

SEE PAGE 5 - Ted's People and the PURSUIT of Truth Piece

Vol. 3, No. 12

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THE MAGNIFICENCE OF "GALLERY" MAGAZINE AND ITS PUBLISHING STAFF

by Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor

"Gallery" magazine, published by Montcalm Publishing Co., 99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016, has shown itself to be one of the most magnificent mass-circulation magazines in the United States. "Magnificent" in the sense of:

- great in deed;
- characterized by splendor or grandeur;
- exceptionally fine.

Why?

Because of a long series of investigative reports culminating in a very important report in the April 1978 issue. This report identifies some very important members of the Power Control Group, including Allen Dulles, J. Edgar Hoover, and Richard M. Nixon, whose decisions were instrumental in the arranging of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

Editor: Edmund C. Berkeley, Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
Associate Editor: Richard E. Sprague, Researcher
Assistant Editors: Kathy P. Flanagan, K. Kaufmann

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.

Most important magazines and newspapers in the country (such as "The New York Times" and the "Reader's Digest") will never publish information that the Power Control Group is unwilling to have published.

Most magazines and newspapers in the country will not identify the persons who even now are in danger of their lives because they can testify to important details about the assassinations.

Most governmental bodies like the Select Committee on Assassinations of the House have chosen not to protect the lives of persons (like Giancana, De Mohrenschildt, and Donovan) by focusing ahead of time on them (before they are killed).

But "Gallery" will do all of these things and more.

"People and the Pursuit of Truth" and its editors, including Richard E. Sprague and Edmund C. Berkeley, congratulate "Gallery" as magnificent, and congratulate its publisher and editors Nils A. Shapiro, Eric Protter, F. Joseph Spieler, Fletcher Prouty, and the rest of the staff, on their courageous and magnificent work.

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To:

From: Berkeley Enterprises, Inc.
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The Framework of the Conspiracy Behind the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Nobuhiko Ochiai,
a Japanese reporter in the
magazine "Shukan Bunshun,"
1977

Editorial Note: A Japanese magazine, "Shukan Bunshun," has printed a series of articles by a Japanese reporter Nobuhiko Ochiai, in which a version of the conspiracy against and assassination of President John F. Kennedy is recounted. This reporter has made over 90 trips to the United States and has spent a total of 12 years in the United States, some at colleges in Pennsylvania.

A summary of these articles was sent out on teletype wires in English on September 22, 1977, by the Tokyo Bureau of TASS, the Soviet News Agency. Following is the text of the summary by TASS (supplied with capital letters, but otherwise unchanged). The following is reprinted with permission from "Gallery" magazine, April 1978, published by Montcalm Publishing Corp., 99 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.

A Japanese journalist charges in a weekly news magazine here that the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and former CIA head Allen Dulles, with the knowledge and approval of former President Richard Nixon, planned and instigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Free-lance writer Nobuhiko Ochiai contends in a six-week series appearing in the "Shukan Bunshun" weekly magazine that Hoover and the CIA set into action against Kennedy the same underworld-CIA team involved in attempts to assassinate Fidel Castro of Cuba, because the liberal, strong-willed president represented a "national security risk."

Nixon, the writer says, was fully aware of the plot on the president through his intimate ties with the FBI director, and would later go to great lengths, including the Watergate break-in, to stifle attempts to reveal the truth behind the assassination.

Ochiai, who has accumulated data on the assassination on 91 trips to the U.S. over the past 14 years, links CIA-affiliated Cuban expatriates incensed over Kennedy's refusal to provide U.S. military support in the April 1961 Bay of Pigs fiasco with Mafia hit men in the intricately planned attack on the president's motorcade on November 22, 1963, in Dallas.

He traces the involvement of gangsters Sam Giancana, John Rozelli, and Santos Trafficante in repeated attempts on the life of Castro and concludes that henchmen for the same gangsters, acting under

orders of CIA contract agent David Ferrie, were later commissioned to kill Kennedy.

Ferrie was found dead in 1967, shortly after New Orleans prosecutor Jim Garrison opened his unsuccessful case against fellow agent Clay Shaw. Giancana, under heavy FBI guard, was murdered in his Chicago home in June 1975, only several days before he was scheduled to appear as a witness at Senate hearings on the assassination.

Rozelli's battered corpse was found in Miami Beach in August 1976, shortly after he reportedly passed secret information to government sources.

Another important figure in the case, Russian exile George De Mohrenschildt, a man deeply involved in Dallas oil interests and Lee Harvey Oswald's most intimate friend. ... [Omission in original]

He (Ruby) made contact with David Ferrie, the CIA contact with the mob, the night before he shot Oswald.

According to the writer, the final go-ahead for the assassination was given by Dulles, who still commanded the fierce loyalty of the anti-Castro agents despite having been removed from his post at the CIA some months before, and Hoover, who hated the Kennedy family for trying to usurp his entrenched power and considered John Kennedy a grave risk to the interests of the country.

The CIA, then under John McCone, feared that Kennedy was considering detente with Castro in 1963, and even tried to pass Castro a gift of a poison-coated diving suit through unwitting United Nations representative William Attwood, who went to Cuba that year for talks with the Cuban premier.

Ochiai asserts that Nixon was cognizant of the assassination plans because of his close ties with Hoover and his frequent dealings with anti-Kennedy factions of the military-industrial complex.

He also says that Nixon had the full support of the California Syndicate, including Los Angeles gangster Mickey Cohen, who contributed heavily to his 1946 House of Representatives election campaign.

The writer says that Nixon's role in the death of Kennedy was made clear by the Watergate arrests of E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, and Frank Sturgis, all men who took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion and are suspected to have participated in the assassination.

He examines the historic rivalry between Nixon and Kennedy dating back to their early days together in Congress, and shows how in the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963, Robert Kennedy in 1968, and the attempted assassination of George Wallace in 1972, Nixon was always the man with the most to gain.

He cites numerous points in the Watergate tapes where Nixon refers to the Bay of Pigs and the need to keep Hunt quiet.

Nixon promised to pay Hunt one million dollars in hush money, a sum far exceeding the criminal seriousness of the Democratic headquarters break-in.

Nixon left Dallas only three hours before the assassination, yet in later questioning by the FBI he somehow was unable to remember exactly when he was in the Texas city.

Ochial also goes into the make-up of the Warren Commission, saying that it was dominated by men such as Allen Dulles, former Chase Manhattan Bank chairman John McCloy, and Gerald Ford, who would later play leading roles in the Nixon Administration. He notes that Alfred Goldberg, who drew up the final report stating that there had been no plot against the president, along with Dulles and Ford were members of the Georgetown Strategic Research Center, a CIA think tank.

Lyndon Johnson, who the writer claims was not involved in the cover-up but was anxious to settle the affair quickly in order to cement his own power, at that time issued orders that certain important documents were not to be made public until the year 2039. Ochial says that some of these documents stored in the National Archives in Washington are already being destroyed by the FBI.

The writer also reveals that:

— Lee Harvey Oswald learned radar operations at the U.S. military base in Atsugi, Japan, and that in 1959 the CIA sent him to Russia to purposely divulge information about U-2 reconnaissance flights. This was followed by the downing of the U-2 flown by pilot Francis Gary Powers in May 1960 and the break-up of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev summit conference scheduled to open in Paris 16 days later.

— Oswald and his Russian wife Marina were advanced 1,500 dollars by the U.S. embassy in Moscow for their return trip to the U.S.

— Oswald was an FBI informer in 1962 after returning to Dallas.

— Oswald was sent to New Orleans in April 1963 and was ordered to carry out pro-Castro activities while he was employed at a coffee processing plant whose owner was rabidly anti-Castro. He was during this time making frequent visits to 544 Camp Street, the office of "retired" FBI man Guy Bannister and the hang-out of CIA agent David Ferrie. E. Howard Hunt also had an office in the same building.

— In September 1963, Oswald was given a passport in New Orleans and sent to Mexico where he met with CIA Mexico City Bureau Chief E. Howard Hunt. Hunt told him to apply for a visa to Cuba, possibly with the intention of implicating Castro in the assassination, but Oswald's visa request was turned down.

— Ruth and Michael Paine, who helped Oswald obtain a job at the Texas School Book Depository, had CIA connections.

— Deputy director of the CIA Charles Cabell desperately pleaded for air support during the Bay of Pigs invasion but was turned down by Kennedy, and that his brother, Earl Cabell, mayor of Dallas, had inexplicably changed the city's traditional parade route so that the president's car ran in front of the Texas School Book Depository.

— The day before the assassination, Jack Ruby paid a visit to right-wing oilman H. L. Hunt's office in Dallas, as did Eugene Hale Brading, a murderer in the hire of syndicate boss Meyer Lansky. Brading was stopped by police after the shooting in the Dal-Tex building on the corner of Houston and Elm streets, a position numerous investigators have claimed was the origin of some of the fire on the president. Brading was quickly released.

— The night before the assassination, Ruby had dinner with Ralph Meyers of army intelligence, son of Ed Meyers, head of a Pepsi bottling plant in Queens, and that both Ruby and CIA agent David Ferrie had been in frequent contact with a Chicago number belonging to a girlfriend of Ed Meyer's brother Lawrence.

The writer who has spent 11 years in the United States and was educated in Pennsylvania colleges, states that the Kennedy assassination was only the most dramatic instance of the efforts by the U.S. military-industrial complex, allied with the CIA, the FBI, and the mob, to control the course of U.S. policy from the cold war through Watergate.

In an interview with Kyodo, Ochial says that "to the extent that the puzzle of Kennedy's assassination is not solved, the real America, and that source of power which moves the country from within, will never be understood." □

Donovan — Continued from page 8)

tion (not on American personnel) and I was often given flights on embassy aircraft.

A few years later when I was employed by the Economic Cooperation Administration in Paris I passed on certain information I had come across which I felt sure the CIA would be interested in. I didn't know who the local CIA man was at the time; so I fed the information to a fairly high-ranking member in ECA for him to pass on. One story had to do with the sale of Spanish mercury to the Soviet Union, at a time when the two countries were said to be hostile to one another. The other item had to do with the secret sale of a cache of uranium allegedly stolen in Norway.

Despite this I was not wired-in to American intelligence, but I am of the opinion now that many journalists were then. In my experience almost every foreign correspondent I have known has been acquainted with a number of American journalists whom they have considered to be CIA. None of the lists jibe entirely and it's possible that some of the newsmen's sources were trying to divert attention from themselves. There are, in fact, a number of poseurs who try to exaggerate their connection with secret agencies.

(To be continued)

House Select Committee on Assassinations: News, Status, and Comments

Parts 1 to 4 - different authors

"Definite coverup practices are being effectuated by the Chief Counsel of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Mr. Robert Blakely, which are designed to withhold the truth from the American people."

Part 1

[COMMITTEE PRINT] [Page I]

REPORT
of the
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS
Second Session

To accompany submission of the Select Committee's
proposed 1978 budget to the Committee on House
Administration

January 25, 1978

Printed for use of the Committee on Assassinations

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21-598 Washington : 1978

[Page II]

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. House of Representatives,
Select Committee on Assassinations,
Washington, D.C., January 25, 1978.

Hon. Frank Thompson, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on House Administration
U.S. Capitol, Room H326
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, I am enclosing this report to supplement the select committee's funding request of January 20, 1978. This report is intended to enable your committee to have a ready reference guide concerning the select committee's organization and structure, personnel, relationships with the executive agencies and departments, and insofar as is possible to disclose at the current time, some general areas of investigation that the committee is pursuing. It also contains a comparative analysis of the actual expenditures of the select committee during 1977 with the 1977 budget that had been approved by your committee and the House of Representatives.

The select committee hopes this report will assist you in the evaluation and consideration of its proposed budget for 1978.

Sincerely,

Louis Stokes, Chairman

Enclosure : Report

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..... (see original report)

[Portions of Pages 6 and 7]

D. Security Considerations

The security of information obtained during the investigation has been of paramount concern to the select committee. It is important that information be kept secure for at least four reasons. First, a breach in security could jeopardize leads the committee is pursuing by giving subjects of the investigation premature notice of the focus of the committee's inquiry and an opportunity to tailor testimony or destroy evidence. Second, the committee has a responsibility to isolate testimony obtained under a grant of immunity. The immunity grant prevents only the use of a witness' immunized testimony and leads derived from that testimony from being used against that witness in a subsequent prosecution. A subsequent prosecution may still be brought against a witness provided the prosecutor does not present the immunized testimony or evidence derived from the immunized testimony of the witness before the committee. Complete isolation of immunized testimony is vital to enable the Government to meet its burden of demonstrating that evidence presented in a criminal case is not derived from immunized testimony. Guaranteeing the security of witness' testimony therefore preserves the Justice Department's option to prosecute committee witnesses upon whom the committee has conferred immunity. Third, security breaches could undermine the committee's ongoing relationship with executive agencies which furnish information to the committee only upon the condition that information be kept secure. Fourth, any leak of information not yet corroborated could unfairly defame or degrade innocent persons.

As a result, the committee has adopted stringent security procedures. All staff members on the committee have received or are in the process of receiving "top secret" security clearance. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as an accommodation to the committee, conducts the background investigations for these security clearances. The Central Intelligence Agency then reviews the background investigations done by the FBI. After consultation with the FBI and CIA, the full committee makes the determination regarding an individual's security clearance.

The committee's offices have a police officer on duty 24 hours a day. All material is stored in secure safes or containers. Appropriate security protection devices surround the committee's offices.

..... (see original report)

Part 2

From Edmund C. Berkeley
Editor, *People and the PURSUIT of Truth*

To me it is absolutely extraordinary that the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau

of Investigation are being employed by the committee to screen and approve for membership in the staff persons who are otherwise eligible for inclusion in the staff.

To me, this is like going into a battle, allowing one's enemies first to tie both one's hands behind one's back.

The CIA and the FBI are buried to the neck in the implications of coverup of the assassinations. For the House Select Committee to allow and approve this screening procedure shouts to high heaven.

Part 3

PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF BULLET FRAGMENTS: Proof of Conspiracies Being Withheld by Select Committee

From Ted Gandolfo
Chairman, Assassination Information Committee
1214 First Ave.
New York, NY 10021

(Based on a letter sent to:
Representative Yvonne Burke
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515, dated Feb. 22, 1978)

As a result of two recent phone conversations with you, you are aware, I believe, of what many long-time researchers, myself included, feel regarding what we allege are definite coverup practices.

These practices, we believe, are being effectuated by the Chief Counsel of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Mr. Robert Blakey, regarding the investigations by that committee. These practices are, we assert, designed to withhold the truth from the American people, truth which has now been obtained by the researchers and investigators of the Select Committee to Investigate Assassinations regarding ballistic evidence. This evidence proves beyond question that conspiracies were involved in the murders of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and President John F. Kennedy.

Spectrographic analyses and neutron activation analyses have been made of (1) the bullet slug removed from Dr. King and (2) the bullet fragments relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. These tests were performed for the Select Committee and were conducted under their direction.

The test results prove conclusively that both Dr. King and President Kennedy were assassinated by conspiracies.

In spite of this fact, page 8 of the report of the Select Committee on Assassinations dated January 25, 1978, states, "In both the Kennedy and King investigations, a careful analysis of all the ballistic evidence available is being conducted" Yet, in point of fact, these tests have already been conducted and the important results which demonstrate conspiracy are being withheld.

(please turn to page 8)

The Four Men Who Shot President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, NY 10515

(Based on a report in "Gallery" Magazine, April 1978, and supplementary information.)

The following four photographs show the four men who are believed to have fired shots at President Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. By the year 1970, evidence accumulated by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. pointed to these riflemen shooting from four positions.

The murder, however, was a carefully orchestrated "intelligence operation"; it was and is being covered up by high-level intelligence people whose influence reaches into the White House itself.

The photographic evidence alone proves that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire any shots that day. Once one moves beyond the stage of thinking that Oswald did the shooting, the questions about who was shooting become secondary to the questions: Who planned and commanded the execution? Why they did so? Who covered up the truth? Who today is responsible for the continuing massive efforts to cover up?



William Seymour

William Seymour: A soldier of fortune and a member of "The No Name Key Group," an organization financed by the CIA. The Key Group was comprised of anti-Castro soldiers preparing to invade Cuba. He is known to have used the name Oswald, and has been identified by Harry Dean (a CIA agent stationed in Mexico City) to be the "second Oswald" and to have attended Kennedy assassination meetings in Mexico City, October/November 1963. Seymour arrived in Dallas less than a week before the assassination, and is speculated to have fired the shot that hit John Connally. Photographic evidence establishes his positioning on either the 6th or 7th floor or the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. He was last seen in South America.



Jack Lawrence

Jack Lawrence: A former Minuteman from Los Angeles, who arrived in Dallas shortly before November 22, 1963. Lawrence worked for a Lincoln Mercury dealership in Dallas, and according to the Warren Commission Report, he parked a loaned car from this dealership in the parking lot behind the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza. He returned to his job (by means other than the loaned auto) shortly after Kennedy's assassination, where witnesses testify he became violently ill. He resigned his job and left Dallas that same day. Lawrence currently lives in West Virginia.



"Frenchie"

"Frenchie": (the only name available). He was also a soldier of fortune and was known to have been running guns into Cuba and expatriates out of Cuba on a yacht owned by Larry Laborde in the summer of 1963. He appears in 7 photographs taken in Dealey Plaza 30 minutes after the assassination. In these pictures, he is under arrest by the Dallas County Sheriff's office for "Drunk & Disorderly Conduct." He was arrested behind the grassy knoll in a parked railroad car. He is speculated to have fired a shot from the grassy knoll. He was released from jail by the Dallas County Sheriff's office in

(Please turn to page 8)

National Security and Censorship - Part 2

John Donovan
145 West 86th St.
New York, NY 10024

(Continued from the March 1978 issue of "People and the PURSUIT of Truth.")

There was an attempted coup in Albania — we are now told — in 1949 with CIA backing. In 1953, the agency is said to have spent \$30 million in staging "popular" demonstrations in Teheran. In this way the Shah returned to power and Prime Minister Mosadeq was thrown out. A turn of events that pleased Western oil companies mightily. Next a successful coup was financed and organized by the CIA in 1954 in Guatemala.

I suspect that over the years more and more news stories have been watered down, gutted or completely censored so as to not compromise the secret activities of the CIA. The U-2 overflight of Frances Gary Powers, and the debacle of the Bay of Pigs was a special disaster to the CIA because it gave the agency world-wide publicity. The architects of the Bay of Pigs were not drummed out or "eliminated" as they would have been in many other secret services. No, they were allowed to stay on with the agency, I suppose, because everyone blamed the foul-up on President Kennedy.

In the years since the Bay of Pigs, it is said that large number of anti-Castro Cubans have found gainful employment with the CIA in other countries in Latin America, Africa and even in Southeast Asia. In many ways, Bernard Barker is a prototype Cuban-American CIA man.

For more than twenty years up to 1975, South Vietnam was a cesspool of official lies and deceit. The Pentagon papers revealed some of the shortcomings of American policy; the lies and deceit continued in Laos and Cambodia.

Convicted Watergate spy E. Howard Hunt, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs planning, had admitted counterfeiting State Department cables in an attempt to implicate President Kennedy in the execution of Vietnamese President Diem. While there is no evidence available to connect Diem's murder with President Kennedy, there is little doubt that there was some "funny business" connected with the assassination.

"The Politics of Lying"

Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu were shot to death on November 1, 1963. A week earlier an English language newspaper in Saigon headlined a news story that the CIA was behind a plot to kill the brothers Ngo. The newspaper was then financed by Diem himself and edited by an American, Gene Gregory, who had once been employed by the United

States Information Agency in Saigon. Clearly the whole truth has never been printed on this caper.

According to columnist Jack Anderson, the CIA has failed to eliminate Fidel Castro in three separate assassination attempts. Obviously these reports cannot be confirmed to any satisfaction, but people do turn up dead under strange circumstances all over the world. By this I do not mean to imply that the CIA has run around the world indiscriminately squirting cyanide in the faces of their enemies. We are led to believe that only the emissaries of the totalitarian states do this.

However, as in the case of Che Guevara, the CIA sometimes gets their man. Ambushing a rebel guerrilla is certainly not dirty pool, but torturing one to death might be considered so.

As time passed, Prince Sihanouk was deposed in Cambodia, there was a secret war in Laos and the CIA was accused of being involved in narcotics traffic in Indochina. Then, as a result of intrigues of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation against Chile's President Allende, there were revelations about the presidential election in 1964. "CIA and the State Department," it was said, "used massive intervention to defeat Salvatore Allende in 1964." How really "massive" the intervention was is a subject for some conjecture, but once more the CIA had been caught with its hands in the jelly jar, and it was eight or nine years before the facts were reported in the United States.

Most recently, in April 1973, the "New York Times" reported that in 1961 the office of Robert S. McNamara, then Secretary of Defense, telephoned that paper's Washington bureau and asked that a news story not be published. The episode is described in a recent book, "The Politics of Lying," by David Wise.

According to Wise, the "Times" acquiesced in line with the general newspaper practice in those years of not challenging the government's definition of "national security." The implication is that in recent years newspapers have been challenging the government's definition of national security. The Pentagon papers are one instance, but I do not know of many others.

Infiltration of the Media

In my view the dozen or so instances of news management and censorship I have cited here and there are but the tip of the iceberg. I am convinced

that the directors of the U.S. intelligence elite determined a long time ago to infiltrate the communications field as much as possible. Some say that our intelligence chiefs exercise restraints through a so-called "old boy network" made up of former agents who can still serve as sensitive antennae.

One successful journalist of my acquaintance frequently disparaged a foreign correspondent we knew as being "wired-in" to the CIA. For all I know he was right. The writer in question did not travel very much and yet his news stories were full of information about Albania, Red China and secret activities in the Soviet Union. He was obviously being fed this material by someone. In the past it was generally the Department of State, the CIA, or both, which supplied information of this sort to trusted correspondents.

The irony here is that a few years later the great "disparager" was himself denounced as a member of the CIA by two foreign diplomats. It suddenly occurred to me that this particular American journalist was one of a group who had moved back and forth into government with what amounted to remarkable ease.

A Proposition to Join the CIA

Early in my career I might have been suspected of having been wired-in to American intelligence. Immediately after the war I worked as a foreign correspondent for a radio network in the same area, the Middle East, where I had served as an army intelligence officer. I was on excellent terms with a large number of members of embassy and consular staffs and many of the military attaches were men I had known during World War II. Frequently we traded informa-

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Sprague — Continued from page 6

the early afternoon of November 22, 1963. He was last seen in South America.



Emilio Santana

Emilio Santana: A soldier of fortune and, like William Seymour, also a member of "The No Name Key Group." He was subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans to testify before the Grand Jury. Garrison and others on his staff have stated that Santana testified that he had fired shots at President Kennedy from the 2nd floor of the Dal-Tex Building. Santana was last seen in South America. □

HSCA Report — Continued from page 5

Part 4

THE CONDUCT OF THE HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION: Some Comments So Far

From Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, NY 10530

1. Staff Counsel Mr. Robert Blakey has introduced a nondisclosure agreement and required every member of the staff, each consultant, and the members of the House who are on the Select Committee to sign it. This occurred within a few weeks after his appointment in July 1977, to be staff counsel to the committee.

2. Deputy Chief Counsel Robert Lehner resigned from the staff in January 1978 over a disagreement with Blakey. Lehner's position was that the conspiracy aspects should be pursued further. Blakey disagreed.

3. The current report (January 25, 1978) of the committee shows that the FBI and the CIA have been

given the right to approve members of the staff on the basis of security.

4. The resignation of Donovan Gaye, Director of Research on both the Kennedy and King investigations, was caused by the removal of his security clearance by the CIA.

5. "The New Times," Penn Jones, and David Truby have all questioned or sought to question Blakey in regard to these matters. So far his answers have been unsatisfactory.

6. The media in the United States attacked and vilified the previous counsel of the committee, Richard A. Sprague, formerly a district attorney in Pennsylvania. But the media have raised no fuss whatever about Blakey. This is clear and loud evidence that Blakey is acceptable to the Power Control Group, the organizers and continuers of the coverup. Blakey has, for example, made no comment whatever on the deaths of persons who were about to be interviewed by the committee, such as De Morhenschildt, Donovan, and others. □