

People and the PURSUIT of Truth

Vol. 1, No. 6

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Recent Disclosures Have Devastated The Credibility Of The Warren Commission Report"

*Senator Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.)
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.*

(From the Congressional Record, September 8, 1975)

Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution to modify the authority of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, to permit full investigation into the effectiveness with which the intelligence community discharged its responsibilities to the Warren Commission.

Recent disclosures have devastated the credibility of the Warren Commission Report. We now have evidence the Commission's primary investigative arm—the Federal Bureau of Investigation—destroyed and suppressed evidence.

Previously classified documents, such as the transcripts I send to the desk, dramatically demonstrate the frustration and resignation of Commission members who felt

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Editor: Edmund C. Berkeley, Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
Associate Editors: Richard E. Sprague, Researcher
David Williams, Assassination Information Bureau,
63 Inman St., Cambridge, Ma. 02139

This magazine is devoted to:

- facts, information, truth, and unanswered questions that are important to people, widely suppressed, and not adequately covered in the usual American press; and also to
- solutions to great problems that are functioning well in some countries or places, yet are almost never talked about in the usual American press.

they could not get the truth from the FBI.

In one transcript Commission member Allen Dulles acknowledged that FBI Director Hoover might lie to the Warren Commission about FBI links with Lee Harvey Oswald, even if asked by the President to answer truthfully. In another transcript, three Commission members agreed the FBI was reluctant to investigate evidence of a conspiracy because of its own preconceived conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

No wonder 60 percent of the American people doubt the Warren Commission's findings. The Commission members themselves doubted they were getting the whole story, and the FBI participated in what can only be called a coverup.

FBI Director Clarence Kelley has now confirmed that Oswald visited the Dallas FBI office in November and agents there later destroyed a letter in which Oswald threatened the FBI. The letter was received several days before the Kennedy shooting and destroyed sometime

(please turn to page 7)

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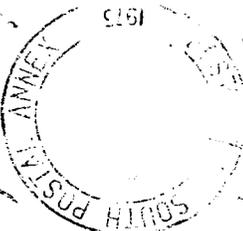
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245 George St.
Bellville, Ontario, Canada

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WHO KILLED PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY? WHY? HOW?

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y.

"The purpose of this article is to be a starting point for study and verification ... Unlike the Warren Commission report, it does not contain any physically impossible events."

This article is a "probable reconstruction", a scenario, about who killed John F. Kennedy, why, and how. Unlike the Warren Commission Report (another scenario), this report does not contain any physically impossible events, such as those connected with Commission Exhibit 399, the so-called "magic bullet".

This article is based on (1) evidence gathered between 1968 and 1975 by the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. and (2) evidence gathered between 1962 and 1975 by the author.

The purpose of this article is to be a starting point for study and verification by researchers, by Congressional Committees, and by their members and staffs. This article should be considered as a beginning hypothesis and scenario and contrasts with the Warren and Rockefeller Commission scenarios. The two prime sources of evidence and reference documents backing up the scenario are listed at the end of the article. In addition, much material information has been printed in many magazines, including particularly "Computers and People" (formerly "Computers and Automation") from 1970 to 1975.

Introduction

The best evidence available in August 1975 indicates the following events occurred in the summer and fall of 1963, culminating in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The basic evidence has been summarized in various articles published in "Computers and People" (formerly "Computers and Automation") since May 1970. /1/ This article is prepared as a summary of the articles for the benefit of researchers and investigators new to the assassination. It can be considered as a guideline scenario which fits and explains all of the known factual evidence.

How it Began

The conspiracy to assassinate John Kennedy began in a series of discussions held in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. The men in the discussions were extremely angry about Kennedy's stopping the plans and preparations for another invasion of Cuba scheduled for the latter part of 1963. One of the investigators was David Ferrie, a CIA contract agent who had been training pilots in Guatemala for the invasion. Meetings were held in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans which Clay Shaw, William Seymour and several Cubans attended. Plans for assassinating President Kennedy developed out of those early meetings. Others whose support was sought by the group included Guy Bannister, Major L. M. Bloomfield, Loren Hall, Lawrence Howard, Sergio Arcacha and Carlos Prio Socarras.

Oswald's Role

During this period in the summer of 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was working for Guy Bannister on some anti-Castro projects, using the Communist cover of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald attended some of the meetings where JFK's assassination was discussed.

Oswald either approached the FBI or they approached him in the late summer of 1963, and he began to tell the FBI about the plans of the group to assassinate JFK. Oswald had been a secret informant for the FBI since mid 1962.

Mexico City

In September, the group moved the scene of their planning to Mexico City. There they solicited the assistance of Guy Gabaldin, a CIA agent. Meetings were held in the apartment of Gabaldin, attended by Shaw, Ferrie, Seymour, Gabaldin and Oswald on at least three occasions. Others were brought into the conspiracy at this point. These included John Howard Bowen, alias Albert Osborne, Ronald Augustinovich, Mary Hope, Emilio Santana, and "Frenchy", an adventurer who had been working with Seymour, Santana, Ferrie, Howard and others on the Cuban invasion projects in the Florida Keys. Fred Lee Grisman, Jim Hicks and Jim Braden, alias Jim Brading, were also recruited at this point.

Oswald, the Patsy

Oswald continued to inform on the group to the FBI in Dallas. About in mid to late September the assassination group decided to make Oswald the patsy in the murder. They had discussed the need for a patsy in the earliest meetings in New Orleans. Billy Seymour, who resembled Oswald, was selected to use Oswald's name and to plant evidence in New Orleans, Dallas and Mexico, which could later be used to frame him. In addition, another man under CIA surveillance in Mexico City, also used Oswald's name in a probable attempt to make it appear that Oswald was headed for Cuba. His name may have been Johnny Mitchell Deveraux. His picture appears in the Warren Commission Volumes as CE 237.

Financial Support

The team needed financial support for the assassination. They received it from Carlos Prio Socarras in Miami, who brought over 50 million dollars out of Cuba. They also received money from Bannister, and from three Texas millionaires who hated Kennedy; Sid Richardson, Clint Murchison, and Jean DeMenil of the Schlumberger Co. The Murchison,

Richardson contribution also included soliciting the assistance of high level men in the Dallas Police Force. They were powerful members of the Dallas Citizens Council, which controlled the city at that time.

Plans for Three Cities

The assassination group in Mexico City planned to assassinate JFK in Miami, Chicago or Dallas, using different gunmen in each case. The Miami plan failed because the Secret Service found out about it in advance and kept JFK out of the open. The Chicago plan backfired when JFK was induced to cancel his plan to attend the Army-Navy game at Soldiers Field in early November. For Dallas, the group set up two assassination teams. One was in Dealey Plaza, the second one near the International Trade Mart where JFK's luncheon speech was to be delivered.

CIA Support

The best evidence of CIA (Deputy-Director-Plans) involvement is the fact that the majority of the known participants were contract agents or direct agents of the CIA. In Mexico City, the meetings were held in the apartment of Guy Gabaldin, a CIA (DDP) agent, working for the Mexico City station chief. Others attending the meetings who were CIA (DDP) contract or direct agents included: Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, Albert Osborne, Ronald Augustinovich, William Seymour, Emilio Santana and Fred Lee Grisman. In these circumstances it is likely (but not yet provable by direct evidence) that the group sought and obtained from the acting or permanent CIA station chief in Mexico, assistance or approval to go ahead with assassination plans. Tad Szulc claims that a CIA source can prove that E. Howard Hunt was acting station chief in Mexico City at the time of the Gabaldin apartment meetings (August and September 1963). Hunt has denied that he was in Mexico under oath before the Rockefeller Commission.

Richard Helms told a group of CIA officials, including Victor Marchetti, that both Clay Shaw and David Ferrie were CIA (DDP) contract agents and that Shaw had to be given CIA protection and assistance in his New Orleans trial. This is a possible indication that Hunt and Helms knew about, and gave "turn of the head" approval to the Shaw-Ferrie assassination plan as a minimum form of support.

Dallas

The assassination group, having failed in Miami and Chicago, moved an operational team into Dallas during the second week in November 1963. Shaw, Ferrie, Gabaldin and other higher level plotters travelled in other directions establishing alibis as planned. On November 22, Gabaldin was in Mexico City, Shaw was in San Francisco, and Ferrie was in New Orleans. The team moving into Dallas included: Albert Osborne, William Seymour, Emilio Santana, Frenchy, Fred Grisman, Jim Hicks, Jim Braden, and a new recruit from Los Angeles, Jack Lawrence. There were also a back up rifle team of Cubans to be used at a location near the International Trade Mart in the event something went wrong at Dealey Plaza.

Where the Teams Stayed

The teams stayed at two locations in Dallas for two weeks. One was a rooming house run by a woman named Tammie True. During this period, final preparations for the assassination in Dealey Plaza were made. These included the collecting of and planting of evidence used to frame Oswald, the re-

cruiting of the Dallas police participants, and the plans for the escape of the team members by car and by train. The riflemen selected were William Seymour in the Depository Building, Jack Lawrence and Frenchy on the grassy knoll, and Emilio Santana in the Dal Tex building. Jim Hicks was set up as radio coordinator and one man with each of the riflemen had a two-way radio. They were Jim Braden - Dal Tex, Fred Crisman - knoll, unidentified American (tall tramp) - knoll, and a fourth man in the TSBD. Osborne was in overall charge of the Dallas teams but did not go to Dealey Plaza.

Framing Oswald

The people involved in framing Oswald included Seymour, who used his identity, someone who posed for two pictures in Oswald's backyard, a photographer who took the pictures and someone who superimposed Oswald's head on the two negatives. Also, someone who took Oswald's rifle from his garage and his pistol from his room, several bullets and shells with the pistol; fired three shells and one bullet through the rifle and planted the rifle, the rifle shells and the rifle bullet on the sixth floor of the TSBD and at Parkland Hospital. The pistol shells were given to William Seymour for planting later on.

Dallas Policemen Involved

The policemen involved were J. D. Tippitt, who was to drive two of the assassins, Seymour and his radio man, away in his police car; Bill Alexander, Jerry Hill, Sgt. McDonald, Lt. Montgomery, Lt. Johnson, and Lt. Batchelor, who escorted Jack Ruby into the jail so he could murder Oswald.

McDonald was assigned to kill Oswald upon his arrest in the Texas Theatre. Jerry Hill was involved in that event as well as in the planting of evidence against Oswald in the TSBD. Montgomery and Johnson were involved in the planting of the paper bag as evidence against Oswald. Alexander and Batchelor were primarily responsible for making sure that Jack Ruby assassinated Oswald and that he didn't talk about it afterward. Alexander was present on every occasion when Ruby was questioned or interviewed in the jail, even though Ruby tried to have him removed.

Other Persons Involved in Framing Oswald

Also involved in framing Oswald were Marina Oswald, her lawyer, Martin, and someone in the Dallas police force. She was talked into false testimony on three points; she said she took the two fake photos of Oswald with a camera she said belonged to him. She fabricated, or was handed, the false story about Oswald attempting to shoot General Walker and taking two pictures of Walker's house with the same cameras. (Oswald did neither act.) She told a false story about a falling out she and Oswald supposedly had and exaggerated his mean treatment of their children. There are good indications that these moves were made by the CIA operatives in the group, by using threats to send Marina back to Russia. (Marina's uncle was a high level officer in the KGB.)

Dealey Plaza

On the day of the assassination, this is what happened. The four men with rifles, accompanied by their radio men and several other team members, moved into Dealey Plaza. Seymour and a radio man entered the TSBD through the freight entrance, and

worked their way to the roof. Santana and Braden went into the Dal Tex building through the freight entrance on Houston St. and up a back staircase to the second floor. Lawrence, Frenchy, Crisman and the tall tramp took up two positions on the grassy knoll. Lawrence was inside the westernmost cupola after parking his car in the parking lot behind the knoll. Frenchy, Crisman and the tall tramp were near the fence. Jim Hicks was in the Adolphus Hotel a few blocks away, testing the two-way radio communication with the four radio men until he proceeded to the Plaza and mingled with a large crowd near the corner of Houston and Elm Streets.

Two other team members stationed themselves in the crowd along Elm Street. After the shots were fired, they circulated through the crowd in front of the TSBD on Elm Street, on the grassy knoll, and behind the TSBD, identifying themselves as Secret Service agents and asking witnesses and officials questions to find out whether the assassins had been detected. There are clear photos of one of these men. One other man with an umbrella, in the knoll area on Elm Street, may have been part of the team, giving visual signals. If so, he remains unidentified.

The Shots

Upon a radio command from Hicks, the team fired a first round of shots. Crisman received the command from Hicks and caused Frenchy to fire the first shot from a position behind the fence on the knoll, about twenty feet west of the corner of the fence. The shot struck JFK in the throat, the bullet coursing downward in his chest and remaining there. The shot was fired at Zapruder frame 189 while JFK was behind a large oak tree from the sixth floor window of the TSBD. On commands from Braden, Emilio Santana fired his first shot two seconds later from the second floor window of the Dal Tex building at Z 226 after JFK came out from behind the sign in Zapruder's film. The shot struck JFK in the back about 5 3/4" down from the collar line, penetrated to a depth of about two inches and stopped. The bullet fell out of JFK's back somewhere in or at the Parkland Hospital and was never recovered.

William Seymour fired his shot upon command from his radio man at Z 237, half a second after Santana's shot, from the roof of the TSBD. He used a Mauser rifle with no telescopic sight. While he was aiming at JFK, he fired high and to the right, hitting John Connally in the back. The bullet travelled through Connally's chest, and then entered his left thigh. The bullet fell out of his thigh in or near Parkland Hospital and was never recovered. Governor Connally's wrist was not hit at that time.

Jack Lawrence did not fire a shot in the first round because from his cupola position he did not have a clear shot.

Hicks gave a second radio command for another round of shots as JFK passed the Stemmons Freeway sign.

Emilio Santana fired his second shot at Z 265-275. The bullet narrowly missed JFK, passing over the top of his head and over the top of the limousine's windshield. It travelled on to strike the south curb of Main Street, flicking off a piece of concrete which flew up and hit James Tague. The bullet either disintegrated or flew into the area beyond the overpass. It was not found.

William Seymour may have fired a second shot which may have struck JFK in the upper right part

of his head at Z 312. If so, that bullet disintegrated.

Jack Lawrence fired his first shot upon command from his radio man from a pedestal on the west side of the south entrance to the western cupola on the grassy knoll. The shot, fired at Z 313, struck JFK in the right temple, exploding as it hit, and driving JFK back to his left.

Frenchy did not fire another shot, since he did not have a clear shot through the trees from his position behind the fence.

The Lawrence shot or possibly the second Seymour shot produced a bullet fragment that passed through Connally's right wrist at Z 313. At that time, his wrist was elevated and nearly straight in front of JFK's head, in such a position that Connally's right palm was facing JFK, as the governor fell into his wife's arms. The fragment entered the front of his wrist and exited from the back.

Oswald's Actions

Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, started off the day with the knowledge that there might be an attempt on JFK's life during the day. However, he had reported this possibility to the FBI in his former's role, five days earlier; so he undoubtedly thought the FBI and Secret Service would be protecting the President. His communications with the assassination team had prepared him to meet with them in the Texas Theatre if anything happened that day. There is also a possibility he received a telephone call immediately after the shots, telling him to go to the theatre.

He had gone to his and Marina's rooms in Irving to pick up curtain rods for his bare windowed room in Oak Cliff. He carried the curtain rods in a paper bag on his way to work that morning with Wesley Frazier. He worked during the morning on the sixth floor of the TSBD as well as on other floors. He helped a crew of men laying a new flooring on the sixth floor, move a large number of cartons of books and other school supplies over to the eastern side of the floor, including some cartons near the southeastern window facing Elm Street.

At around 12:15 PM, Oswald went to the first floor of the building and back up to the second floor lunchroom just before 12:30 PM. He was there drinking a coke at 12:31 PM when Officer Baker and Mr. Truly, the building manager, encountered him while rushing up the stairs from the first floor. At the sight of Baker's gun drawn and seeing the commotion outside, he no doubt realized what had happened. /2/ He immediately left the building via the freight platform entrance on the northeast side and travelled to his rooming house via bus and taxi. He picked up his pistol there and went directly to the Texas Theater where he met two of the assassination team and was sitting with them in the theater when the police arrived. One of these men may have been William Seymour.

The Dallas police members of the team planned to shoot Oswald in the theater while arresting him. When he was arrested he did not realize at first that he had been framed. When this began to become clear to him on Saturday, November 23, he remained confident that the FBI would get him out of the situation. After all, he worked for them!

Jack Ruby

Jack Ruby, in addition to his Mafia involvements and other criminal activities, was also running guns to Cuba and carrying payoff money to other anti-Castro groups, on behalf of various CIA-backed projects. His involvement in the assassination of JFK appears to have been minor, even though he knew about it in advance. He met on several occasions, in his night club, with Clay Shaw, David Ferrie, and William Seymour.

After the police failed to kill Oswald in the Texas Theatre, the group decided to assassinate Oswald in the jail. Alexander made arrangements to have Batchelor escort Ruby into the jail when it was known Oswald was being moved. They arranged an audible signal (an auto horn) to let Batchelor and Ruby know when Oswald was coming down an elevator into the garage. They came down an elevator opposite the one carrying Oswald.

Clay Shaw gave Ruby his instructions to shoot Oswald through Breck Wall. Shaw telephoned Wall from San Francisco and Wall called Ruby. He was told it was an official CIA-sponsored act, in the best interests of the United States, and that he would be out of jail in a few days after his capture.

Planted Evidence

The planting of the evidence against Oswald began first with William Seymour using his identity in the September and October 1963 period. Next, the fake photos of Oswald were created. Two of the team members used a camera of their own to take the two pictures of General Walker's house and the two photos of one of the men in Oswald's back yard. They planted the pictures in Oswald's garage. Next, they stole Oswald's rifle from the garage prior to November 22, fired several shots from it, preserving three shells, one bullet and several bullet fragments.

They planted the rifle, the three shells, the bullet (399) and the bullet fragments in the TSBD, the hospital and the JFK limousine on November 22. They also took Oswald's pistol at some time prior to November 22, fired several shots from it and saved the shells. William Seymour, after shooting policeman Tippitt, ran away in such a manner as to attract attention, throwing the shells from Oswald's gun into the air as he ran so that witnesses would see them. (The shells matched Oswald's pistol. None of the bullets matched.)

All of the work with Oswald's rifle, pistol, and the fake photos was probably done at the same time. The rifle, pistol and Communist newspapers had to be available together for the backyard photos. The firing of rifle and pistol, the retrieval of the shells from rifle and pistol and of bullet 399 and bullet fragments from the rifle, all required enough time that the event occurred well in advance of the assassination. The same reasoning applies to the fake photos which required a lot of time to prepare.

Escape Plans

As mentioned before, plans were made for the team to escape by car, train, and airplane. Here are the known points:

1. A white car was parked straddling a log barrier behind the western cupola on the grassy knoll. It left that spot one minute after the shots were fired and drove eastward on the Elm St. exten-

sion in front of the TSBD.

2. A white station wagon driving west on Elm St. stopped at the foot of the grassy knoll at 12:40 PM, ten minutes after the shots were fired. It picked up a man who looked like Oswald and drove under the triple overpass.

3. A railroad train carrying three "tramps" began to leave the freight train area west and north of the TSBD at around one o'clock, thirty minutes after the shots. The train was under the tower control of Lee Bowers and was stopped by him. The tramps were arrested.

4. A police car stopped in front of Oswald's rooming house and honked twice around 1:10 PM.

5. Policeman Tippitt's patrol car was far out of position in the Oak Cliff area near Ruby and Oswald's rooming houses. Tippitt was shot by two men, one of whom was Billy Seymour.

6. A small airplane was sitting at the Redbird Airport, a location in the same direction as Oak Cliff, a little further out from Dealey Plaza. Its engines were running ready for takeoff at 1 PM.

7. David Ferrie went to Houston, Texas on the afternoon of November 22, driving at high speed through bad thunderstorms to get there. He was positioned at a pay telephone at an ice skating rink near the Houston airport, until receiving a phone call there. After that he returned to New Orleans.

Escape Routes

These escape plans were modified after the assassination. It became unnecessary for any of the Dealey Plaza participants to escape by airplane. The framing of Oswald and the failure of the Secret Service or FBI to detect any of the escaping gunmen or their assistants, permitted these changes. One of the men in the Dealey Plaza, probably one of the men pretending to be a Secret Service agent, reported an "all clear" situation to Shaw in San Francisco. Shaw notified Ferrie of the lack of need for an airplane escape while Ferrie was waiting in Houston. Ferrie changed plans and drove back to New Orleans.

The gunmen who did escape followed these routes. Jack Lawrence got into his car parked behind the Cupola and either drove or was driven back to his cover job location at the automobile agency. He left almost immediately afterward and travelled to North Carolina. Frenchy ran back to the freight car area and climbed into one of the box cars sitting on a siding northwest of the TSBD. He was arrested at 1 PM by Officers Harkness, Bass and Wise, but was released by Sheriff Elkins later in the afternoon. Santana walked out the back entrance of the Dal Tex building and may have joined Seymour in a white station wagon on Elm St. at 12:40 PM. Seymour left the roof of the TSBD via a back stairway, exited from the freight entrance in the rear of the building, and walked on Houston St. past the Elm St. extension. He walked down the grassy knoll to Elm St. where he was picked up at 12:40 PM by the white station wagon.

The other Dealey Plaza participants, Crisman, a tall tramp, Braden, Hicks, escaped by various means. Braden was arrested and released. Hicks just drove home. Crisman and the tramp followed Frenchy's

Tippitt Shooting

David Belin of the Warren and Rockefeller Commission is fond of saying, "Lee Harvey Oswald killed policeman Tippitt. Since the case against Oswald for the Tippitt slaying is so strong, it follows that Oswald also shot the President". The case against Oswald in the Tippitt murder is as weak as the case against him in the JFK assassination. The most important evidence showing that Seymour and another one of the assassination team shot Tippitt, is the fact that six witnesses, ignored by the Warren Commission, saw two men shoot Tippitt, one of whom resembled Oswald, and run away from the scene in opposite directions. Seymour ran toward the Texas Theater, throwing the planted shells up in the air so that witnesses would see and recover them. (This act would convince most people that Oswald did not shoot Tippitt.) The other assassin ran in the opposite direction. There is some indication that Seymour entered the theater in a manner to draw attention and then left before the Oswald arrest. While the shells recovered were found to match Oswald's pistol, none of the bullets recovered from Tippitt's body matched.

Comments and Congressional Actions Needed

The above scenario comes much closer to explaining what happened to John Kennedy than either the Warren Commission Report ("scenario") or the Rockefeller Commission report ("scenario"). It matches the known evidence, especially the evidence from the two prime sources, the Warren Commission files in the National Archives, and the evidence produced by the Garrison investigation, most of which was turned over to the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C.

However, without subpoena power, and with extremely limited resources, no group of citizens such as the Committee or Mark Lane's new Commission, can determine the ultimate truth about the assassination.

Only a properly constituted Congressional committee or group with resources and subpoena power, and with the power and courage to combat the evil forces involved in the assassination and its cover up, whoever they may be, can reach the truth.

This article has been prepared as a guideline for such a committee, rather than as the ultimate solution.

It should be utilized in conjunction with two other documents already submitted to the four Congressional groups interested in the case. The groups are:

- 1) The Senate
- 2) The House Special Committee on Intelligence
- 3) Thomas Downing - Representative from Virginia, who introduced House Resolution 498 to reopen the JFK assassination
- 4) Henry Gonzalez - Representative from Texas, who introduced House Resolution 204 to reopen the assassination inquiries on John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and George Wallace.

/1/ For a complete listing of articles on political assassinations in the United States, published in "Computers and People" (formerly "Computers and Automation"), see the issues of "People and the Pursuit of Truth", May 1975, p. 6, and June, 1975, p. 5, published by Berkeley Enterprises, Inc., 815 Washington St., Newtonville, Mass. 02160.

/2/ As mentioned earlier, it is also possible that one of the team called him from a telephone inside the TSBD.

The Two Documents

1. "Recommendations for the Senate and House Committee's Investigations of Illegal and Subversive Domestic Activities of the CIA and FBI", memorandum by Richard E. Sprague (submitted to them).

2. "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: the Involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Plans and the Cover-Up", by Richard E. Sprague, in "People and the Pursuit of Truth", May, 1975.

Dramatis Personae

Bill Alexander - Assistant to District Attorney Wade - Dallas Co.

Ronald Augustinovich - CIA agent. Participated in Mexico City meetings

Officer Marion Baker - Dallas motorcycle police officer entering Texas School Book Depository after shots

Guy Bannister - Head of clandestine CIA station in New Orleans - Ran Bannister Detective Agency. Front for anti-Castro Cuban groups. Former FBI agent and member of New Orleans police. Died of "heart attack" June 1964. David Ferrie worked for him. Oswald used his office and address.

Officer Billy Bass - Dallas police officer

Lt. Batchelor - Dallas police lieutenant

David Belin - Warren Commission lawyer

Major L. M. Bloomfield - Resident of Montreal, Canada. Member of board of CMC, CIA front organization in Rome. Visited by Ferrie and Shaw in fall 1963.

John Howard Bowen - CIA agent. Alias Albert Osborne. Long clandestine record. On bus to Mexico with Oswald. Participated in Mexico City meetings

Lee Bowers - Railroad tower control operator - Dealey Plaza. Died in curious accident

Jim Braden - Alias Eugene Hale Brading - Mafia man and CIA contract agent. Acted as radio man in Dealey Plaza

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency

Fred Lee Crisman - OSS and CIA domestic agent from Tacoma, Washington. Participated with Frenchy and others as radio man in Dealey Plaza.

Jean DeMenil - Louisiana and Texas industrialist

Johnny Mitchell Deveraux - CIA agent, Mexico City -

May have impersonated Oswald in Mexico.

Sheriff Harold Elkins - Dallas Co. Deputy Chief

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation, then headed by J. Edgar Hoover

David Ferrie - A New Orleans, French Quarter, resident. Pilot for Eastern Airlines, Bay of Pigs, CIA contractor for pilot training and clandestine flights. Associate of Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby; murdered Feb. 1967.

"Frenchy" - Real name(s) not yet determined. French Canadian adventurer. CIA contract agent. Training for second invasion of Cuba in Florida Keys. Knew Howard, Hall, Seymour, Hemming, and Santana. Fired shots.

Guy Gabaldin - Former OSS man and CIA agent in Mexico City - Movie made about his W.W. 2 exploits. Jeffrey Hunter played Gabaldin role - Assassination planning done in his Mexico City apartment.

Loren Hall - Anti-Castro adventurer from southern California. One of three men who visited Sylvia Odio and said JFK would be assassinated. Close friend of Lawrence Howard and other No Name Key adventurers. Raising funds for them in 1963.

Sgt. Harkness - Dallas police sergeant

Richard Helms - Deputy Director Plans, CIA, in 1963

Jim Hicks - Radio specialist from Dallas. Was radio communications coordinator in Dealey Plaza.

Jerry Hill - Police sergeant - Dallas

Mary Hope - Friend of Augustinovich - Participated in Mexico City meetings

Lawrence Howard - Anti-Castro adventurer - No Name Key group. Friend of Loren Hall and William Seymour. Visited Sylvia Odio. Kept No Name photo album. Provided Garrison with pictures.

E. Howard Hunt - CIA agent - Acting station chief CIA clandestine station in Mexico City in 1963

Lt. Johnson - Dallas police lieutenant

Jack Lawrence - Resident of North Carolina and Southern California. Minuteman and adventurer. Fired shots.

James Martin - Marina Oswald's business manager

Sgt. McDonald - Police sergeant - Dallas

Lt. Montgomery - Dallas police lieutenant

Clint Murchison - Texas oil millionaire

OSS - Office of Strategic Services

Lee Harvey Oswald - Dallas and New Orleans resident. CIA and FBI agent and informer. Patsy in assassination

Marina Oswald - Wife of Lee Harvey Oswald

Sid Richardson - Texas oil millionaire

Jack Ruby - Mafia connections - Anti-Castro CIA contracts - Owner of Dallas night club. Recruited to shoot Oswald.

Emilio Santana - Cuban adventurer. Anti-Castro - In No Name Key group. Was in Dealey Plaza firing shots.

William Seymour - Mexican-American adventurer and hired killer. On No Name Key training for second invasion of Cuba in 1963. Impersonated Lee Harvey Oswald and resembled Oswald. Fired shot in Dealey Plaza.

Clay Shaw - New Orleans French Quarter resident. Manager International Trade Mart, CIA contract agent, member board of directors of CIA organization, CMC. Murdered in 1974. Lived double life as Clay Bertrand, friend of David Ferrie

Sergio Arcacha Smith - Anti-Castro Cuban - Devoted to overthrowing Castro - CIA contract agent - Close to Guy Bannister, Ferrie, and New Orleans CIA operations. Fled to Texas - escaped Garrison subpoena - Protected by Governor John Connally from extradition.

Carlos Prio Soccarras - Former premier of Cuba - violent Anti-Castro millionaire - Backed Cuban invasion plans and CIA efforts. Lived in Miami area.

James Tague - Spectator in Dealey Plaza, hit by piece of curbing thrown up by bullet striking near him.

J. D. Tippitt - Dallas policeman, shot on November 22, 1963. Co-conspirator in assassination.

Tammie True - Owner of CIA safe house in Dallas

Roy Truly - Manager of Texas School Book Depository

TSBD - Texas School Book Depository Building in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, from which Oswald was supposed to have fired shots at President John F. Kennedy

General Walker - Right wing former Army General. Resident of Dallas. Supposedly shot at by Oswald.

Breck Wall - Friend of Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby

Marvin Wise - Dallas police officer

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after it. This was never revealed to the Warren Commission.

This new admission proves false Hoover's sworn statement to the Warren Commission, which I send to the desk with this statement, which limited to three specific dates the number of FBI contacts with Oswald prior to the assassination.

Moreover, the following factors also underscore the inadequacy of the original investigation:

- The fact that only two Texas FBI agents testified before the Warren Commission—this despite persistent rumors at the time of intelligence community connections with Oswald and his killer, Jack Ruby. There were an estimated 50 FBI agents stationed in Dallas alone at the time of the assassination.

- The failure of the Warren Commission to follow up on former Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry's report that he suppressed evidence for 5 months following the assassination at the direct request of the FBI. Curry now says the high FBI official making the suppression request was acting on personal

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"END THE COVER-UP OF DALLAS" — A CALL FOR POPULAR ACTION

Assassination Information Bureau
63 Inman Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

The truth behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, has been systematically hidden from the American people. The official fiction is that Oswald did it and that he did it alone.

Owing only to the spontaneous activity of a score of private citizen investigators and researchers over the past dozen years, this fact of cover-up and its implications are now clear to anyone with the courage to face them.

Today more than at any time since the assassination of President Kennedy, the people's awareness of the cover-up is aroused to the point where mass-based political action has become possible. The mobilization of people is of the greatest importance on this issue, because the record of more than a decade of official deceptions proves that nothing will be done unless people demand it.

Due to the growing public awareness of the cover-up, Congress has begun to show substantially more interest in this issue. There are now several possibilities for new official investigations arising out of Congressman Gonzales' resolution, Congressman Downing's resolution, the work of Senator Church's committee, and Senator Schweiker's resolution. However, the record of all branches of government on this issue leads us to demand an open and public investigation by the Congress, so that each citizen watching may serve as a member of a jury whose existence is long overdue.

The November 22nd Coalition therefore issues this call for a week of popular action all around the country. We call for a week of teach-ins, petition drives, media saturation, etc., to culminate on November 22nd with public demonstrations. Such a period of intensified political action will demonstrate a solid base of concern among large segments of the people, thus impressing upon Congress the urgent need for responsible action. It will also allow for ongoing work toward building the popular movement needed to get at the truth.

The November 22nd Coalition exists as a movement. Its purpose is to focus national attention on the cover-up of the assassination of President John Kennedy. We encourage your support and participation in our actions. For further information, interested persons and organizations should contact AIB, 63 Inman St., Cambridge, Ma. 02139. (617) 661-8411. □

Senate Rules Committee Votes to Return to Secrecy

John W. Gardner, Chairman
Common Cause
2030 M. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

On September 18, in a shocking secret move, the Senate Rules Committee voted in favor of the dark ages. It voted to emasculate the portions of the Government-in-the Sunshine Act, S. 5, a bill that would have opened up Senate committee meetings and conferences.

The Senate is thus clinging to secrecy long after the rest of the country has called for open government.

The House of Representatives pioneered open committee meetings more than two years ago, and has proved that openness works. Some meetings are closed for national security or other reasons, but over 90% of the House's bill drafting sessions are wide open. The idea is that the public has a right to know what's going on, and it really works.

But the Senate has persisted for two long years in its stubborn insistence on secrecy. This was to have been changed — finally — this year through the so-called Sunshine Act, S. 5, sponsored by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), and Sen. William Roth (R-Del.). It is co-sponsored by 50 senators. The Senate Government Operations Committee unanimously approved the Sunshine Bill and sent it on to the Rules Committee for final clearance.

And that's where the dirty work took place. Meeting in secrecy, and spurred on by Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the committee fatally weakened the provisions for open Senate committee meetings, and killed the proposal for open conferences. A year after Watergate, the Senate Rules Committee still hasn't learned their lesson, and they still haven't judged the public mood.

They don't seem to understand that the public has no intention of going back to the dark ages. The public is sick of all the old secret games.

There will be a fight on the floor of the Senate. I predict that the Rules Committee effort to take the country back to the era of secret deals will be rejected out of hand. □

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orders from Hoover. The evidence in question indicated that the FBI had prior knowledge that Oswald could be a threat to Kennedy.

(To be continued in next issue)