by ideological correctness.

New CD-ROM's

Johnny Eldred, formally of L.M.P. systems, has established a new company that plans on servicing the needs of the research community for CD-ROM based programs.

Mr. Eldred is currently collecting information on what reports, documents and exhibits researchers want in the CD-ROM format. If enough interest is present, Mr. Eldred will produce products of choice for the research community.

Plans are in the works to offer the hard to find Church volumes (Both interim and final reports) as well as the obscure Pike Committee Reports.

Interested parties are encouraged to contact: Mr. Johnny Eldred, 1417 Choptaw Dr., Nesquite, TX. 75149, and express their desires for what product lines should be offered.

1994 Symposium's

Ontario, Canada

Mr. Don Scott, Chairman of the John F. Kennedy Symposium in Ontario, Canada, has sent out advance flyers announcing the August 18-24, 1994 dates of this years Canadian conference.

Set as an agenda this year will be the convening of a mock "Grand Jury" to determine who should be indicted for the murder of John F. Kennedy. Using John Sirica's grand jury approach as it's prototype, this organization will be building upon last year's determination that "there was a crime of conspiracy involved in President Kennedy's murder," and is asking E. Howard Hunt to appear before this gathering.

Proposed questions to be submitted to Mr. Hunt include; his involvement in the "Bay of Pigs" planing, his dealings with "Alpha 66," his involvement in the assassination of JFK, and his relationship with Richard M. Nixon.

The symposium will cost \$157.00 for attendance to all sessions, with researchers listed in Gordon Winslow's directory receiving a 60% discount. Catered meals for all days of attendance can be purchased for only \$68.00. This includes nine meals and attendance to a Saturday evening "Special" banquet. Nightly accommodations at the University can be secured for just \$19.00.

Evidentiary papers on suspected conspirators are requested for submission to this Grand Jury. Papers selected will receive a "return" economy class air fare to the university as well as accommodations and meals at the University.

Interested parties should contact: The John F. Kennedy Assassination Symposium, 405-190 Mountain St. Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. P3B / 4G2; or telephone / fax, (705) 670-0180.

Dallas, Texas

Questionnaires have been mailed to all '93 attendees asking them to rate last year's presentations, offer feedback for improvements and explores possible alternative sites for future ASK conferences. Mentioned sites for possible future conferences: On a cruise ship, in Washington, D.C., and somewhere in Europe.

Interested parties should contact: ASK, P.O. Box 4999, Austin, TX. 78765.

Washington, D.C.

The dates of COPA's initial symposium has been set for October 6-9, 1994, at American University. Slated to appear are Maj. John Newman, Ph.D., Professor Peter Dale Scott, Dr. Cyril Wecht, MD., JD., Professor Phillip Melanson, Dr. David Mantik and Gaeton Fonzi, to name but a few.

Interested parties should contact COPA at: P.O. Box 772, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044-0772.

CTKA

CITIZENS FOR TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Chairman: James DiEugenio

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