

Loward Williams & Barbara Patterson 1/33/08 De great I Lessing in Rer autobiography classifical Rapper Schoenman Thus 1 tower Re Could turdo si soloso Macales is about - . Howar and Posner = Deuras on The Lapardora Coustra Lacalea never Jeenwate TRO RIVET 85% OF TRO BOOK INRIOR DROWS a Corrapiroact! Wast a Dazio, avolucious effort.

Official Murder and Capitalist Rule in America: The Continuing Dynamic

by Ralph Schoenman

"Cesar was standing

directly behind Kennedy

when Sirhan began firing

and, according to his own

statements, was in a posi-

tion to shoot Kennedy at

point blank range."

une 5, 1995, the 27th anniversary of the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, was the publication date of a book by Dan E. Moldea entitled *The Killing of Robert F. Kennedy—An Investigation of Motive, Means and Opportunity*, (W.W. Norton). Publicity material for the book proclaims, "Here is *the* definitive book on Robert F. Kennedy's assassination allowing this tragic chapter in our history to be put to rest at last."

This claim has been made recently for two other books, Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of JFK by Gerald Posner and Oswald's Tale by Norman Mailer, both published by Random House.

In the light of the massive evidence, adduced in more than three hundred books over a period of nearly three decades, many scrupulously documented, demonstrating the duplicity of the official fiction regarding the political execution of the Kennedy brothers, it is a boast as suspect as the putative investigations of the subject by the CIA and FBI themselves.

For these agencies are deeply implicated in both events, and the threadbare thesis that political assassinations of such magnitude

result solely from the random impulse of marginal people requires a breathtaking surrender of intellectual independence and moral integrity. All three authors attribute the killings to lone, solitary assassins.

Tired Chorus

The presses on which the multiple runs of the Posner book were printed had hardly cooled, to the tired chorus "This bookreally does close the case," before Harold Weisberg's Case Open: The Omissions, Distortions and Falsifications of 'Case Closed' (Carroll & Graf) had reached bookstores.

Moldea concludes his book, "Sirhan Bishara Sirhan consciously and knowingly murdered Senator Robert Kennedy, and he acted alone." His attempt to shut down the challenge to a thesis he now shares with the Los Angeles Police Department, successive L.A. District Attorneys, the CIA and the FBI, will be as shortlived as that of Posner.

After the publication of my feature article on the Robert Kennedy assassination in the *Baltimore Sun* (May 28, 1995), Moldea threatened a libel suit on behalf of Thane Eugene Cesar and Manuel Peña, with whom he now makes both personal and political common cause. It is an instructive alliance which sheds retrospective light less on the Kennedy killing than it does on who Moldea is and to whom he holds allegiance.

Moldea advised the *Baltimore Sun* that only a writer who shared his thesis was entitled to comment on his book — a remarkable presumption.

The gravamen of Moldea's threat of legal action was that

Thane Eugene Cesar was identified in the article as the sole figure whose position relative to that of Robert Kennedy was compatible with the trajectory of the fatal shot.

Moldea Vs. Moldea

In Regardie's for July 1987, Moldea wrote an article entitled "Who Really Killed Bobby Kennedy?" Here is what Moldea wrote at that time. Note that Moldea maintained these views publicly until the publi-

cation of his current book.

"When critics of the Robert Kennedy murder investigation discuss in private the possibility of a second gunman, the name most often raised is that of security guard Thane Eugene Cesar. He is thought by some to have crouched down behind and to the right of Kennedy and then pumped four shots into his back at point-blank range while Sirhan fired wildly into the crowd surrounding the Senator and drew all the attention of the witnesses in the pantry.

"The evidence to support Cesar's possible role in the shooting is extensive and clearly demonstrates means, opportunity and motive: (emphasis added.)"

"Cesar was standing directly behind Kennedy when Sirhan began firing and, according to his own statements, was in a position to shoot Kennedy at point blank range."

"He was seen with a drawn gun by no less than four eyewitnesses and by another who claims to have seen Cesar fire the gun. He has admitted to law enforcement authorities that he drew his gun after Sirhan began shooting but has given contra-

FOR THE LONG RUN!

by Ron Robertson

World War II intensified the practice of the end justifying the means as most wars do. After the war this practice continued in the political and economic areas as well. Consequently, the securing of power, privilege and profits by any means has become the priority of many institutions. This has led to shortsighted, expedient agendas that have little concern for the well being of future generations.

In the spirit of William of Occam and his fabled "Razor" the question of what means are really most cost efficient is necessary. Cost can be assessed in more than dollar values. The costs in mental and physical health, environmental depredations, unproductive manipulation and exploitation of human, material and financial resources are already evident.

Which Are The Most Cost Efficient Choices?

- a. Life supporting technologies?
 b. Death dealing technologies?
 - o. Deam acasing secunosogies
- 2. a. Cutthroat competition?
 - b. Cooperative ventures?
- 3. a. Money as a medium of exchange for goods?
 - b. Money as a means of making money with no product?
- 4. a. Peaceful negotiation and conflict resolution?
 - b. Forcing decisions with deadly force?
- 5. a. Authoritarianism?
 - b. Democratic process?
- 6. a. Prisons?
 - b. Education and training?
- 7. a. Preventive medicine and health care for all?
 - b. Health care for only those who can afford it?
- 8. a. Centralized economic, political and military power?
 - b. Autonomous, cooperative, selfsufficient communities having friendly relations with others worldwide.
- 9. a. Equity and opportunity for all?
 - b. Special privilege for the few?

These questions, incidentally, address the relation of means to ends. Good ends can be achieved only by the employment of appropriate means. The end cannot justify the means, for the simple and obvious reason that the means employed determine the nature of the ends produced.

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dictory statements to the police and to the FBI about exactly when he drew the weapon."

"He has repeatedly given different versions of his movements immediately after the shooting."

"Cesar owned a .22-caliber revolver similar to Sirhan's but gave false statements to the police about when he sold it. The gun has since disappeared; its new owner reported it stolen."

"He was a supporter of 1968 American Independent Party presidential candidate George Wallace and has made no secret

of his hatred of the politics of both John and Robert Kennedy."

"He was on guard duty in the pantry at the time that Sirhan reportedly slipped into the area."

Thus Moldea put in print, as he would elsewhere subsequently, no less an indictment of Cesar than appeared in the offending article. I advised Moldea to begin by suing himself.

The official autopsy on Robert Kennedy was conducted by Coroner Thomas Noguchi and was corroborated unanimously by the coroner's grand jury. It established that Kennedy was hit by four bullets - all of them from the rear and at contact range. The fatal shot was approximately 1/2 inch behind the mastoid bone of the skull, adjacent to Kennedy's right ear.

surreptitiously to Jim Garri-

son, Dick Gregory and this author in 1975 after he received threats. Dick Gregory and this author, together with Robert Groden, would present evidence on both Kennedy assassinations to the Rockefeller Commission, with data establishing the government role in the execution of both Kennedy brothers.

Sirhan In Front

The convicted assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, was directly in front of Kennedy. No single witness among the 77 who emerged placed Sirhan closer than three to five feet in front of Kennedy.

Karl Uecker, assistant Maitre d' of the Ambassador Hotel, who had led Robert Kennedy into the pantry-kitchen where Sirhan lay in wait, jumped Sirhan, placing him in a head-lock, pinning him to a steam-table while holding low and to the side the wrist of Sirhan's gun-hand. Prosecutor, David Fitts, acknowledged to the jury that Sirhan was 12 feet in front of Kennedy when Kennedy approached. Seven immediate eye witnesses fixed Sirhan at four to six feet in front of Kennedy

when he opened fire.

Five people, in front of the assailant, were wounded by the wild and random firing of Sirhan's 22-caliber Iver Johnson pistol. Bullet holes appeared in three ceiling tiles. At least four additional bullets were lodged in the door frame and center piece of the swinging-doors leading from the pantry.

Moldea now, without embarrassment, subscribes to the official police effort to reduce the number of bullets actually fired in order to preclude a second assailant. The thesis is that one

bullet entered a ceiling tile, richocheted off the ceiling and exited another ceiling tile, striking the floor and bouncing off the floor to enter the forehead of one of the wounded victims. No independent ballistics expert partakes of this particular fantasy.

Perhaps Moldea's next weapon that fired bullet 399, for five years, entering the cue on the Ambassador Hoing instructions from on high to enter rivals and class

revelation will be that this bullet came from the same the magic missile having continued on its official journey from Dealey Plaza stratosphere, circling the planet and descending on tel. No doubt it is still in motion on its never ending mission impossible, await-Theodore Charach holding up a photograph of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Chief Los opponents yet undiscerned United States.

> As for the weapon of Sirhan Sirhan, it could hold at most eight bullets. Five bullets struck other people in front of him. Four bullets, however, penetrated Kennedy from directly behind, one passing through the shoulder pad of his suit jacket and two entering his back, in addition to the fatal contact shot to the head. All were at a sharp, upward angle, wholly incompatible with the position of Sirhan and the reach of his weapon.

> Moldea, before this book, had been himself among the investigators who had marshalled a massive case against the government's specious claim that Sirhan was the lone assassin. Then, as in this book, he failed to credit those, such as Theodore Charach, whose discoveries and data he usurped without attribution, a not uncommon failing. Bertrand Russell, often the victim of plagiarism, upon being asked to review a history of Western Philosophy published under the name of C. E. M. Joad. once replied "Modesty forbids!"

> In a recent lawsuit against the New York Times, Moldea contended that their attack upon his last book had so discredited him that he was unable to find a publisher for future work. Perhaps the amazing grace bestowed upon him by W.W. Norton



Angeles County Medical Examiner and Coroner. Dr. Noguchi stated, "... from the Of those commanding the [Copies of the autopsy abundance of powder deposit on the edge of the right ear... we came to the conclusion heights of power in the had been sent by Noguchi that the muzzle distance would be one inch from the right ear edge..."

for this book is related to Moldea's belated discovery that he had been wrong all along in his prior challenge to the official verdict in the execution of Robert Kennedy.

The number of bullets, far exceeding the eight shot capacity of Sirhan's weapon, put paid to the lie that Sirhan alone fired at Kennedy. TV documentary film maker, Villis Lapniek, audiotaped the shooting, the analysis of which revealed twelve shots. Dr. Michael H. L. Hecker of the Stanford Research Institute conducted "auditory, oscillographic and spectrographic analyses of three recordings" and concluded "no fewer than ten gunshots" had occurred.

The medical, ballistic and witness evidence, therefore, show that Sirhan had not killed Kennedy and that more than one weapon was fired. A first year law student would have had Sirhan acquitted within record time.

Instead, Sirhan's lawyer, Grant Cooper, stipulated to the prosecution's claim that Sirhan alone had killed Kennedy. When coroner Noguchi was on the stand for the prosecution and began to discuss his autopsy report, which, if examined, is totally exculpatory of Sirhan, Cooper cut him off, stating, "Spare us the gory details."

Destroying The Evidence

The L.A.P.D. and its Special Unit Senator (SUS) investigating unit destroyed 2,400 photographs, negatives and X-rays of vital evidence. They confiscated the door panels with the bullet holes and embedded bullets and the ceiling tiles with bullet holes — and destroyed them. Then-Assistant Chief of Police Daryl Gates acknowledged that even the examination reports and records of this evidence were destroyed.

Moldea, straining credulity, now avers that the bullet holes were nail heads. Not only is there evidence of the bullets in the door frames but the police were photographed removing them. Theodore Charach has supplied me with photographs of the bullet holes, including those with bullets still lodged.

In 1969 the Los Angeles police had removed all door frames and the center divider containing bullets and bullet holes. In 1975, long after they destroyed this critical evidence, the police staged an orchestrated raid on the pantry for the benefit of the print and electronic media. They confiscated anew the replacement center divider and door frames which had been installed after the removal of the originals containing the evidence.

Based on this charade, the police then declared that no bullets from Sirhan's weapon had entered the panels and center divider of the pantry in the Ambassador Hotel, a finding reported solemnly in the Los Angeles Times and other journals of record.

To destroy the original center divider and door frames, replace them with sanitized material and then represent that the replacement material establishes an absence of this evidence is conscious fraud. In the strict legal sense, this performance renders both the police and the media which colluded in this deception accessories after the fact in the murder of RFK.

The official fiction in the Robert Kennedy killing depends upon the findings of LAPD criminalist, DeWayne Wolfer, whom Moldea now upholds as the sole authority on whom we can rely.

Forensic expert Marshall Houts, in a letter to former L.A. District Attorney and later California Attorney General, Evelle Younger, said Wolfer made a practice of "... giving the police exactly what they need to obtain a conviction, ... he casts objectivity to the winds and violates every basic tenet of forensic science and proof." The California State Court of Appeals described Wolfer's conduct in court as follows: "Wolfer gave false testimony bordering on perjury." It cited the finding: "His testimony on acoustics and anatomy was negligently false."

Distinguished criminalist William Harper, Dr. Robert J. Joling, President of the American Academy of Forensic Science and Professor Herbert L. MacDonnell of the Corning Laboratory all concurred, noting that the rifling angle of the bullets ruled out that the bullets in the five other victims came from the same weapon as that which killed Kennedy.

L.A.P.D. Switches Weapons

Moldea now maintains that Wolfer conducted the appropriate tests.

Not only were two weapons used. Wolfer, the LAPD and the government concealed that Wolfer did, in fact, test Sirhan's weapon on the day of the murder. The bullets fired did not match the bullet taken from Kennedy's neck, Exhibit 47. The document, which I possess, was suppressed but obtained by Theodore Charach.

The evidence regarding the weapon of Sirhan Sirhan and its testing is overwhelming:

Theodore Charach writes in *Knave*: "A panel of seven firearms experts later established conclusively: there was no concrete proof of a match between the critical bullet (exhibit 47) that was removed from Kennedy's neck and the alleged test bullet (exhibit 55) which were supposedly fired through Sirhan's gun.

"The serial number of the gun that actually fired test bullets into a water recovery tank inside the LAPD Crime Lab was in reality a similar 22-caliber Iver Johnson cadet revolver — its serial number was H-18602. The astonishing proof of this ballistic irregularity is contained as Court Exhibit No. 55, the test bullets. Court-appointed experts unanimously refuted the ballistics testimony given by DeWayne Wolfer. Old and new sets of test bullets examined by them did not match (emphasis in original) the bullets in evidence."

"Under no circumstances, since the Sirhan weapon was at all times available for examination and testing through court order, should the prosecution and police have been permitted to introduce this other weapon into the RFK-Sirhan case. Additionally they should be made to disclose why and when the gun was actually disposed of, for according to official records, H-18602 was destroyed in California in July 1968, one month after the assassination."

"... One way or the other, the only gun actually linked to the RFK homicide by the Sirhan Trial exhibits had been destroyed on orders from above. And to this day, the court records reveal that Sirhan was sentenced to death by a gun he never owned, saw or used in his life."

This is the identical conclusion reached by distinguished criminalist William Harper: "No test bullets recovered from the Sirhan gun were introduced as exhibits at the trial. Without test bullets from the Sirhan gun it cannot be determined which bullets were fired by him. Quite obviously the bullets removed

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from the victims at the scene of the shooting could not have been fired by both guns, H-18602 and Gun Number H-53725.

Now You See It, Now...

"... It is quite apparent that Gun Number H-18602 played a major role in the Kennedy assassination. It is the only weapon actually linked by scientific evidence to the crime. It is therefore of great historical value.' Harper too, noted that gun H-18602 was destroyed seven months PRIOR to the Sirhan trial."

The same facts are reported by John Christian and Willliam Turner in *The Assassination of Robert F. Kennedy: A Searching Look at the Conspiracy and Cover-up 1968-1978*, Random House, 1978, page 160): "Attorney Barbara Blehr ... charged that Wolfer ... did not compare bullets from the victims with bullets test-fired from Sirhan's gun (Serial No. H-53725), but with bullets from a similar but unrelated weapon (Serial No. H-18602) which was destroyed a month after the testing."

Gregory Stone in Scalpel and Quill (December 1984), (the Bulletin of the Pittsburgh Institute of Legal Medicine) wrote: "In contrast to Wolfer's sworn testimony that Sirhan's gun had fired the bullet reportedly recovered from Senator Kennedy's neck (exhibit 47), this match could not be verified by any of a panel of seven firearms examiners convened in 1975 to study the firearms evidence. Though the match had been represented by Wolfer as an obvious one, it could not be duplicated by any examiner, using either old or newly-fired test bullets.

"None of the 1975 examiners could likewise substantiate Wolfer's testimony matching the Wiesel bullet (exhibit 54) to Sirhan's gun, or his testimony matching the Goldstein bullet (exhibit 52) to Sirhan's gun, Other specifics of Wolfer's firearms testimony were likewise controverted in the conclusions of the 1975 panel."

Other bodies, experts and authors have reached the same conclusion. Moldea had also been on record at one time for this massively documented position. He has now reversed himself, but without any evidentiary basis beyond the most shameless speculation in the teeth of the data.

Moldea's tortuous explanation that Kennedy twisted and turned, exposing his back to Sirhan, is baseless speculation unsupported by a scintilla of evidence. No single witness maintains that Sirhan's weapon, moreover, was at virtual point blank contact with Kennedy's head, behind his right ear.

Embracing The Cover-Up

This reckless embrace of the cover-up is on a par with Moldea's repetition of police statements blaming Kennedy for his own death, imputing to him and his aides an alleged refusal of police protection on the night of the murder. The mendacity of this assertion aside, Moldea ignores the fact that, in complete departure from normal procedure, no police were assigned to the Ambassador Hotel on the night of Kennedy's assassination.

This was in spite of the fact that there were two other election night celebrations taking place at the Ambassador Hotel at which prominent elected officials were present. Neither Alan Cranston nor Max Rafferty had police protection — the presence of which would have put police at the scene during the

execution of Robert Kennedy.

Many of us who have investigated these events over the years retain, fortunately, photographs of vital evidence, including of the door panels with embedded bullets - decisive proof that more than one gun was fired.

To grasp what was taking place in this Los Angeles court, we need to know the affiliations and record of the principals. The investigation of the death of Kennedy was placed in the hands of an elite squad called Special Unit Senator under the titular head of Chief Robert Houghton. The person designated to run the investigation was Manuel Peña in collaboration with Sergeant Enrique "Hank" Hernandez.

Not only does Moldea now maintain that Peña had no intelligence affiliations whatsoever, but after my citing the evidence in the *Baltimore Sun*, Moldea made written threats of reprisals against me by Peña. What are the facts?

Moldea states that Manuel Peña has no connection or association with the CIA and that it is a slander to say so,

Turner and Christian document the direct contrary in their above-cited book, pages 63-66: "The choice of Lieutenant Manuel Peña for the key slot in S.U.S. was a curious one. Among members of the force ... Peña was a living legend — reputedly he had killed eleven suspects 'in the line of duty,' more than any other officer in the history of the department.

Special Unit Senator

"In Special Unit Senator, (Los Angeles Police Chief) Robert Houghton boasted that Peña ... 'had connections with various intelligence agencies in several countries."

"What we did not know at the time was that Peña and Hernandez ... both had long-standing connections with the CIA. Our first clue about Peña came months later when a faded newspaper article came to our attention. On November 13, 1967, more than six months before the RFK slaying, the San Fernando Valley *Times* had reported Peña's formal retirement from the L.A.P.D."

"... The article revealed: 'Peña retired from the police force to advance his career. He has accepted a position with the Agency for International Development Office of the State Department. As a public safety officer, he will train and advise foreign police forces in investigative and administrative matters. After nine weeks ... he will be assigned to his post ... a Latin American country. ..."

"It is an open secret that the Office of Public Safety of the Agency for International Development (AID) has long served as a cover for the CIA's clandestine program of supplying advisers and instructors for national police and intelligence services in Southeast Asia and Latin America engaged in anticommunist (sic) operations."

CIA & L.A.P.D.: Murder Inc.

"In 1968 California Chief Deputy Attorney General Charles A. O'Brien informed us that this ultrasecret CIA unit was known to insiders as the 'Department of Dirty Tricks,' and that one of its specialties was teaching 'foreign intelligence apparats' the techniques of assassination."

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"FBI agent Roger LaJeunesse, whom Turner had known ... in the Bureau (William Turner was an FBI special agent for ten years and the previous author of *The Police Establishment* and *Hoover's FBI*) confided that Peña had left the L.A.P.D. for a 'special training unit' at a CIA base in Virginia.

"In fact," said LaJeunesse, "Peña's departure in November 1967 had not been a one-shot deal — the detective had done CIA special assignments for a decade, mostly under AID cover. On some of these assignments in Central and South America, he worked with CIA operative, Dan A. Mitrione, a former Indiana chief of police." (Mitrione was abducted by Uruguayan guerrillas who accused him of being 'a CIA killer' and 'teacher of horrible tortures.' whose horrible atrocities ... could not remain unpublished. ... The affair was made into a 1972 motion picture, State of Siege, featuring Yves Montand as Mitrione.)

"Further confirmation of Peña's CIA role came from his brother ... who casually mentioned to television newsman, Stan Bohrman, how proud Manny was of his services for the CIA over the years.

"Peña's stints with the CIA were hardly unique. ..." Hugh C. McDonald, who was Chief of Detectives for the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department before retiring in 1967, recently revealed in a book Appointment in Dallas (Zebra, 1975) that for many years he had gone on detached duty for the CIA as a contract agent. The McDonald book describes, from first-hand experience CIA-Mafia hit men with whom he worked and who were involved directly in the hit team which assassinated John F. Kennedy.

"And we learned much later that Peña's Special Unit Senator sidekick, Sergeant Hank Hernandez, who was promoted ... in

recognition of his status in the special unit, also had CIA connections. ... he boasts in a resume ... that in 1963 he played a key role in 'Unified Police Command' training for the CIA in Latin America. He functioned under the usual cover of AID's Office of Public Safety and even received a medal from the Venezuelan government.

"In retrospect it seems odd that two policemen who doubled as CIA agents occupied key positions in S.U.S., where they were able to seal off avenues that led in the direction of conspiracy."

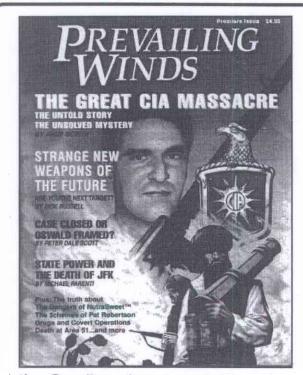
Similar accounts, with documentation of the CIA role of. Peña and Hernandez, are provided in "The Lingering Mystery of RFK: A Special Investigation into Robert F. Kennedy's Assassination in Los Angeles and the Cover-up That Followed" by Andy Boehm in the L.A. Weekly, November 18-24, 1988, in CIA: A Forgotten History by William Blum (Zed Books, 1986) and in The Police Establishment by William Turner (op. cit.).

Hernandez polygraphed and interrogated witnesses for Special Unit Senator, such as Sandra Serrano, who had seen people with Sirhan whom she heard discussing how they had killed Kennedy. Hernandez's method was to threaten these witnesses and demand that they change their testimony.

Hit-Man Cesar

Cesar was identified by CBS News employee, Don Schulman, as standing directly behind Kennedy and wielding and firing a weapon. Schulman received threats to his life, including dire threats from Hernandez, unless he changed his testimony.

It must also be noted that the dying Robert Kennedy grabbed



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of these saints of politics in accompanied by the ghost les of heroic martyrdom in their heads day and night wonder how these charachat got into me?

FROM DORIS LESSING'S AUTOBIO GRAPHY

even terrified: I am pretty sure that many of the youngsters who went into the Committee of a Hundred for idealistic reasons were later appalled by what they found—in themselves as well as in others. We have forgotten the poisonous airs and atmospheres of then—just as we have forgotten the powerful idealism. This happens to be a mild, fairly nonpartisan, comparatively sane interregnum in the human story. To judge the fevers and accusations that then proliferated in and around the Committee of a Hundred means trying to revive that time: impossible.

How can one account for the fact that Bertrand Russell, a man who had been engaged in politics all his life, beginning with his brave stand against the militarism of the First World War, an experienced man, one who had known a hundred different types of politico, failed to see through a Ralph Schoenman? And refused to see the truth even when people were warning him, telling him exactly what was happening and how he was being used? Russell simply would not listen, not for a long time, and by then it was too late. People all this time were asking, was Ralph Schoenman in the pay of the CIA? The KGB? This was because of the damage he was doing. Now this seems pretty mad, but it wasn't then. Almost anyone could be accused of being in the pay of the CIA or the KGB, and of course some pretty unlikely people were.

There are all kinds of hazards and dangers associated with old age, but the one I think may be the worst of all is hardly noticed. It is what happens when an old person is confronted with a simulacrum of a youthful self, a mocking shadow, an echo of lost possibilities—and loses all moral independence.

Tolstoy lost his pride and his balance to Chertkov, a second-rate person who called himself the old man's disciple and told him what to think, whom to keep in his life, and whom to exclude.

Maxim Gorky allowed Pyotr Krychkov to run his life for him for years. He was paid by the KGB and was probably involved in Gorky's death. It seems that Gorky did in the end have his suspicions, but the question is, why surrender to such a man at all?

Jean-Paul Sartre gave himself up to Pierre Victor (or Benny Levy) at the end of his life, a young man who caricatured all his qualities so that even the good ones became monstrous. Meanwhile the French

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