

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING SLIP

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1.	Mr. Belcher			2113
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| <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE |
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REMARKS

For insertion.
Mr. La Cour was here Tues - Wed and asked for the latest sheets, and I made several copies.

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	Kay Thurman			8/31

1635

names

ANDREWS, Dean Adams, Jr.
Comm'n XI:325-39
3/2-II; 3/7; 3/23-II;
3/23-III; 3/27-IV;
2/6/63:21-33;
BANISTER, W. Guy, Jr.
2/21-II; 2/28;

BEAUBOUF, Alvin Roland
CD75:307-08
2/28;

[REDACTED] 7C
3/20-II;

BERTRAND, Clay
Comm'n XI:
3/2-II; 3/3; 3/7;
3/23-III;

[REDACTED] 7C
3/20-V

BLACKMON, Andrew
CD75:303

[REDACTED] 7C
3/21-II

BRINGUIER, Carlos Jose
2/20; 2/21-I;

[REDACTED] 7C
CD75:341

[REDACTED] 7C
3/13;

BUNDY, Vernon, Jr.

[REDACTED] 7C
3/21-VI

[REDACTED] 7C
3/20-III (minutes)

COFFEY, Melvin Stacey
CD75:225-28
2/28;

[REDACTED] 7C
CD75:292
SS620:

CONFORTO, Janet (a/k/a "Jada")
3/16-II
11/30/63: 440 ff; 12/6/63: 131 ff

CUMMINGS, Raymon Preston
3/23-I
3/17-VII

DALYELL, William Wayne
[REDACTED] 2
3/20-; 3/21-III;

7C DAUENHAUER, J.B. 12/6/63: 112
[REDACTED] 3/27-VII; 3/28-IX;

DAVIS, Rudolph Richard
10/1/63; 3/3/67: II;

DAVIS, William Hardy Davis, P.M.
CD75:216 12/6/63: 34-35
2/28; 3/2-I;

DeMAR, Bill
CD205:583-84

7C [REDACTED]
3/20-VII

7C [REDACTED]
No DJ file
3/20-VIII-

FERRIE, David William
CD75:285-97
CD205:585-86
DJ 146-1-32-308
SS 620:3-4
3/21/64; 2/20/67; 2/21--II;
2/28; 3/2; 3/3-II; 3/8-I; 3/13;
3/23-III; 3/24-I;

7C [REDACTED]
3/21-II

GARRISON, James
2/20; 2/21-II; 2/24-II; 3/6-III;
3/20-IV; 3/28-II;

7C [REDACTED]
3/15;

GERVAIS, Pershing
2 [REDACTED]
3/6-III;

GILL, G. Wray
CD75:219-21

page two

GONCALA, Pascual Enrique Ruedolo

2

3/8-II; 3/9; 3/22-III;

CONALES, Manuel Garcia

3/3-I

7C

[REDACTED] 3/27-V;

GUIDROZ, Alice

CD75:213

7C

[REDACTED]
2/21-II; 3/24-I;

GURVICH, William

7C

[REDACTED]
3/13

HALL, Howard Harry

3/16-I;

7C

[REDACTED]
3/20-II

HUG, Josephine

IVON, Louis

JOHNSON, Marion James (Buster)

CD75:290

7C

[REDACTED]
3/13;

7C

[REDACTED]
3/14-IV

KILGORE, John David

CD75:182-83

KROMAN, David

No DJ file

7C

7C

[REDACTED]
CD75:207-09

KOHLMAN, Herman

CD75:301

SS620:293

LANDRY, [REDACTED]

2/ [REDACTED]

7C

[REDACTED]
3/20

No DJ file

7C

[REDACTED]
6/28/66;

11/29/63; 12/18/63;

7C

[REDACTED]
2/18; 12/20/63: 18;

LEWALLEN, James R.

CD75:214-15

3/3-II

LEWIS, David Franklin, Jr.

2

[REDACTED] 1

2/21-II; 3/24-I;

LIMBAUGH, Clyde

3/23-I

7C

[REDACTED]
3/17-IV

7C

[REDACTED]
3/6-III;

7C

[REDACTED]
3/6-II;

MARACHINI, Dante

3/23-II;

MARCELLO, Carlos &* Jose

3/21-6B; 2/28/67;

MARTENS, Layton Patrick

CD75:302-04

2/28; 3/3-I; 3/8-I;

3/28-V;

MARTIN, Jack S.

CD75:217 28, 309-11;

2/ SS620:5

2/21-II; 2/24; 2/28; 3/2-I;

3/24-I;

7C

[REDACTED]
No DJ file

3/23-III

McCOY, Roy

CD75:212

page three

MCWAMBS, Lillie Mae
(Sandra Moffett)
3/14-III;

RUSSO, Perry Raymond
no DJ file
3/14-II; 3/23- ; 3/27-VII;

7C [REDACTED]
3/23-II;

SANTOINE, Robert Milton
CD75:475-77
3/23-III;

7C [REDACTED]
CD87:1-2
SS620:1-2

SEELING, Melvin

NBC newsmen: Coporan, John
Mulholland, Robert
-BB75+ CD205:583-84
4/2/49.63;
MCLA: 3/23-III;

7C [REDACTED]
3/20-VII

NOVEL, Gordon D.
2/24-II; 3/17-III;

7C [REDACTED]
3/16-III

O'SULLIVAN, Frederick
CD75:320
Comm'n VIII:15

7C [REDACTED]
3/16-I

SHAM, Clay R.
3/2-II; 3/3; 3/23-III;

7C [REDACTED]
No DJ file
3/22-I

7C [REDACTED]
3/21

RARADIS, Jerry C.
CD75:225

SMITH, Sergio Arcacha

2 [REDACTED]
2/2-II/ 2/28- 3/2-I;
3/28-V;
STANLEY, Carl John Springer, Eva
2/28, 3/2-I; 3/14-I; 4/6/63:86

PARTIN, Edward G.
3/17-

STEELE, Charles Hall, Jr.
12/4/63:8.37

7C [REDACTED]
3/16-IV

STEIN, Jerry Phillip
CD75:300
SS620:1-2
CD87:1-2

7C [REDACTED] /15-II

7C [REDACTED]
129-II, s 5
report of 10/21-64, p. 20

7C [REDACTED]
3/22-II

QUIROGA, Carlos
3/21-II; 3/2-I;

7C [REDACTED]
3/20-VI & see intercept paper 3/22

REED, Bill (LML-TV)
CD75:284

7C [REDACTED] 3/24-III
TORRES, Bernardo
2/24-III;

REILY, William B. 2

Robinson, Thomas A. 3/24-I


7C [REDACTED]
129-II, s 5; 10/21/64, p. 20

TORRES, Miguel 2
[REDACTED]
2/20;

ROSS, Stanley
3/8-II

page four

TOMES, Raul
2/21-II

 7C
6/28/66; 3/6/67-I;
11/29/63; 12/18/63;
VOEBEL, Edward
CD75:281-83, 313-16
COM'n VIII:1-15

EIDEN, Sam "Monk"
3/7

groupings

Ferrie and his circle

Beaubouef
Blackmon
Coffey

[REDACTED] 7C

Landry
Martens
Seeling

[REDACTED] 7C

7C [REDACTED] (LNU)
7C [REDACTED] (LNU)

Lewallen
Russo
[REDACTED] 7C
Oswald?

Garrison & his staff

Gervais--former investigator
Gurvich: chief investigator
assistants:

Alcock
Jonau
Kohlman

Scianbra
Simms
Vols
Ward

CAP personnel

Coffey
Ferrie
Landry
McCoy
Lewallen
O'Sullivan
Oswald
Paradis
Russo
Voebel

working for Boeing
Coffey (in 1963)
Lewallen
Marachini

[REDACTED] 5 -
[REDACTED] 7C

Cummings
Gongora

[REDACTED] 7C
[REDACTED] 7C

Limbaugh

[REDACTED] 7C

Martin, Jack S.

[REDACTED] 7C

Stanley

[REDACTED] 7C
[REDACTED] 7C

Cubans

Bringuier

[REDACTED] 7C

Gonzales

Cruz

Hernandez

Quiroga

Rabel

Smith

Torres, B.

Torres, M.

Torres, R.

American associates

Banister

Ferrie

Lewallen

Martens

Martin

Novel

known homosexuals

[redacted] 7C
[redacted] 7C

Merrie

[redacted] 7C
[redacted] 7C
[redacted] 7C

Oswald?

Shaw

[redacted] 7C

Andrews:

staff: secretary: Eva Springer
investigator: R.M. Davis

Shaw

Hug
Dauenhauer

Gill

his staff: secretary: Alice Guidroz

Banister

employees:
Lewis
Martin
Bob Guzman
Guchereau, Lawrence

employed by Reily Co.

Marachini

7C [redacted]

CRC

Bringuier
Smith
Davis?
Quiroga

CDM

Falls was leader--not associated with the CDC
Davis was representative
Paneque was active [redacted] 2

SHAW, Clay

3/2-II

This 54-year old man, first to be arrested by Garrison, served in World War II with distinction, and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of major. He returned to New Orleans and in 1947 helped found the International Trade Mart, a privately supported nonprofit organization designed to promote trade through the port of New Orleans. He served as Director until his retirement in 1965 to devote his time to private real estate interests. He lives at 1313 Dauphine St., New Orleans, is reportedly very liberal, and is known to be a past supporter of President Kennedy. The FBI memo of 3/2-II reveals that his homosexual activities have been known to the Bureau since 1954.

Shaw was subpoenaed for questioning on 3/1 by Garrison, and, after some hours of questioning, was arrested. The New York Times article of 3/14 stated that the arrest was spiteful, after Shaw refused to take a polygraph test. The district attorney's office obtained a search warrant on an affidavit stating that an unnamed confidential informant had revealed that SHAW, FERRIE, OSWALD, and others had conspired to kill the late President at a meeting at Ferrie's apartment in mid-September, 1963. The warrant was used to gather five cartons of materials from Shaw's home, including telephone bills, various personal papers, five whips, a shotgun, a rifle cleaning kit, chain, black hood and cape (Shaw said these two items were part of a Mardi Gras costume), and \$80,000 in Homestead stock. Garrison requested a bond of \$25,000 but the judge considered that sum excessive, and imposed a bond of \$10,000. Preliminary hearing was requested by Garrison and set for 3/14.

Shaw, who is approximately 6'2", weighing 200 lbs., was in a San Francisco over the weekend of 11/22-24, 1963, presumably to deliver an address to some trade officials. In the Washington Star, 3/3, J. M. Sullivan, the the San Francisco World Trade Center confirmed to the AP that Shaw had been there on 11/22, and had taken a tour of the Center's facilities. An FBI memo of 3/2-VII states that Shaw spent the night of 11/21-11/22 with one [redacted] a S.F. homosexual. (N.B.: this information was obtained from a Life magazine journalist who said he went to the West Coast to investigate on his own.)

He is represented by the law firm of Racivitch, Johnson, Wegmann, and Mouldoux, New Orleans. They have retained other private counsel in the case, including F. Irvin Dymond and Salvatore Panzeca. Edward and William Wegmann (brothers) telegraphed Mr. Clark on 3/3, requesting a conference. An answer was sent out over Mr. Vinson's signature on 3/8, rejecting such an interview.

On 3/8, Judge Bagert denied a motion to suppress the evidence found thru the search warrant, to dismiss the charge against Shaw, and denied 6 of the 7 counts of a discovery motion: he allowed the motion to have the confidential information named. He named Judges Malcolm V. O'Hara and Matthew S. Branniff to sit with him as a panel for the preliminary hearing. On 3/10, Shaw's attorneys' filed for permission to photograph Ferrie's sealed flat. After granting that motion, the judges issued a 27-paragraph set of rules governing pre-trial publicity in the case. These rigid rules were somewhat modified during the next two weeks. On 3/13 the defense posed another set of motions, all of which were denied: to have the three-judge panel declared unconstitutional and replaced with one judge (i.e., Bagert); to have daily transcripts of the preliminary hearings; to obtain some of the evidence seized with the warrant on 3/1; and to have a transcript of the hearing held on 3/10 to consider prior motions.

The preliminary hearing was held 3/14-17 before the three-judge panel. A bindover order was issued on 3/17, and Shaw entered a local hospital the next day, for a rest. He was released on 3/12 and left with his lawyers to take a

weekend vacation along the Gulf- Coast, with the court's permission. Russo appeared before the grand jury on 3/22, and a true bill against Shaw was returned later in the day (Wed.) The judge for the trial was chosen by lot: Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., who stated to the press on 3/25 that he would not allow the Warren Comm'n report to be introduced as evidence at the trial because it is full of hearsay and is contradictory.

Garrison was quoted on 3/30 as saying that the trial of Shaw and unnamed "others" is three to six months away. This was made more evidence after Shaw's arraignment on Wednesday 4/5, when he pleaded innocent, and was given 30 days in which to file appropriate motions.

The night before the arraignment, Tuesday 4/4, he had hosted a cocktail party given at his lawyers' offices, at which he said that he had retired from the ITM in 1965 to devote himself to writing plays and poetry, and that he was confident of being vindicated at the trial.

On Thursday 4/6, Garrison subpoenaed Shaw's military records, especially his medical history. The VA administrator made these available to the criminal division, and some, not all, of the documents were released, pursuant to regulation and statute. Garrison did not indicate his need for or probable use of the records.

On 4/6 the investigative firm of Wackenhut Corporation, in the person of Charles R. Carson, a former FBI agent, called the NO FBI office to seek information about the FBI investigation of Shaw in 1963. It appears that Mr. Clark's statement before the press last month puzzled Shaw's lawyers, and they wished specific information as to the scope and nature of the "clearance" on Shaw done after the assassination. The NO FBI office replied "no comment."

NB this is same firm being employed by Gov. Claude Kirk of Florida in his private investigation.

VOEBEL, Edward

see 281-83, 3B-16

This ~~25~~-~~63~~a-25-year old man became acquainted with OSWALD when they attended Beauregard junior high school (Neworleans) together. He was interested in the C.A.P., and took LHO with him to one or more meetings.

In an interview with the FBI 11/25, he stated they were both members of the Moisant~~a~~ squadron (at Kenner, La.) while Ferrie was the commandant.

He was reinterviewed later in the day and gave a less emphatic statement of Oswald's affiliation with the C.A.P. At this ;time he stated that he had joined the Moisant squadron during the 1954-1955 school year, and had taken Oswald to perhaps as many as four meetings. Ferrie became their commandant sometime in 1955, at which time the format of the squadron was changed, so that they had more drilling and more firearms training. This did not interest Voebel, and he quit. He was unable to state positively that Ferrie was the commandant at the time Oswald attended meetings. Oswald was not impressed with the group, so Voebel was not surprised when Oswald signed up at the closer New Orleans airport squadron, but did not attend meetings there, either.

He was interviewed April 7, 1964 by the Warren Comm'n counsel, at which time he was vague about their C.A.P. experiences. See vol.-~~i~~, VIII, 1--15.

was a New Orleans florist?

chronology

- 1947 Shaw returned to New Orleans and established I.T.M.
- 1952 Ferrie joined CAP
- 1953 May Ferrie became commandant-instructor with CAP
Lewallen moved in with Ferrie
- 1954 Jan. Oswald returned to New Orleans with his family
Dec. 31 Ferrie resigned from CAP
- 1955 May Lewallen moved away from Ferrie
July 27 Oswald signed up as cadet with CAP
Oct. Oswald dropped out of high school
- 1956 July Oswald's family moved to Fort Worth
- 1957 *Ferrie got Ph.D from Italian university*
- 1958 Ferrie again associated with CAP
- 1959 Oct. 24 Oswald sailed for Russia
- 1960 Fall Ferrie became associated with Sergio Smith & FRD
Dec. 31 Ferrie resigned again from CAP
- 1961 Apr. Ferrie increased activities in FRD
~~June~~ Oswald returned to U.S. with wife & baby
Aug. 22 Ferrie charged with sodomy offense with boys; his house was searched and guns, maps, etc. found. An FBI interview August 22, 1961 somewhat inconclusive.
He subsequently lose his job with Eastern Airlines, and severed official ties with Smith & the FRD.
30 Two men stopped and questioned in car near Smith's home; they said they were waiting for Ferrie.
Oct. 4-5 Lewis reported voting irregularity in New Orleans, at the instigation of Jack Martin.
fall Ferrie met Martin
- 1962 March Ferrie began working for G. Wray Gill
June 15 Oswald returned to U.S. with wife and baby

1963

- April 24 Oswald moved to New Orleans
- May-June Oswald established fake FPCC chapter in New Orleans
- Oswald allegedly saw Andrews about his discharge
- June Ferrie and Martin had some sort of "falling out"
- July 19 Oswald dismissed from his job with Reily Coffee Co.
- 24 Oswald applied for new passport
- 25 Oswald's new passport was delivered
- Oswald notified about rejection of claim about his discharge
- Aug 5 Oswald visited Bringuier's store
- 9 Oswald ~~visite~~-distributed literature (FPCC) on Canal St., and was arrested after Bringuier accosted him
- 16 Oswald again distributed FPCC literature, this time before the I.T.H. building
- i 17 Oswald appeared on a radio program and defended FPCC
- 21 Oswald debated with Bringuier on a radio program
- 7 Ferrie began work on the Carlos & Jose Marcello's case
- Sept 13 Kennedy planed trip to Texas announced
- 25 Oswald left New Orleans for Mexico City
- meeting at Ferrie's apartment??
- Oct 3 Oswald arrived in Dallas
- 11-18 Ferrie in Guatemala on Marcello case
- 30-Nov. 1 Ferrie again in Guatemala
- Nov. 4 Marcello trial began in New Orleans district court
- 17 Martens moved in with Ferrie
- 18 Kennedy appeared in Miami to greet survivors of Bay of Pigs invasion
- 20 Lewallen visited in Ferrie's apartment
- Andrews hospitalized for pneumonia
- 22 Clay Shaw in San Francisco on business
- 12:15 Ferrie in Gill's office
- 1 p.m. Kennedy death announced
- 2 p.m. Oswald arrested
- 3 p.m. Ferrie seen in New Orleans courtroom
- 6 p.m. Ferrie, Beaubouef, Coffey leave on trip
- 23 5 a.m. Ferrie et al. arrive at Houston
- 5 p.m. Bertrand calls Andrews at Hospital
- 7 p.m.?? Martin & Davis, in Martin's apt., speculate re Ferrie.
- Later, Martin calls Davis about tv show
- 11 p.m. Ferrie et al. arrive in Galveston
- Davis called Gill
- 24 10 a.m. Ferrie et al. leave Galveston
- noon Ruby shoots Oswald
- Andrews talked to Elden on phone from hospital
- 1 p.m. Gill at Ferrie's apartment to speak with him
- Ferrie et al. in Port Arthur, Texas
- Martin called Stein, Kohlman
- " ? Tosclair, N.O. police department
- " " WWL-TV (Bill Reed)
- Reed called Gill
- Gill called Davis
- 4 p.m. Ferrie ~~at~~ called Martens from Alexandria, La.
- 4:30 Ferrie left Alexandria
- 9:30 Ferrie arrived in N.O., proceeded thru to Hammond, La.
- 11 p.m. Stein, Kohlman called Secret Service re Martin phone calls

1967

April

- 12 Beaubouef executed affidavit for Garrison & Loisel
Andrews reindicted on five perjury counts
- 13 Novel charged in New Orleans with two additional thefts
- 14 Layton Martens arraigned
- 18 Andrews rearrianged, pled not guilty
Andrews filed \$100,000 damage suit against Garrison
- 21 Gov. Rhodes rejected McKeithen's extradition papers on Novel
- 24 Gov. Rhodes asked for assurances that Novel would not be
questioned about the assassination if returned to Louisiana
on the larceny warrants
- 28 Weisberg appeared before grand jury

May

- 2 burglary charge filed against Novel
- 3 New Orleans district judge set time limit of 60 days to
complete Novel extradition
- 5 Shaw moved for indictment to be quashed
- 8 Quiroga served with subpoena, returnable next day
- 10 LaCour moved to dismiss subpoenas against Kennedy & DeBrueys
Garrison obtained subpoenas for Helms and Oscar Deslatte
- 15 CIA subpoena received in Washington, returned to New Orleans
- 17 Bagert denied motion to quash indictments; Kennedy appeared
before grand jury.

ANDREWS, Dean Adams, Jr.

no DJ file
Warren Comm'n XI:330

This ~~pre~~ 450 year old lawyer was formerly working as an investigator or possibly an assistant district attorney in nearby Jefferson parish, La.

In 1954 when Andrews applied for a position with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, he was investigated by the FBI. An memo of 3/7 indicates that persons ~~indiea~~ investigated described Andrews [REDACTED] .) 7C

An FBI memo of 3/2-II stated that on Nov. 25, 1963 Andrews xontacted the New Orleans FBI office with a story that OSWALD had come into his office in June 1963 and returned twice to discuss the possibility of action to alter his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps, and to obrain citizenship for his wife. No file was made on Oswald, possibly because he came in after regular office hours. Andrews stated that Oswald was accompanied on at least the first visit, by a young man, possibly named Clay BERTRAND, 22-23 years old, 5'7", with blond hair. 160 lbs *erect*

Andrews had been hospitalized on Nov. 20, 1963 with pneumonia. He ~~stated~~ stated to the FBI on 11/25 that on the evening of November 23 (Saturday) he received a telephone call from Bertrand asking if he would be interested in defending Oswald. Andrews declined because of his illness, and thereupon called Sam "Monk" ELDEM, another New Orleans lawyer about the matter.

His story changed in the course of the interviews with the FBI. On December 3 he said that on Oswald's first visit he was accompanied by four "gay" boys, possibly from the N.O. French Quarter. On another visit to the office, Oswald was accompanied by one gay-looking Mexican youth. No mention was made in this interview that Bertrand may have accompanied LHO to the office. Andrews said that he judged that LHO's last visit was about July 9, 1963. He saw LHO distributing FPCC literature on the Canal St. on August 9, 1963, and urged him to cease. (He described Bertrand as a male, 6'1 or 6'2", well dressed, brown hair, a homosexual, probably with a good job. He said he remembered that the call was made to him at the hotel between 6 and 9 p.m. on Saturday, and he felt that it was a local call.

On December 5, Andrews retracted considerable of his prior story and concluded that the call from Bertrand was a dream. He said that Miss Springer, his secretary, stated that he called her around 4 p.m. with the news that he was going to defend LHO in Dallas, and so if he had received a call, it would have been before 4 p.m. Andrews's private investigator, R.D. Davis, had been visting with him in the hospital from noon to about 3:30 on Saturday, and he had no recollection of any phone call. The two men and Miss Springer had been unable to find any record of Oswald or Bertrand in the files. No mention was made at this time of a ransacked office. Andrews's doctor confirmed that he had been under sedation on 11/23, and proably would not have been able to use the telephone.

On July 21, 1964, Andrews appeared before Liebeler, counsel for the Warren Comm'n, and gave still another account of his dealings with Bertrand. He described Bertrand as "a lawyer without a briefcase," who had been involved with a number of transvestites or homosexuals charged in local court, and who often referred them to Andrews for representation or advice. Bertrand, he said, sent Oswald to him in May, 1963. Oswald had appeared the first time in the company of five or six "gay" Mexican youths, but presumably returned alone subsequently. He stated that he had seen Bertrand

BANISTER, W. Guy, Jr.

No DJ file

CO 75: 683

Banister was a former FBI agent (at one time, Special Agent in charge in Chicago) who retired December 31, 1954. He went to New Orleans, where he worked for the police department for a time, and later (1957?) set up a privateinvestigating agency. He apparently established very close ties with the anti-Castro Cuban groups; for example, he was reported to be actively involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion plans. Former employees were Louis, a messenger; Martin, an investigator; Bob Curman, an investigator; and Guchereau, also an investigator. He died June 6, 1964 of a heart attack. See FBI memo 2/21-II.

On January 27, 1967, Martin called the FBI New Orleans office with the allegation that the whole assassination conspiracy originated "in the rooms above Banister's office."

No DJ file

CD75:307-08

3/27, 3/28 LaCour letters

7c

This young man (d.o.b. 9-6-45) was one of those accompanying FERRIE on the pleasure trip over the weekend of November 22-24, 1963. He was arrested at 1 a.m. on Monday morning 11/25 when he went to Ferrie's apartment. When interviewed by the FBI at 8 p.m. Monday, he proved uncooperative and refused to give a reason for his visit to the apartment, details of the trip with Ferrie, or specifics regarding his acquaintance with Ferrie without the advise of his lawyer, G. Wray Gill, so the interview was terminated. He did state, however, that he had known Ferrie since 1960.

Letters and enclosures sent from USA LaCour, dated 3/27 and 3/28, give further insight into Beaubouef's likely role in the investigation. Hewas called into Garrison's office on December 15, 1966, where he was questioned by two assistant district attorneys. At that time he gave an account of his weekend activities over 11/22-11/24--an account somewhat more vague than Coffey's.

Dekker
Doris
Lynn
asst
John
Volz

He said that they left New Orleans around 4 p.m. (F & C had said 6 p.m.) and stopped once on the way, at a tavern to speak with a man Ferrie knew (if they was "Buster" Johnson, F & C stated that they stopped at the tavern on Sunday afternoon.). They arrived at Houston around 10 p.m. (F & C said 5 a.m. next morning), rested, and got up early the next day to skate. When it became apparent that Beaubouef was doing very poorly on the skates, he persuaded F & C to leave Houston, and drive on to Galveston, where they arrived late Saturday night. He did not say that they hunted geese there or anywhere else. They returned to Alexandria on Sunday afternoon.

When Garrison's men mentioned [redacted] Beaubouef acknowledged that he had known him "casually," through Ferrie, and had been impressed with [redacted] intelligence and his deliberation in speaking.

7c

7c

Beaubouef is now married and the father of an 11-month old child. He and his family live in [redacted] where his father-in-law is a constable in St. Bernard Parish.

On March 9, Lynn Loisel came to Beaubouef's home with the offer of a "deal"--a job with an airline, \$3000, unlimited expense account, in return for favorable testimony in the investigation. Beaubouef declined to commit himself until he had talked to his lawyer, Hugh Exnicious. On March 10, Loisel came to Exnicious's office to make the bribe offer more definite. The "deal" would come through Garrison, if Beaubouef was able to fill in the missing links in the investigation. Also, they promised that Beaubouef was not to be held up [redacted] but would be a "hero" for his information. BEAUBOUF stated again and again that he knew nothing of any conspiracy involving Ferrie, and that he would be willing to submit to hypnosis, sodium pentothal, and a polygraph in order to establish his innocence (or his ignorance). The transcript of the conversation provided by Exnicious (he had placed a mike behind a curtain) indicates that arrangements were made for Beaubouef to be examined over the weekend of March 11-12, but this did not occur. Another comment during the conversation indicated that Beaubouef had recently lost his job over the expose during the investigation.

Exnicious played the tape before the Jefferson Parish district attorney, in whose office the bribe occurred (E. has his office there), then before Shaw's lawyers and Sam "Monk" Zelden. He apparently furnished a copy to U.S.A. LaCour, who forwarded it to Justice 3/27 and 3/28. Also, he offered to sell it to Walt Sheridan, of NBC, for \$5000, and travelled to Washington to speak to Sheridan for that purpose. NBC offered only \$500., so Exnicious

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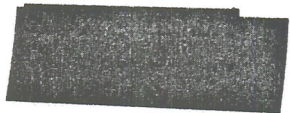
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Bringuiet, Carlos Jose

No DJ file

CD75:351-52, 364, 382-85, 686, 703-04, 534-35

SS517:4



7C

Bringuiet, aged 33 (dob 6/22/34), a Cuban refugee, was a practitioner lawyer in Havana before Castro assumed power. He came to New Orleans in February 1961 and established a clothing store, "Casa Roca" at 107 Decatur St. His business stationery reads "Carlos Enterprises--Imports and Exports." He is violently anti-Castro in his sentiments, and is the New Orleans delegate to the Cuban Student Directorate, and a former member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC).

On August 5, 1963, OSWALD visited Bringuiet's clothing store on the pretense of desiring to participate in the Directorate, and asked for information and literature. On August 9th, Celso Macario Hernandez, a friend, observed Oswald distributing literature and carrying placards ("Viva Fidel," "Hands Off Cuba") for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Bringuiet, when informed, rushed to the scene (700 block of Canal St., near the Maison Blanche Bldg.) with a friend, Miguel Mariano Hernandez, and an argument and then a fist fight ensued, and the police were called. Oswald, Bringuiet, Hernandez, and Cruz were arrested, but only Oswald was charged (disturbing the peace); he paid a \$10. fine the next week. And on August 16th, Bringuiet was again informed that Oswald was distributing literature for the FPCC, but on his arrival in front of the International Trade Mart Bldg. found that Oswald and the two men with him (Steale and Gonzales) had left. Oswald and Bringuiet participated in a taped radio debate about the Cuban revolution on August 21, 1963, at which time Bringuiet termed Oswald a communist.

Cruz

Two young men who had been interested in the Student Directorate told the FBI that in late July or early August, 1963, they had observed and overheard Oswald when he visited Bringuiet's store seeking information about the anti-Castro organizations in the New Orleans area. See CD75: 534-35


An FBI memo of February 21, 1967, contains a copy of a letter written on February 14 by Bringuiet to Mr. Hoover. Garrison had requested Bringuiet to take a polygraph test and be interviewed on 2/14, and Bringuiet wrote to ask for FBI intervention in the matter. He was quoted on March 30 in the NO Times-Picayune as saying that absolutely no anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination. 7C

He called the NO FBI office on May 9th with the story that Garrison is currently concentrating his investigative efforts on Gordon Novel, to prove that it was Novel, not Oswald, who killed the President, and also on Rudolph Richard Davis, concerning the training camp on Lake Pontchartrain. Bringuiet recently filed a one million dollar libel suit against Garrison and Harold ("whitewash") Weisberg for damaging statements made about his possible connection with the assassination. (see fact sheet on Quiroga).

He again called NO FBI office on May 11th to state that [REDACTED], another Cuban refugee, had called him seeking information about Bringuiet's contacts with FBI. Bringuiet said that he suspects that [REDACTED] is working with (for) Garrison & was taping their conversation. 7C

DAVIS, Rudolph Richard

See the internal security report

 (Paneque)

FERRIE, Donald William

DJ file 146--1-32-328
CD75:285-97; SS 205:
199-203

from a coffee shop at
the lakefront airport

Ferrie, deceased February 22, 1967, aged 549 (d.o.b. 3-28-18) had been a part-time private investigator and flying instructor in the New Orleans area, and was said to own a small flying service outside the city. He had obtained a Ph.D. in psychology from an Italian university in 1957, and at times claimed to be a practicing psychologist. He had a bizarre appearance, having lost his eyebrows and hair in an explosion of some sort; he wore a fuzzy brown-red wig and painted on thick eyebrows with mascara.

Ferrie had been associated with the Civil Air Patrol in the New Orleans area, primarily at the New Orleans squadron, which met at the New Orleans Lakefront airport, but at time working with and instructing the Moisant squadron, which met at the nearby Kenner, La., airport. Records of the CAP have been in part destroyed or stolen, but it seems that he joined the group in 1952 and became an instructor-commandant in 1953. When he terminated this relationship thru a resignation effective 12/31/54, he was listed as assigned to the Moisant squadron. He must have continued unofficially to instruct or assist at the Moisant meetings until well into 1955 (see SS Doc. 205 on 12/10/63), and quite conceivably; may have known OSWALD, who signed up as a recruit in July, 1955. FERRIE may have been studying in Europe for the next year or so. He rejoined the CAP in late 1958 and quit again effective 12/31/60. He stated to the FBI 11/25 and 11/29 (these are at CD75:285-89-97) that he had had no contacts with recruits or trainees, had never met OSWALD, and had given no firearms training to the cadets. One former CAP member, Edward VOEBEL, stated (CD75:281-83, 313-16) to interviewing FBI agents on 11/25 that FERRIE had been commandant of his Moisant squadron in 1955, and had intensively drilled the cadet group in the use of rifles. MARTIN and DAVIS are supposed to have known that FERRIE was a "gun fancier" (CD75:216).

Ferrie was a known homosexual, who was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor on 8/22/61; this apparent sodomy incident involved

7C [redacted] When the New Orleans police searched his apartment following the arrest, they found a cache of rifles, a Morse code key, and maps of the U.S. coast. He told the New Orleans district attorney's office that he was active in the Cuban Revolutionary Front (FRD--with Smith). The FBI thereupon interviewed FERRIE on 8/22/61 (see DJ 146-1-32-328), and he stated that he used the arms in the drilling of a New Orleans Cadet Rifle Club he had established. Subsequent to this episode Ferrie ^{was suspended from} lost his job with Eastern Airlines, with whom he had been employed as a pilot since at least 1954. (Fired in March 1963?)

7C In October 1961 a former Eastern Airlines associate, [redacted] 7C reported to the FBI that FERRIE was trying to buy a C46-C47 plane and reported had a large cache of arms hidden in the New Orleans area. He also said that Ferrie was known to dominate a circle of boys he might also be supporting: [redacted] 7C

7C [redacted] (see DJ 146-1-32-328). Ferrie was a militant anti-Castro partisan, and began association with Sergio Arcacha Smith's FRD group in November 1960. After 1961 he began more active participation, but must have dropped out of the group after his moral arrest in August 1961. He claimed to the FBI in the 1963 interviews that he did, however, sustain social contacts with Smith.

In the spring of 1962 Ferrie began to work for G. Wray Gill, a New Orleans criminal lawyer, as a researcher and investigator. In August 1963 he was

notice
3/17-18
report re
Novel
that takes
his
affiliation
into
fall 1961

assigned investigative duties in the case of Carlos Marcello, charged in federal district court with a fraudulent birth certificate offense (INS?) (See FBI memo 3/21/64 / He was seen by DJ attorneys and FBI agents involved in the case on Nov. 22 in the courthouse. While working on the case, he had made two trips of Guatemala; Oct. 11-18, and Oct. 30-Nov. 1, 1963.

Gill stated (CD75:219=21) that he had met Ferrie in August 1961 when he represented him on the morals charge and did some legal work concerning his complaint against Eastern Airlines, He said he had never heard Ferrie make strong statements against any political figure. He confirmed ~~but~~ that Ferrie had received Cuban propaganda literature in the law offices, but was unable to identify the kind or source. His secretary, Alice Guidroz, added (CD75:213) that she had never seen LHO visit Ferrie in the offices.

Gill's secretary reported that Ferrie was in their offices at approximately 12:14, and he was seen in court around 3 p.m. He stated that he had left New Orleans about 6:30 p.m. on a pleasure trip to Texas, accompanied by BEAUBOUF and COFFEY (See SS doc. 620). They drove thru Lake Charles to Houston, where they checked into the Alta motel at about 6 5 a.m. on 11/23. They spent the day in Houston, skating at the Winterland rink there (Chuck Rolland owns this--see the memo of 3/21- which indicates that this might be a front for the conspiracy) and then drove to Galveston for the night. They drove back to Louisiana 11/24, stopping at Port Arthur, Texas (CD75:290) at around 1 p.m., where they saw a replay of the Oswald killing. Soon after they arrived in Alexandria, La., around 4 p.m., Ferrie spoke to MARTENS, who was staying at his apartment, and learned that the New Orleans d.a., Gill, and the press had been around looking for him. He and the boys left Alexandria and drove to New Orleans, where they arrived around 9:30. He stated that he talked to Gill on the phone, and at Gill's suggestion??) drove on to Hammond, La., where he spent the night at the Southeastern La. College. He left Hammond at 1 p.m. on 11/25, and drove back to New Orleans, where he turned himself in to Garrison. It seems that the local staff had searched Ferrie's apartment without a search warrant (see FBI report of 3/21/64) and gathered letters, personal papers, and Ferrie's bank book. Presumably these were returned when the investigation closed.

NB
CD75:221
Gill saw
Ferrie &
NO M-4
evening

the secret Service conducted an investigation into Ferrie's story, and checked with the two motels, the skating rink and the service station owner. (See 22620). In all important respects, the Ferrie story was verified.

Garrison sent two police officers (Frederick O'Sullivan and Paul Dwyer) out to the Lakefront Airport to check on the condition of Ferrie's plane; they found it in disrepair and unflyable.

Ferrie was interviewed by the FBI on 11/24 and 11/27, at which times he gave complete and detailed descriptions of his weekend activities, and was cleared of any involvement in the assassination after the Secret Service check mentioned above. There was no positive evidence linking him to Oswald. Jack Martin admitted to the Secret Service that his story about the Oswald-Ferrie link was pure fabrication (ss 620).

When Garrison reopened his investigation last October, he interviewed Ferrie, and as he has stated to the press, considered him a prime suspect ("one of history's most important individuals"). Ferrie then began his own investigation, presumably to clear his name, and on 2/18/67 referred to Garrison's investigation as "a big joke." He spoke freely to the press, and was quoted by the Times-Picayune of 2/19/67 as having said that over the weekend of 11/22-11/24 he had left New Orleans at 3 p.m., and had spent most of his time hunting geese off Galveston.

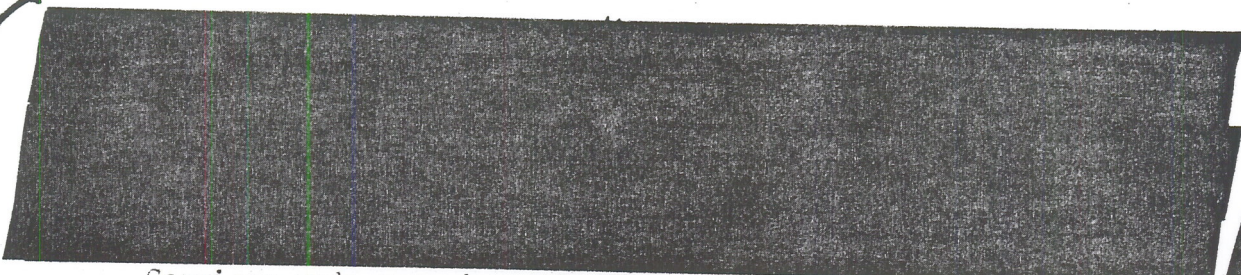
The night of 2/21-2/22 he was interviewed at length by George Lardner, Jr. a Washington Post staff writer, who said that their conversation ended at approximately 4 a.m. Ferrie was found (by an unnamed 24-year old blond youth) at 11:40, dead of a ruptured artery at the base of his brain. The New Orleans coroner, Nicholas J. Chetta, ruled that the death was due to natural

Mark

GARRISON, James

The district of attorney of New Orleans is 46 years old, first elected to office in May 1962, and re-elected to a second four-year term last year. He is reported to have state-wide political ambitions (see memo 2/20). He served satisfactorily with the FBI between March and July 1951, when he left the Bureau to enter the service. The 2/20 FBI memo indicates that thru the defamation suit in 1962-1964 (criminal libel?) and other flamboyant activities in the city, Garrison has sought to make a name for himself. It should be noted that the La. governor, McKeithen, was quoted in the Monroe Morning Advocate on 3/3 as declining to make any comment whatsoever on the current investigation, saying that inevitably Garrison's enemies were "buried," and he didn't want to join the list.

+
D/



Garrison made some investigation, including interviews with FERRIE and others, after the assassination, but apparently ceased when the Bureau began its intensive work. In recent press conferences he has stated that the new investigation was prompted; by doubts raised by his thorough reading of the Warren report and hearings.

Garrison's investigation was spilled in the newspapers on Feb. 17th, by the New Orleans States-Item, which published a story about \$8000 in expenditures since Oct. 1966 for a "special investigation," including trips to Miami, Angola, La. (site of the penitentiary) and other cities. At his first press conference (see the 2/18 press clippings, he ~~do~~ denied all this). Soon, however, he began making extravagant claims that he had solved the mystery of the assassination (2/24), and that he would be arresting, charging, and convicting those responsible for the President's death, even if it took 30 years. He further claimed that OSWALD was not the assassin ("I have no reason to believe at this time that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on November 22.") and that the Commission did an inadequate reporting and investigating job. He had made evident his extreme ~~hostility~~ hostility to federal governmental action: the Times-Picayune of 2/24 quoted him as saying

Just in case I have not made myself clear, let me say that under no circumstances will I turn over any evidence we have gathered to any other agency, and this most specifically applies to agencies of the federal government which have withheld--and continue to withhold--material which should have been turned over to law enforcement agencies have proper legal jurisdiction. . . . /The federal government has as much jurisdiction over murder conspiracy in New Orleans as has the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

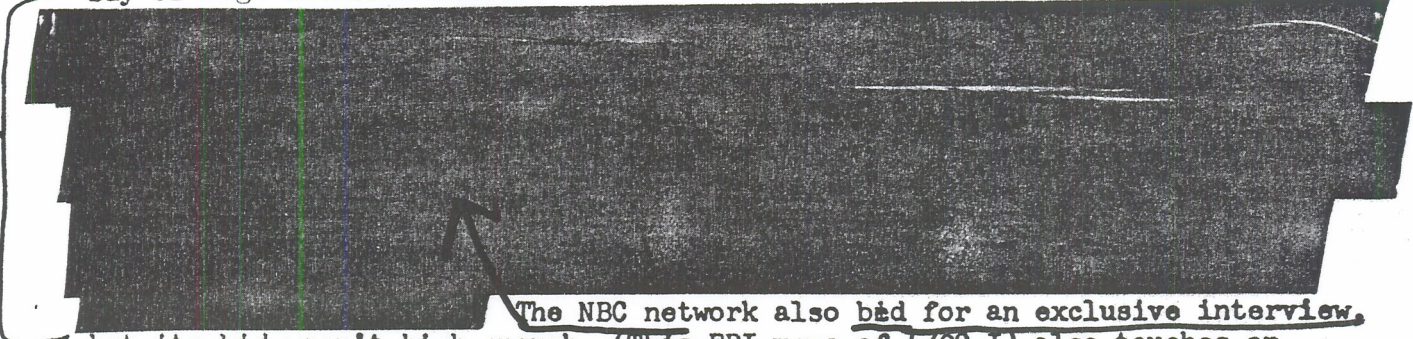
He has made a flamboyant show of his investigation, parading witnesses before cameramen and reporters, and issuing subpoenas for persons who claim they would have voluntarily come in to answer all his questions. Apparently to avoid the necessity of filing expense vouchers, Garrison has had an organization, "Truth and Consequences," founded (funded) by a group of local businessmen, who have agreed to contribute 100 dollars per month each, as a kind of blank check to cover all investigation expenses.

As of March 3d, Garrison's theory appeared to be that anti-Castro Cuban refugees had had a plot to kill Castro, but that somehow it was

see 3/28
memo re
his ass'n

foiled, and so their wrath was turned on Kennedy, possibly because of the Bay of Pigs invasion fiasco.

7C+7D



7C

The NBC network also bid for an exclusive interview, but its bid wasn't high enough. (This FBI memo of 4/28-1) also touches on [redacted] former DJ lawyer, and Walt Sheridan.

Newspaper accounts say that the FBI notified Garrison on 3/29 that a phone call had been received at FBI headquarters, N.O., from an unnamed woman in Georgia, threatening Garrison's life. The district attorney was described as having shrugged off the threat and declining security protection.

7C
7C

An FBI memo of 4/4-I states that [redacted] had been in telephone contact with [redacted], attempting to persuade the latter to go to New Orleans and assist in the investigation. [redacted] was supposed to have agreed to go over the weekend of April 1st. Her husband is now in prison, and apparently Garrison hopes that the couple's former residence in New Orleans provided with some knowledge of the "plot."

7C
7C

Gordon Novel has charged (5/10-II) that he saw Garrison leave David Ferrie's apartment at approximately 5:30 a.m. on February 22d, some 6 hrs. before Ferrie's body was discovered, and believes him (Garrison) to be directly responsible for Ferrie's death.

The Washington papers of May 10th stated that Garrison admitted Loisel's bribe offer to Beaubouef. Papers of May 21-22 indicate that Garrison's latest theory about the assassination is that LHO did not kill the President, but that the assassination was the work of five as yet unnamed Cubans.

2

this 29-year old man (d.o.b. 2-7-38) was called by Garrison to appear before the New Orleans grand jury. on 3/16. He was the co-owner, with Ben Lehans and Sonny Bennett, of a New Orleans night club, "The Jamaican Village," and attempted to sell it on 3/18. He stated that the purchaser's check bounced and so he apparently is still interested in the place. He also ran a small electronics company, Electronic Systems International Corp., on the side, in which he made? sold? anti-bugging devices.

In the fall of 1961 Novel and Rancier Blaise Ehlinger set up a business called "Mark Hollenger & Associates, Inc." in the fall of 1961, and then created another business, "Holiday Trees Corporation," to buy aluminum trees from a Chicago outlet and then sell them retail in the South. They contacted a number of radio stations via the mail and contracted for spot advertisements during the months of October and November, 1961.

[REDACTED] 7c

In the summer and fall of 1961 he had worked with Ferrie, Smith, and the FRD to obtain some ammunition and supplies for the organization, and had masterminded the plan to obtain goods from the Houma Air Base, Houma, La. He claimed that at a meeting at Ferrie's apartment about the matter he met two young Cubans and two young ex-marines, but does not know LHO or Russo.

In a newspaper interview on 3/20 he admitted knowing "Shaw" in another connection" and said he was only slightly acquainted with Ferrie.

Novel and his lawyer claim that on 3/16, when he appeared before the grand jury, he was told to be present again on 3/23. He left the city on 3/17, and when he was instead subpoenaed for 3/22, he was out of town (in Columbus?) and so Garrison promptly obtained a material witness warrant for his arrest, with bond set at \$50,000. Novel turned up in Columbus, Ohio, and on 3/23 was quoted as saying that the investigation was "a monstrous fraud," and was politically motivated, that he had previously worked with Garrison, but was now disassociating himself from the inquiry. He left Columbus for parts unknown, leaving a note in his motel room that he had gone to Chicago. Garrison then wired the Chicago police for help in apprehending Novel.

On Saturday 3/25 Novel appeared at the offices of Lloyd B. Furr, a private investigator in McLean, Virginia. The NBC network and the Hearst Headline Service had located Novel and transported him to Furr, who then proceeded to give him a 4 or 5 hour polygraph examination. Novel was subsequently interviewed by Walt Sheridan, an NDC newsmen, concerning the examination.

On Monday 3/27 Garrison contacted USA LaCour with a request that the FBI apprehend Novel under the Fugitive Felon Act. This request was held in abeyance pending the outcome of a hearing on 3/29 on Novel's motion to have the warrant dismissed. Motion denied, Steven Plotkins, Novel's lawyer stated he would appeal.

The wire services and papers reported on 3/30 that Novel had been located in Montreal. Since the Fugitive Felon Act has no extra-territorial effect, the Department prepared to refuse Garrison's request. Then on 3/31, Garrison obtained warrants for a conspiracy to commit simply burglary against Novel and Sergio Smith, regarding the 1961 Houma ammunition dump expedition. On 4/1, Novel was arrested in Gahanna, Ohio, and apparently is there being

represented by Jerry Weiner.

He called the New Orleans office long distance on 3/23, 3/24, 3/27, and 3/28, with stories about the fraudulent and unscrupulous character of the investigation, and his determination not to return to New Orleans unless he was assured of not being jailed. In another phone call on 4/15 he stated that he feared for his life if he returned to New Orleans.

Novel was released on \$10,000. bond on 4/4, after he stated that he had worked for Garrison under the code name of "Alexander," and considered the Houma episode "the most patriotic burglary in history." After the hearing he displayed to the waiting press a card designating him an honorary brigadier general on the staff of Louisiana Gov. McKeither. The next day the Governor's office stated that the card was a forgery, since only a few such commissions are given, and then only to visiting dignitaries.

Novel is reportedly engaged to [REDACTED] a former bunny at the Chicago Playboy Club. -76

On 4/13 Garrison obtained two additional warrants against Novel:
(1) for theft of property (value of \$1,074.83) from Albert Bellevue;
(2) for theft of merchandise (value of \$1,356.32) from Franklin Printing Co. Another burglary charge was filed on 5/2.

AN AIDE to Ohio Governor Rhodes has indicated that the governor is not overly anxious to extradite Novel, especially since an extradition request from Ohio to Louisiana has recently been ignored. On 4/21 Rhodes rejected the extradition papers sent from McKeither on some technical grounds, and returned them to Baton Rouge. On 4/24, an Aide to the Governor stated that he wanted some assurance that Novel would not be questioned about the assassination if he were to be returned on the larceny warrants. McKeither's office is not particularly pushing the extradition (perhaps because it was "forced" to admit that McK. had purchased anti-bugging equipment from Novel), and on 5/3 New Orleans Municipal Judge Jenkins said that Garrison had been given a limit of 60 days in which to complete the extradition or "they're out of business." He continued the proceedings until July 3.

A confidential FBI memo of 4/24-II revealed that Novel's latest story was that he had been employed by the CIA, and that the burglary at the Houma munitions dump was executed under CIA orders regarding the Bay of Pigs invasion. (Also see 4/27-I). (Notice that the burglary took place in the late summer of 1961 and the invasion the prior spring.) Novel was reported to have told his friends that he was a CIA operative, and had operated the "Evergreen Advertising Agency" as a front. He also said that Ferrie, Smith, and others in the bunker burglary were all CIA operatives.

THE CIA denied all this to the FBI on 4/25, saying that Ferrie, Novel, and Smith had never been of any "operational" interest to the CIA; that the Evergreen Firm had no connections with the agency; and that the Schumberger Well Service Co. bunkers had not been used for U.S. munitions storage. On 4/25 and 4/26 Novel & his lawyer held a press conference to clear the situation. Novel said that stories of his CIA involvement were "absolutely incorrect."

An FBI memo of 5/8-II quotes an informant as saying that Novel had once been in a corporation with a man named "Jack Bertrand," and that Garrison was currently trying to determine what, if any, connection there was between this man and Clay Shaw.

-3-

Novel called the NO FBI office on May 6th with a story that he had seen Garrison leave Ferrie's apartment ~~en~~ at 5:30 a.m. on February 22 (5½ hrs before Ferrie found dead), and believes him to be "directly responsible" for Ferrie's death. He said that he recalled that one of the two young ex-Marines present in Ferrie's apartment when the burglary of the Houma munitions bunker was planned and who had assisted in the theft was Andrew Jerome Blackmon, one of Ferrie's "circle,"

7c

7c

7c

[redacted] 7C+7D

CD75:705-06

Carlos Quiroz

7C+7D

[redacted] and a militant anti-Castro partisan. He appears to have known Banister, and told a Washington Star staff writer that Ferrie had been a frequent visitor at Banister's offices.

He is confidential informant NO T-5, who gave the information at CD75:705 concerning Oswald. He had gone to Oswald's home on Magazine street on a pretext of interest in the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and obtained some literature after a lengthy discussion. He turned the literature over to Bringuer, who was also carefully following Oswald's activities. [redacted] offered his services to the New Orleans district attorney's staff as a kind of undercover agent in the FPCC, but was rejected. (See FBI memo of 2/21-II).

7C+7D

7C+7D [redacted] told interviewing SS agents on 12/1/63 that [redacted] had been closely associated with Smith in the CRC before Smith left the group (previously known as the FRD).

7C+7D [redacted] was served with a subpoena on 5/8, and presumably appeared before the N.O. grand jury on wed, May 10th.

He and Bringuer called the NO FBI office on May 9th to say that (1) Garrison plans to indict [redacted] on 5/10 for perjury (no indication in the papers that this was done). 7C+7D

(2) Garrison plans to show [redacted] connection with the Davis training camp on Lake Pointchartrain. 7C+7D

(3) Davis, who claims to be willing to do anything for money, will testify that one "Bertrand" was in attendance at the camp.

(4) [redacted], told [redacted] that Garrison intends to prove that it was Novel, not Oswald, who killed the president. 7C+7D

He called again on May 11th to comment on his appearance in Garrison's offices the previous day. He said Sciambra had accused him of lying on a polygraph exam taken earlier, & threatened a perjury indictment if he did not change his story.

U.S.A.C.

SMITH, Sergio Arcacha (a/k/a Sergio ARCACHA)

2

Comm'n XI:357-58
CD75:302, 680
SS517:2- SS517:2, 4

FRD became CRC
sometime in late 1961

This Cuban refugee, 44 years old, is a lawyer and the former leader of the Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front (FRD) (see CIA letter of 1961, stating that he is registered representative--71-4-137), an anti-Castro organization. He was also the delegate from New Orleans to the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC), a group that had its headquarters at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, from Nov. 1961 to early 1962.

7c

and was replaced as

head of said label. (see SS517:2, 4)
Layton Martens, who was associated with the FRD thru Ferrie, stated to the FBI (CD75:302) that Smith was the third-ranking member of the Cuban provisional government in the country. After Smith left the CRC, he joined the Crusade to Free Cuba Committee, a group primarily designed to raise money for the CRC; it was a short-lived attempt. See SS517:2.

On August 30, 1961, the New Orleans police questioned the two occupants of a car stopped along a suburban road. The two young men alleged that they were waiting for FERRIE, and directed the police to Smith's house, where they established their identities, and it was learned that FERRIE had been there earlier. SMITH was not at home at the time, but the information was supplied to the police by MARTENS, who claimed to be second in command of the FRD. (See Washington Post 2/26/67).

In 1964? 1963? Smith moved to Houston, then Dallas. When finally located on 2/27, he denied any knowledge of OSWALD or FERRIE, and refused to give any interviews to Garrison's staff unless the Dallas police could sit in as witnesses. He is presently working in the export department of a Dallas air conditioning manufacturer.

Ferrie stated to the FBI (CD75:285-97) that he had known Smith and was a member of the FRD from November 1960 to August 1961. After he formally disassociated himself from the group in August 1961 (presumably, after his morals arrest) he continued to see SMITH socially; Smith has recently said that he had contact with Ferrie only up to November 1962.

Gordon Novel had stated to the FBI (3-17-) that he had worked with Ferrie, Smith and others in their attempts to secure munitions and other supplies for the FRD, and had obtained such at the munitions dump at Houma, Louisiana. On 3/31 Garrison obtained warrants against Smith and Novel for conspiracy to commit simply burglary at Houma: the theft of property belonging to the Schlumberger Wells Services, a Louisiana corporation. Smith was arrested 4/3 in Dallas, and is presently free on \$1500. bond. He stated "It is a shame that in this country they do this to honest people." Through his lawyer, Frank Hernandez he had revealed that he will fight extradition. On Monday 4/3 he stated that he knew Novel and had discussed the "Cuban situation" with him several times.

3/4 CIA sd he not of "operational" int to CIA -
but had been FRD representative (registered agent)

CD 75:302, 680

7c

