

T. 4/25/68

April 29, 68
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FMB:NEB:ls
129-11

A. A. 13

Mr. Louis C. LaCour
United States Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Re: Presidential Assassination
Letter from Assistant District
Attorney Sciambra dated March 29,
1968

Dear Mr. LaCour:

This is in reply to your recent memorandum of April 4, 1968, in which you enclosed a letter you received from Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra, Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana.

We are enclosing for your convenience a copy of a proposed reply to Mr. Sciambra. We would appreciate it if you would forward a copy of your letter to him to the Criminal Division.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By: CARL W. BELCHER
Chief, General Crimes Section

*Copy
File*

Enclosure

Records ✓
Chrono.
Mr. Block

*Handled to
USIA in
Crim Div
4/29/68
EWJ*

Mr. Andrew J. Sciambra
Assistant District Attorney
Parish of Orleans
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Sciambra:

This is in reply to your letter of March 29, 1968, in which you requested that we furnish you with any information the FBI may have concerning the alleged presence of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

The results of the Bureau's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination were turned over to the Warren Commission. Most of that material has either been published in the Commission's one-volume Report or in the 26-volumes of testimony and exhibits. Other material regarding the assassination investigation is available to the general public in the National Archives.

Sincerely,

GENE S. PALMISANO
First Assistant U.S. Attorney

T. 4/11/68

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

April 16, 1968

Paul M. Vance, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Central Division

100-11 AAE

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter recently received from Andrew J. Scimbra, Assistant District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, in which Mr. Scimbra requests us to furnish him with any information the Bureau may have regarding the alleged presence of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

Mr. Scimbra has previously corresponded with the Bureau on this subject, at which time he alleged that he had received information pertaining to Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area from a Mr. Reeves Mergan. On that prior occasion, we informed Mr. Scimbra that a review of Bureau files failed to reveal any contact with Mr. Mergan in connection with the assassination investigation.

We would appreciate it if you would inform us as to what information, if any, you may have concerning Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area during the late summer or early fall of 1963. In addition, if you have any suggestions with regard to what reply, if any, should be sent to Mr. Scimbra, we would appreciate hearing them.

Enclosure ✓

pw
NCH
4/15

APM
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BFT
4/12

WSS
4/11

Records
Chron.
Mr. Block
Mr. Vitacco

SENT BY MESSENGER
COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
APR 16 1968 T4

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1	Mr Bell Block			216
2				
3				
4				

- SIGNATURE
- APPROVAL
- SEE ME
- RECOMMENDATION
- ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
- PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____
- COMMENT
- NECESSARY ACTION
- NOTE AND RETURN
- CALL ME
- PER CONVERSATION
- AS REQUESTED
- NOTE AND FILE
- YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

of the decision by phone with FBI - & indicate on phone we are going to memo them and we wanted to see if they had any preferences as to the format of our requesting memo - we want FBI to tell us what info do they have - what suggestions as to Ans. or

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	not Ans. This - please prep Memo to FBI.			

FROM THE DESK OF

LOUIS C. LA COUR
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

4/4/68

Carl,

This is the latest
request. Any suggestions?

L
Laurie



DISTRICT ATTORNEY

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119



JIM GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

March 29, 1968

Honorable Gene S. Palmisano
First Assistant U. S. Attorney
~~Wildlife & Fisheries Building~~
418 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

RECEIVED
APR 1 8 42 AM '68
U.S. ATTORNEY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Dear Mr. Palmisano:

I am writing you for assistance since you answered my two previous letters to Mr. Elmer Litchfield and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Perhaps I was not clear in my prior requests, but we are sincerely attempting to learn whether the Bureau has any information - irrespective of Mr. Reeves Morgan's telephone contact with the Bureau's Baton Rouge Office - relative to Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in the Jackson and Clinton, Louisiana, area in the late summer or early fall of 1963. If the Bureau has such information, from whatever source, we would appreciate being able to discuss it with them. Also, if the Bureau does not have any information about Oswald's presence in that area at the time, we would like to know this.

We earnestly solicit your cooperation in this matter and hope we can return the consideration in the future.

Very truly yours,

ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA
Assistant District Attorney

AJS:bb

129-11
DEPARTMENT
6 APR 17 1968

FMM:BCS:rk
129-11

EX-107

APR 18 1968

Files
Copeland
Schmidt
Hoffman

Honorable Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

You have requested our consideration of the attached letter of Mr. Bernard V. McKay. Mr. McKay expresses dissatisfaction with my letter of March 20, 1968 to him concerning the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

I am sorry that Mr. McKay does not agree that the investigation and analysis of the Warren Commission were complete and support the Commission's basic conclusions. I can only point out to Mr. McKay that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is always open to receive new evidence pertaining to the assassination, and that the Department of Justice will examine any new evidence to assure that the circumstances of the assassination are completely uncovered.

Sincerely,

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

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COMMUNICATIONS SEC.
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RECEIVED

DATE: April 19 8 0 1968
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OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

To: Mrs. Alice Copeland
Room 5131 - OLC

From: *A. H. E.*
Herbert E. Hoffman
Chief, Legislative & Legal Section
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Subject: Correspondence from:

Senator Pell re assassination of President Kennedy.

Responsibility

- ___ Prepare reply for signature of Deputy Attorney General and forward to Herbert E. Hoffman, Room 4117, Main Justice.
- XX Make an appropriate reply with a copy to Herbert E. Hoffman, Room 4117, Main Justice.

Department File No.: 129-11

Miscellaneous Information:

- ___ Interim reply is being/has been made.
- XX No interim reply is being made.
- ___ Copy of incoming correspondence attached.
- XX Original of incoming correspondence attached.
- ___ Please return attachment.

allma

WJ

United States Senate

4/3/68

RE: Assassination of President Kennedy.
Please note Mr. McKay's dissatisfaction
with your letter of March 20 (copy attached.)
Please give further consideration.

Respectfully referred to
Congressional Liaison
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

OKC 3/2

By direction of

Claiborne Pell

Dr. J.

GPO 19-7187-1

OP:pw

129-11

U. S. S.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 APR 4 1968 M. H.

1 DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
2 LEGISLATIVE SEC
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Des AA / Jones
1/27/68
129-11

March 22, 1968

Senator Claiborne Pell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Rec'd MAR 25 1968
As'd

Senator Pell:

Some time ago I wrote to you concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, and I fully explained a number of very serious points which indicate a conclusion directly opposite that of the Warren Report. After a year's study, with all material available to the American people, I had to conclude that the assassination of our late President was not the work of one man alone. I supported this conclusion with data, not just my interpretation of certain nebulous ideas. You referred my letter, which was distinct, and factual, and which raised some very serious objections, along with stating the evidence for my objections, to the Department of Justice, for extended comment on the points which I raised. When I wrote, I'd say at least two months ago, my report on the Warren report was not yet complete. The Justice Department letter never appeared, and my report, all 105 pages of it, was completed and handed in. On March 22 I received the enclosed letter from the U.S. Department of Justice. I consider this letter to be totally unsatisfactory, if not outright insulting. I certainly do not hold you at fault, but I do believe that as a United States Senator, you would want to know, and should know, the type of reply we get from our government. And I state here Senator, in reply to this ridiculous letter, the evidence does not, I repeat, DOES NOT "amply" support the basic conclusions of the Commission, and I stake that entire year's study on that statement.

I thank you in advance for your response. / Sincerely,

Bernard F. McKay
Bernard F. McKay

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

MAR 20 1969

Mr. Bernard F. McKay



7C

Dear Mr. McKay:

Your letter to Senator Pell concerning the assassination of President Kennedy has been referred to me for reply.

The Commission made a thorough inquiry and detailed analysis of the facts concerning the assassination. The evidence amply supports the basic conclusions of the Commission. In these circumstances, we see no basis for a new inquiry. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is always open to receive new evidence bearing on the assassination if anyone uncovers valid new evidence. The Department of Justice stands ready to examine any valid and relevant new evidence to insure that the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy are completely uncovered and known to the public.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank M. Wozencraft".

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

cc: Hon. Claiborne Pell
United States Senate

RE: WIESLAW GORNICKI

TRANSLATION FROM POLISH

"Polityka," No. 1 (566), Year XII Warsaw, January 6, 1968

Page 8, Columns 1 - 4

U.S.A.: It's Elementary Mr. Hoover--It's Elementary by
Wieslaw Gornicki

Jim Garrison, District Attorney for the left-bank districts of New Orleans, does not part with his two well-made Smith & Wesson revolvers which he carries in shoulder holsters after the fashion of Chicago gangsters, in addition to a Belgian "FN" stuck in the back pocket of his trousers. "Shoot first, ask later," says a Texas proverb. They shoot straight in Texas, for it happens that some missiles flew to Louisiana. In the neighboring Jefferson Parish, Assistant District Attorney Dean Andrews--arrested by Garrison and free on bail--still reigns as the king of harbor pederasts and professional perjurers. There are one-hundred unsolved homicides a year in the Jefferson Parish. It is here in Louisiana where America's "Baron Ungern," Governor Huey Long, a cross between a Chinese military overlord and a Russian cossack chieftain, the founding father of the only gangster empire in its purest form, with the exception of the Manchukuo, in modern history, reigned in the 30's. Eleven blocks from the District Court Building at 2600 Tulane Street, we find the headquarters of the Mafia's "Cosa Nostra" for the Southern States. Its top officials pick agile, slender twelve-year-old boys in person and tell them to practice for two hours a day, over the next six years, karate chops on oak boards. A blow with the edge of such a hand below the left collarbone causes an instantaneous heart failure and all autopsies in the world will not show anything else but a small swelling. A blow on the sacrum causes a paralysis of both legs and a blow at the base of the skull a cerebral hemorrhage.

This big, stout young fellow (6'4", 241 lbs.), familiar with gun battles of WWII as an artillery reconnaissance pilot in Normandy and with the Mafia's methods during his six-year term as a prosecuting attorney, still believes in his lucky star, the trustworthiness of his three heavymet bodyguards and their lightning reaction. On February 17, 1967, "New

*File
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129-11

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
APR 4 1968	
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
Civil Section	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

APR 4 1968

RECORDED

Orleans States & Item" revealed for the first time that Big Jim was conducting an investigation into Kennedy's assassination, and, already on March 3, at 14:07 hours, Garrison's men found under his car parked in the courtyard of the District Court Building an explosive charge attached to the hand-brake thrust rod. On March 8, a single shot was fired in his direction while he was entering the driveway of his home on Beck Street; on April 17, post office officials stopped a suspicious parcel addressed to him (it contained one pound of tetryl and a half a gallon of napalm); and on April 20, two more ill-aimed shots were fired at him. Garrison asked newsmen not to report these incidents because, if they did, he would tear off their limbs and keep them out of the courtroom. A very hard choice. On the first floor of the Court Building, hope continues to flicker among the bitter court reporters, who have spent a lifetime on writing five-line reports about purse snatchings or fights among Negro juveniles, that the big day will come when the most powerful sharks of world press, flashing thick wads of greenbacks, will compete for their, indigenous spongers, cooperation and names. "Man," said to me AP reporter Jack Dempsey, "if this lousy trial does not materialize, I am through at the office; all my life I have been waiting for such a fight."

Who Started It?

Does he really have "something"? He launched the biggest adventure of his life on November 25, 1963, at 11:15 hours, three days after the assassination of President Kennedy, by signing warrants for the arrest of David Ferris, Alvin Babacuf and Martens Layton, who had left New Orleans, on the morning of November 22, for Texas. Big Jim has excellent stool pigeons in the New Orleans underworld; he is famed as a man who has not yet lost a single case. In the 15 trials, in which he has asked for the death penalty, he has won 15 convictions. Whenever the judges begin to look askance at the harsh punishments demanded by the prosecuting attorney, he accuses all nine district court judges, the entire criminal body, of bribery and wins his case. He has to have some foolproof information from his informers this time, too; after all, no one usually locks up two beatniks and one old degenerate only because they have gone for a man's ride, as they later described it, to an investigating officer of the Warren Commission. Three hours and fifteen minutes later, the FBI entered the picture. A gentleman in

a wide-brimmed hat showed up with a power of attorney from FBI Director Hoover and demanded that the prisoners, their files and all material evidence secured during the search of Ferris's place be turned over to him. I saw the list of this evidence; it is more than of passing interest. Already the next day, November 26, the FBI released the three jail-birds for lack of substantial evidence! All files disappeared; there are no transcripts of their interrogations. The only copy of an 11-page-long transcript of Ferris's testimony is classified secret and goes to the National Archives where it will be made available to the public in 2014!

Jim Garrison remains silent for the next three years; however, his fame does not leave Bourbon Street--the street of hopeless bars where slick fairies jabber about Mafia's business deals and deadly dull strippers take off phlegmatically their clothes covered with sequins piece by piece. One of them, a certain blond angel by the name of Linda Brigitte, whose immense bust is covered with wings, trespasses against the show rules by taking off one piece too many, on top of everything else, getting down on a well-worn sofa and executing a dance which "cops" later describe in their report as lewd. She is faced with a two-week jail sentence, a \$500 fine and a loss of her stripper license since the State of Louisiana has never forsaken its strict puritan morality. However, because Linda Brigitte has two children, a very strict pimp, her bust continues to be the main attraction of the "Gunga Ben" joint and its owner, Larry Lamar, has the right connections to top Mafia quarters, Jim Garrison drops the charges and, although he is not a sheriff but a prosecuting attorney, orders the "cops" to stop persecuting this blond angel in the future. Big Jim's word carries some weight on Bourbon Street; after all, Louisiana Governor John McKeithen himself is regarded as one of his pals, the President of the local Oil Club, Joseph Rault, plays poker with him and at the State capital, Baton Rouge, they speak of Jim as a rising star which sooner or later will soar above the local horizon and flare up with a brilliance of the first magnitude.

Well, this hour arrived sooner than anybody expected. On November 25, 1966, Senator Russell B. Long, Democrat, mouth-piece for the local oil interests and, above all, nephew of Huey Long himself, goes to New York and holds a four-hour-long talk with Senator Robert F. Kennedy. The talk is held in Kennedy's home at 800 United Nations Plaza. However, the FBI has this place under such a perfect acoustic coverage that there is no reason for wondering at a statement which Edgar Hoover released out of the blue in Washington the following day. It said that the Warren Report had answered all

questions connected with the events in Dallas and that all further prattling on this subject would amount to an anti-American activity. However, something far more important happened on November 26: Senator Long called up Garrison in New Orleans and ordered him to come up to New York at once. Big Jim doesn't have to be told such an order twice. However, before taking off on the first available plane for New York, he issued an order for the immediate transfer of one Miguel Torres, serving a nine-year sentence for armed robbery in a penal prison at Angola, to a detention cell in the District Court Building. He met Long at the Commodore Hotel on 42nd Street. We don't know what they talked about, but it could be assumed that neither does the FBI, since, on Garrison's advice, they talked in the noisy Grand Central Station where even the most sophisticated listening device using infrared rays would hardly pick up anything. The very same day, Long again met Robert Kennedy. The only American reporter who got wind of this meeting was curtly told by Long that their talk dealt with certain oil questions.

On November 27, Garrison returned to New Orleans, and, the very same day, interrogated Miguel Torres personally. In the evening, he called together a group of his most trusted detectives and announced that he was reopening the investigation in "the case of the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy." This is the official title of the investigation, file No. 1. On November 28, Louis Ivon, one of the investigating officers in the District Attorney's Office, took off on official business for San Francisco for the purpose of questioning a certain man who had fled from Louisiana. An avalanche began rolling. For the time being, only eight Garrison men, the FBI Chief and members of a special, top-secret unit at FBI Headquarters, as well as Senator Russell B. Long knew about it. In mid-December, Governor McKeithen got wind of this unprecedented case and tried to dissuade Garrison from continuing this investigation. After failing in his endeavor, McKeithen delivered a dramatic speech at a meeting of the State party organization, in which he pledged his fervent support to Lyndon B. Johnson, thereby amazing local politicians who looked on Johnson as "a dead horse" and had decided long ago that the Texan had to be finished off at the 1968 Convention. The name of the incumbent President of the United States begins to crop up for the first time in the investigative reports of Garrison. This is a moment worth noting since it marks the starting point for the best written political drama since the days of Richard III. How much does Robert Francis Kennedy, John's brother, and, at one time, the U. S. Attorney General and theoretically the boss of the Secret Police, know about this

matter? Who begins to stage-manage this great and dark saga about power, blood and intrigue?

The Curtain Rises

By mid-January, 1967, Garrison already knew roughly who had hatched the original plot to eliminate Kennedy (and when it had been done). He is a man who knows how to talk to hoodlums and for whom there are no people who shy away from talking. There were already four signed warrants in his office, and his steel safe held 18 folders bulging with documents. Suddenly, on February 17, the local afternoon paper revealed in a copyright article what the District Attorney of New Orleans was doing of late. Within 24 hours, Tulane Street was flooded with reporters from all parts of the world. Standing between an Italian and a Japanese, I suddenly realized that I would never rid myself of a personal passion for following this whole affair to the end.

Garrison is enraged, forbids the "States & Item" reporters from entering his office and tells the "cops" to pinch them on any pretext. Big Jim knows that one of the reporters is a "stringer," a paid FBI informer, and there is no doubt as to where this lousy runt had been getting his information from. However, Big Jim is also well aware of the fact that both local newspapers belong to oilmen and their president, Rault, will not let his people come to harm.

And, in fact, on February 19, Rault announced: "No more secrets." Louisiana oilmen set up a special fund, put 50 G's at Garrison's disposal for the beginning and pledged to finance his investigation until its successful conclusion. In return, they asked for one thing only: publicity, as much publicity as possible. Garrison, knowing a great deal about oil and guessing roughly who wants to compromise Johnson and why, had no choice even though he would have preferred to conduct his investigation in secret. At his first press conference, Garrison confirmed the disclosures of the afternoon newspaper and reluctantly stated that he knew the names of the conspirators and that their arrest was imminent. He went on to say looking straight into the TV camera: "When I am through with my investigation, many people, including the President of the United States, will not be able to sleep peacefully."

From this moment on, the threads begin to break, the patience of the "establishment" has been exhausted and

the Secret Police does not let such things go unpunished. On the morning of February 22, when Garrison's men arrived at 3336 Louisiana Avenue to arrest David Ferris, they found their first suspect covered with a sheet, fixed eyes, a farewell letter to his paramour, on a table, amidst vials of strange medicine, his last will. The coroner's verdict reads: natural cerebral hemorrhage. Murder or suicide was ruled out. We drove over to the coroner's office. Inside color photographs of big boys with cut off heads, raped women, bodies of gangsters neatly ripped apart with bursts from a submachine gun starred at us from the walls while Dr. Nicholas Chetta was reading slowly an autopsy report on Ferris, stating that he had died of natural causes. In a land where important witnesses from Dallas committed suicide by walking into show windows, nightclub dancers hanged themselves in cells from "Waltzschmerz" and old taxi drivers drove into trees, there was nothing unusual about this death except maybe giving rise to some deep thought about a bad case of coincidence. It's bad, said Big Jim, since David Ferris was one of the most important witnesses in history.

Everything now began to go wrong. The investigation began to fall apart, Garrison's most trusted associates began to desert and the provincial climber, William Gurvitch, working naturally for the FBI, was flouted by major newspapers for thinking up such an impertinent way to publicity. After ten months, early December, 1967, the investigation was still at a standstill. Garrison had in his hands only Miguel Torres and Clay Shaw—free on bail—who would also escape or die of brain hemorrhage when the threat of a trial becomes real. There could be no disclosure of the facts of the plot and its conspirators until Shaw's trial, and his trial could not begin until all key witnesses and codefendants had been brought in. And the strange fate of some of them is as follows:

1. W. Gay Bannister, SAC of the FBI Office in Chicago from 1932-1940, one of the few personal friends of Edgar Hoover, then a deputy sheriff in New Orleans, owner of a private detective agency from 1966, who in August, 1961, told for the first time to Ferris and several others about his plan of settling the score with Kennedy for canceling air cover during the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, is dead. He died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage in his office in July, 1964.

2. Martha Ellen Robinson, Bannister's secretary who stole the entire file of the first phase of the plot after his death, is no longer alive. She died of a heart attack at the age of 24.

3. David Ferrie, an amateur pilot employed by the CIA, who probably flew in the first group of conspirators to Texas and one of the organizers of the assassination, is no longer alive. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

4. Raymond Cummings, a Dallas taxi driver who was ignored by the Warren Commission and who later told Garrison that he drove David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and another man to Jack Ruby's joint in October, 1963, died of a heart attack behind the wheel of his taxi.

5. Gordon Novel, one of the key figures in the plot, owner of the "Jamaican Village Bar," 800 North Ramparts Street, New Orleans, who along with Farrel, Oswald's double, and Arcacha Smith participated in two raids on armories at Houma and Slidell, Louisiana, to obtain ammunition and old, irregular firearms; after being forewarned by the FBI on the night of March 19-20, 1967, he sold his well-paying bar--a contact place for FBI Agents, Mafia and Cuban counterrevolutionaries--and escaped to Columbus, Ohio, whose Governor refused to extradite Novel even as a witness, even though Garrison guaranteed him immunity.

6. Sergio Arcacha Smith, in all probability the real killer of the President, a CIA agent and chief of the Cuban Revolutionary Front which used to be located at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, in the very same building where Oswald supposedly had his Cuban organization. Smith is in Dallas and, as usual, refused to talk to Garrison's investigators. One day, I called up the "Dallas Morning News," the very same newspaper which on November 22, 1963, called for Kennedy's condemnation as a traitor, and inquired about the well-being of Mr. Smith. "Don't you worry," cheerfully replied the City Desk Editor, "not one hair of his head shall fall to the ground." As a matter of fact, the Governor of Texas refused to extradite him.

7. Lilly Mae McMaines or Sandra Moffit, attended a meeting at Ferrie's place, at which particulars of the assassination were discussed, lives presently in Omaha, Nebraska. The Governor of Nebraska refused to extradite her even as a witness.

8. Mike MacLaney, owner of the "Casino Nacional" in Havana, Cuba, before the revolution, Batista's sidekick and partner, one of the three bosses, besides Santo Trafficante and Carlos Marcello, of "Cosa Nostra" for Southern States, who, along with Hannister and Ferrie, decided, as far back as 1961, that Kennedy had to go, lives in Florida, probably in Bal Harbour. The Governor of Florida refused to let Garrison's men come to Florida.

9. William Julius MacLaney, Mike's brother, participant in the raid on an armory at Houma, participant and one of the organizers of the second phase of the plot, escaped from Louisiana to California. The Governor of California refused permission to Garrison's men to look for MacLaney.

10. "Manuel Garcia Gonzalez," probably Oswald's double and participant in the Dallas assassination, after being warned by the FBI, escaped to Puerto Rico; when Garrison's detectives located him in San Juan on April 2, the FBI "shipped" him off to an unknown place. Garrison is probably the only man who knows his real name.

11. Bernardo Torres, a professional bandit, Miguel's brother, left Louisiana for parts unknown in March, 1967, after the exposure of his dealings with the MacLaney boys and Rolando Masferrer.

12. Rolando Masferrer, known as the "Butcher of the Oriente Province," a close associate of Batista, a mass murderer and sadist, owner of a private gangster group, "The Tigers," used by the CIA in preparing the Bay of Pigs invasion and again in 1967 of the unsuccessful invasion of Haiti, escaped to Florida (see Item 7).

13. Jose Maria Suarez, Mike MacLaney's adjutant, a professional "shiv artist," and participant in the Dallas assassination, fled to Mexico where he lives under FBI protection (Mexico is the only foreign country where FBI Agents may operate; the CIA does its dirty work in all other countries).

Under these circumstances, Big Jim can conduct his investigation for the next 15 years; the fellows in wide-brimmed hats follow him on every step, their mikes pick up every word, and their stool pigeons report on every intended step, while major newspapers ridicule him to death or stay man to death. I left the United States last August, my sources began to dry up with each passing day, my folders stopped bulging with documentation and I am no longer sure what has happened, since^{then} because it is naturally hard to find this out in the press. It looked to me, however, as if Garrison had been led into a dead alley and that all this would end in a big, monstrous end as a warning to all detective-amateurs making bold attacks on the authority of the Warren Report. I know much too much about this subject to seriously consider Garrison's investigation regardless of its political background; however, I know America only too well to entertain any illusions

as to any chances of success for this breakneck undertaking. There are too many people who have no use for the truth. There are too many people who could not care less about the truth.

"Thebird" in the Theater of Life

Suddenly, on December 26, when the gloom and silence had utterly absorbed the big headlines in the world press, and a specter of defeat and utter discredit had settled on Big Jim, Garrison gave an interview in which he charged that the 36th President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson had known from the outset who had staged the plot against the life of his predecessor and why. Furthermore, the New Orleans District Attorney charged that Lyndon Johnson, with premeditation, for criminal motives and with intention to conceal the truth, was undermining the investigation conducted by Garrison and using illegal means of pressure to keep the truth from seeing the broadlight. In other words, Garrison claimed that Lyndon B. Johnson was a silent partner to Kennedy's murderers. In this way, Barbara Garrison's gory satire, "The Macbird," which used to be regarded as a blasphemous piece until a year ago, suddenly became a faint oil print: in comparison with that which, in Jim Garrison's opinion and many others, is the real political reality in today's America.

Ladies and gentlemen, let's not lose our minds, and say it again: The President of the United States, a Head of State and Executive Officer of the Government, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Armed Forces and the only man who knows the code that can send bombers armed with nuclear bombs to their targets, was charged with a crime before which the members of the Tudors and of the Medicis look with their intrigues like exquisite figures in a landscape. He was not accused by some madman, but by a duly elected public official in full possession of all his faculties; he was not accused by some fanatic, but by a former FBI Agent, by a man tied with all bonds to the party and financial structure of the Deep South, namely, the Louisiana oil; and not by a party opponent, because Garrison has grown up in the Democratic Party, in which he has been looking for his present protectors.

No one charges this man with the insult of the Office of the President, defamation, libel and anti-State activity. Garrison is paid back with a dead, hateful silence of the press controlled by the "Establishment" and with a normal dose of irritated scoffing from Washington. However,

everybody in Washington knows, as well as we do, that the elections are coming and that one cannot remain silent on this subject any longer. Whoever is behind Garrison--and it is not hard to guess--has dared to take this unpredictable step. Garrison set a definite date for Shaw's trial in February and issued a warrant for the arrest of the next suspect, one Thomas Bradley, who had, naturally, fled to California (see Item 8). However, it is known that the climax is drawing closer. The hired bandits serving the Mafia and the war in Vietnam, run-of-the-mill CIA stool pigeons and the growing shadow of Romney, outflowing gold from Fort Knox and the file on Mark Lane sent to Garrison, all this begins slowly to interlace with the terrible knot drawing tight as in "Macbeth" or in the gloomy Flemish moralities.

There is still one way out: to destroy Garrison. To disbar him, to burn his files, to drop cyanide in his glass of whisky, to cut the torsion bar of the front suspension. Hoover's men have done more sophisticated jobs. It is indeed strange that they have been hanging back so far.

Yes. But what if this time those who are behind Garrison have copies of all documents and will not let themselves be misled for the second time? What if there are fortunes running into billions, division of profits and directions in politics at stake, all those things that by their nature are much more insurmountable than the simple love for the truth? What if Garrison holds up his sleeve some new witnesses who will start singing when it will be too late for any countermeasures? And what if some politician pops out a week before the convention with a dossier which no power on earth will be able to disprove even if it were only for a psychological effect on opinion?

Three years ago when I published my article scoffing at the theses of the Warren Report in "Polityka," a certain Mr. Troscianko of Munich wrote a screamer about it, entitled "The Security Service and the Warren Report," according to which only people without principles and trained in cynical propaganda can doubt the "whole truth" revealed by the Warren Commission. And in New York, I was curtly told to finally stop stirring up trouble as if I was the only one questioning the findings of the Warren Report! Barely three years have passed and I have to admit that I would be happy again to hear something from the same quarters. Maybe there is still someone at the "Magbird" Court who really believes the Warren Report and decided to argue with us again that only one nut shot the President

and then himself became the victim of another nut? Maybe they will tell us when Jim Garrison gets fired from his job for insulting the Chief of State and is thrown into jail on Talane Street? This silence is strange. After all, as Sherlock Holmes said to Dr. Watson, there is no need to think too long, for these things are elementary.

America, America - I think to myself many a time remembering with some affection the lights of Broadway, the green hills of Vermont and the hot breath of the Mississippi Delta--you are a great and beautiful country, a homeland of fine young people, dazzling science, straightforward and helpful people. However, a few more years of this kind of rule, plots of secret police, eavesdropping in every corner, gangsters with degrees, hypocritical press, and progress of gross conformity--and the cancer-melanoma, which is now eating away your epithelial tissue, will attack your eyes, heart and brain. It would be a pity to see this happen, but these are not times for optimists and in the end we have to reconcile ourselves with the fact that frequently history tends to pick the worst of two evils.

Do I know who murdered President Kennedy? I may roughly guess, but this is a completely different story.

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E.A.

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4/11/69

Files
Copeland
Schmidt

Honorable Vance Hartke
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

You have requested our consideration of the
attached letter of evidence relating to the assassination
of President Kennedy.

The Warren Commission gathered a vast amount of
material, much of it having been published in its 26-
volume Hearings or the relatively small portion which
is national largely itself --

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presidents. The autopsy pictures are available for official inspection by any government body having authority to investigate matters relating to the assassination. They will also be available, after a five-year period, for nonofficial inspection by experts in pathology or related areas of science, subject to restrictions suitable to the subject matter of these pictures.

I hope this information will be of interest to
[REDACTED]

Sincerely,

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Attachment

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Mr. Kessel			2107
2.	Mr. Beebe			
3.	Set do it in the			
4.	interest of self protection			

SIGNATURE
 APPROVAL
 SEE ME
 RECOMMENDATION
 ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE
 PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

COMMENT
 NECESSARY ACTION
 NOTE AND RETURN
 CALL ME

PER CONVERSATION
 AS REQUESTED
 NOTE AND FILE
 YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

Bureau memo is [redacted] 5
 but I can't be sure ~~they~~ what they intended —
 but seems clear they have not said that all employees were interviewed and denied. — but only that all interviewed denied

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	There's a pr-1001			
	under our 1960 policy - because he volunteered this info.			

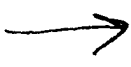
yes
 In included to go back to FBI about (1) whether all employees, except (2) to each in the applic. security reports & any indic. of mental prob 915

Betcher

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

27 March 1968

129-11



Mr. Nathaniel E. Kossack
First Assistant
Criminal Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

FILE

Dear Tully:

Enclosed is the transcript of the Garrison TV interview which was broadcast on a major station in the Netherlands last month. You may wish to show this to Fred Vinson and the Attorney General as, according to the Embassy, this extraordinary performance was seriously received even by many of the pro-American Dutch.

Sincerely,

Lawrence R. Houston
General Counsel

Enclosure

*Rec'd 3/28/68
Criminal Div.*

Transcript of Interview of Jim Garrison by William L. Oltmans,
Telecast in The Hague, Dutch TV (NTS) 22 February 1968

(Introduction in Dutch)

OLTMANS: Mr. Garrison, what, in your opinion, and who, have been behind and what motive of the killing of President Kennedy?

GARRISON: Let me answer then by putting it in two parts. First, let's talk about who killed President Kennedy, and then second we'll talk about the reasons. President Kennedy was killed by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States Government. I'm sure that to some people this will sound like a strong statement, but it's true. And I might add that there's been a pretty successful effort, I guess, by the United States Government and some press agencies to try and make me appear irresponsible, but my office has never lost a murder case in six years. We have never lost a major case of any kind. The point I'm making is that we have been pretty successful in evaluating our cases. And having made that point, let me go on.

The Central Intelligence Agency and elements involved in the assassination have worked for a long time creating the tableau, the cover scene, before hand. This is standard for a Central Intelligence Agency assassination. As a matter of fact, the CIA, when it conducts an assassination, it describes it as an executive action. This takes the sin out of it. As a matter of fact, to the CIA employee the sin then becomes failing to do your job properly in an executive action. Of course, even as I describe it, I'm conscious of the parallels with regard to Germany under Hitler.

What I'm talking about is nothing less than fascism which has arrived in America, I'm sorry to say. But it's true, and it's arrived in the form of the -- of the Central Intelligence Agency, which is our fascist alter ego. We have, parenthetically, a constitution which has been very effective and a very good constitution, which is no longer relevant because we have developed on the side, on the outside of the constitution a major government agency which is more powerful than the rest of the government combined -- the Central Intelligence Agency. Anyway, the CIA, as I think the entire world knows, so I'm not saying any secrets, if I knew it as a secret I wouldn't feel free to say it because I'm not trying to hurt my country, but I'm trying to tell the truth. Perhaps it will save my country but I don't know if I can get it out in time. But anyway

OLTMANS: What do you mean get it out in time?

GARRISON: Well, I don't think it is possible for anyone to investigate the death of President Kennedy as effectively as we have and to continue to bring the truth out and to survive. Because the same force, the same power that killed President Kennedy, the way you would kill a fly, still exists. It's the warfare state that has developed here and it's obvious that it's not going to tolerate the truth being brought out. On the other hand, I am not going to back up and we're going to try to bring out the truth. What I'm trying to say is I feel we have a time problem and I have to try and do it as effectively as I can. Anyway to go back to the CIA.

The CIA has developed a technique now for many years of employing a cover when it assassinates someone. In other words, if you're going to have an ambush, it is standard operating procedure that after the ambush there will be somebody else that has been set up before that can be grabbed. Always a Communist. I mean all Communists are automatically the villain. As a matter of fact, there is kind of a problem of stimulating enough hate over here for Communists because we haven't seen any Communists for 25 years. We don't even have a Communist Party. We're not even sure if there are any Communists left in this hemisphere but nevertheless you have this constant -- constant propaganda pounding away from Washington about the Holy War that must be fought against Communists all over the world. Of course, I don't happen to be for the Communists, I prefer democracy.

The point is that there's one thing just as bad as Communism and the name of that is fascism. And Communism is always used by fascism as the excuse for destroying democracy. Germany under Hitler was not Communist but it was worse than if it were Communist. Because using the fear of Communism Hitler built up the fascists and unfortunately I'm afraid that things have come to pass where in America today we have developed a new kind of fascism born in prosperity, a sort of liberal fascism in a sense which has no jackboots, no "Horst Wessel" songs but has its own kind of concentration camps of the mind. We don't have Buchenwalds, not yet. But we have napalm. In other words we have a, as if -- as if a true democracy which is what we once were, as if a true democracy, could possibly use napalm against other human beings. We should have known that was the give away. That was the give away. When the government doesn't care what it's doing to other human beings because it has the power to do it then you have fascism.

The danger in fascism is not its lack of symmetry, is not because it's less attractive than a democracy but because the government is going to do whatever it wants to and once you reach a point where the government can do whatever it wants to and has that much power then you have a situation

of extreme danger and when that power is as immense as the power of the United States today, then it is a danger for the entire world because -- because with foreign policy decisions being made as a practical matter by the Central Intelligence Agency (and it makes them in this sense by repeatedly presenting the rest of the government with limited alternatives like the Bay of Pigs), what you have is the unexamined unconsidered formation of foreign policy by men who are totally unqualified to do it, who have a twisted view of the world and of their role in the world and are determined to conduct a Holy War against Communism no matter what happens to the world.

OLTMANS: You mean out of CIA Headquarters?

GARRISON: Out of CIA Headquarters.

OLTMANS: How did you get involved in this scandal? Was this by accident? How did you come

GARRISON: Yes, we have never pretended to be great investigators. The only thing we can claim is, it's kind of hard to push us around and we don't -- we don't step back, but we don't claim to be great investigators. Right after the assassination we got the staff down here and we always do this when there is an unusual crime if we think there is any New Orleans aspect. Immediately we saw on the TV and this was where Oswald, the lone assassin -- of course he had nothing to do with the assassination, he was a victim too -- saw that he had been in New Orleans; so we started going through our files and looking into other odd characters to see if we could find something else that might have happened. And we stumbled on the fact that David Ferrie, a rather odd person who

OLTMANS: . . . is dead already.

GARRISON: Who is dead, Yes, he died under peculiar circumstances. But he realized before he died that we had involved him and that was rather clear. But David Ferrie, the afternoon of the assassination, made a very strange trip to Texas; but he went to South Texas, to Houston. I got curious about that, and I learned he had driven through a thunder storm for nine hours, ostensibly to go ice skating. I thought that was unusual; so we had a stake-out waiting outside of his house. We found guns inside of his house, maps of Cuba, all kinds of odd things which are now -- were connected with his role as a Central Intelligence Agency employee. And when he came back several days later, we arrested him and turned him over to the FBI.

Well the FBI wasn't interested, and they questioned him a little. The Secret Service questioned him a little more. Mainly about whether or not

he loaned his library card to Lee Oswald. We've learned from a separate source but we have not confirmed it -- we've learned from a separate source that there is reason to believe that Dave Ferrie's library card was found on Lee Oswald when Oswald was arrested, but since been destroyed like such evidence has been. Anyway, the FBI said in effect to us: We've looked into it, and Ferrie has no connection. So I turned my mind away from it and I believed the Warren Commission. As a matter of fact it didn't even occur to me that the President would lie or that the Chief Justice would lie or these men on the Warren Commission. Although now I know that they have lied. That everyone of them had to know that Oswald was not the lone assassin. Everyone of them had to know that the President and the entire Warren Commission had to know that the Central Intelligence Agency killed John Kennedy.

OLTMANS: In other words, President Johnson knows this too?

GARRISON: Yes, he had to know, of course. He had to know it. Otherwise he would have not appointed a committee consisting of Allen Dulles, the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, Senator Richard Russell, who's on the Watchdog Committee -- well, it's actually the Financial Committee for the Central Intelligence Agency in the Senate, Congressman Gerald Ford, who is known as the best friend of the CIA in the House, and John J. McCloy, who is head of the OSS which became the CIA. It's the CIA protective committee. In other words, they knew then that the Central Intelligence Agency had done it. They knew that. The President had to know in order to make that kind of selection. Anyway I didn't question it at all and concluded the Warren Commission had looked into it and they assured us it was just Oswald.

Then what happens, it's about 15 months ago, I was talking to Senator Long in Washington and he mentioned to me that he really didn't think that Lee Oswald had killed the President, and I was astonished that a Senator in Washington would have some doubts about the Warren Commission, and on the way back from New York I decided to look into it again just to make sure, and the first thing we did was to go back to Ferrie's trip, and we found out immediately by digging into it further, that when Ferrie had got to the skating rink the next day in Houston, he didn't go ice skating at all but spent several hours standing next to a telephone waiting for a call. Went all the way there and then drove all the way back.

Then we found other strange traffic patterns that connected people with Dallas, in Dallas, going through Houston at the same time. Then we found other people making strange midnight rides from Houston to New Orleans and then from New Orleans to Fort Worth. Then pretty soon we found a structure of, first, strange traffic patterns and then curious relationships and to make a long story short, we found our way into a Central Intelligence Agency operation.

That was the longest thing of all. Even after -- I might say that even after we saw the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency, at first we couldn't believe it. Couldn't believe it. So that when I first mentioned that CIA men were involved even though there are indications they're presently on salary -- still with CIA -- I couldn't believe it myself; so I described them as former CIA men because I couldn't believe it. So what we did as time went on was to go through the background of every individual as we identified them, whether we found them on the grassy knoll, and we located them through so many different ways and it took so many hours that I can't go into how we did it but we've identified one after another that's involved in every case without any exception, you lead back -- you find the point where they became either outright members of the Central Intelligence Agency or were performing functions which made that clear or had admitted it earlier to other people.

For example, David Ferrie's name is known as a co-conspirator, was training pilots in Guatemala before the Bay of Pigs. So he was working for the Central Intelligence Agency. Subsequent to the Bay of Pigs, David Ferrie was given the assignment as pilot of a crew to assassinate Fidel Castro. Now I might add, if I had been privy to such plans, if I had knew about it on a governmental level, I would not feel free to bring it out. But I have discovered this in the course of investigating the murder of a President and I think the world should know about it. If we're in the business of assassination, then I think the sooner the world knows about it, the better chance there is that the Central Intelligence Agency will stop assassinating people.

OLTMANS: Then, Mr. Garrison, Lee Harvey Oswald was also working for the CIA?

GARRISON: Yes, in other words, I might go on to say Ferrie has admitted to a number of individuals that finally -- that finally admitted to us after long last that the CIA connection, the relationship of Lee Oswald and the Central Intelligence Agency, is so explicit that the evidence is much more than unique, but he was -- he was set up even before he came back from Russia because he was such a beautiful decoy. He'd gone to Russia under orders from the United States Government. Which, incidentally, gives you an idea of the compassion which fascism has for the human race. Actually, you might say in a sense that the problem of fascism is that it is power without compassion. And the casual murder of Oswald after the equally casual murder of John Kennedy is an eloquent example of how fascism has no compassion at all. It was useful to murder Oswald, and even though he had worked for the Central Intelligence Agency in Russia, he was eliminated like that and then publicly and officially identified as a Communist assassin, forever, when they knew he wasn't anything

of the kind. As a matter of fact, the indications are, we have found positive evidence, for example, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was notified on Sunday, the 17th of November, that an attempt would be made to assassinate the President in Dallas. This telegram went to all Southern Regional offices of the Bureau.

OLTMANS: You have proof of that?

*Walter
P. Clark*

GARRISON: Yes, we have proof of that. As a matter of fact, the usual source of such information would be from an informer. We have reason to believe that the informer that gave that information to the FBI was Lee Harvey Oswald. Because this happens to be the Sunday that he was missing from North Beckley Street and also missing from Irving, Texas. Some sort of meeting was taking place. That evening the Bureau was notified, and the telegrams went out to all Southern Regional offices, including New Orleans. Nevertheless, the President was allowed to go in the parade and the top of his head was torn off. Subsequently, instructions came down that these such informations didn't happen and the telegrams disappeared. But anyway the point about Oswald is he was clearly a government employee.

As a matter of fact, a number of the individuals involved in the assassination ended up being witnesses for the Warren Commission. Some of the witnesses for the Warren Commission, whose names I'd rather not give now, are Central Intelligence Agency employees who knew Oswald and knew him in a friendly way and are now playing roles in order to put the lid on it. Why are they doing this? Because they're owned by the CIA. And I'll tell you about how they operate that in a minute.

OLTMANS: The CIA functions as separate government within the U.S. Government then?

GARRISON: Well, in a sense. When the CIA was initiated 20 years ago, the intention was to try and create an effective intelligence agency because we have had problems for years with effective intelligence, so I judge. However, somewhere along the way the objective seems to have been lost sight of and gradually it acquired so much power that a separate government in a sense has developed which is engrafted onto our regular government.

But this government does not have the constitutional limitations. Now, the function of a constitution, of course, is to protect the individual from the government. Every country has to have a constitution because of the nature of the human being, so that the human being in control of the government will not run away with the government. The constitution preserves rights of individuals and is very effective in this country with regard to Congress and with regard to the Supreme Court and to some extent with regard to the Presidency. But now

what we have is a -- is a structure which is grafted onto our regular government, which is for all practical purposes invisible and which in some ways is more powerful than the rest of government. It does not have checks and balances. Congress does not control it. The President is too busy to control it. Meanwhile the same government has become interlaced with the -- with the other components of the industrial warfare state that President Eisenhower warned about, the massive war industries, the other elements of the war machine, the Generals and their vested interests and it becomes a power complex of its own which is self-sustaining. And in a sense -- in a sense I think we've reached a point in which this complex controls the rest of the government along with it. It's as if -- it's as if this complex is now in a sort of orbit, an orbit, and anyone who tries to pull the juggernaut, to pull the juggernaut out of orbit or to change its orbit is probably going to have his head torn off.

OLTMANS: So you would be able probably to say this, then: John F. Kennedy was in a way disturbing the plans of this establishment of the CIA, of these vested interests that you just mentioned?

GARRISON: Not just in a way, we can say it more specifically than that. The contradiction between the foreign policy of John F. Kennedy and the unofficial foreign policy of the Central Intelligence Agency and the warfare state conflict was a very sharp contradiction. The Cold War had been steadily escalating and the warfare machine had been steadily building, the bombs were getting larger and larger, the prospects for war were increasing, and all the while we didn't realize it but certain forces in our country were developing a vested interest in the continuation of this tension, a vested interest comprised of many things not merely economic but emotional but this structure that develops, this need develops, to continue, on the part of some forces, to continue the Cold War. So what you have is a self-sustaining juggernaut.

John Kennedy made a radical effort to bring this country to the brink of peace, and this is why he was killed. Let me give you some examples. The CIA had worked for years to try and set up an invasion of Cuba. The CIA subsequent to the Bay of Pigs worked very hard to set up the assassination of Fidel Castro, since to the CIA assassination is just an extension of intelligence. I don't see that. I don't understand that kind of thinking, but I'm afraid that's the way they think.

(Some comments in Dutch)

(Music)

(Short introduction in Dutch)

GARRISON: President Kennedy was in the process of not only reaching a detente with Cuba but considering the possibility of recognizing Cuba.

John Kennedy was in the process of reaching new understandings with Soviet Russia, and he indicated this by his speech at the American University in this country on June the 10th in which he stated that we breath the same air as the Russians. Of course, that's true, and I think it was about time that somebody in Washington mentioned that.

But to the Central Intelligence Agency, I think -- to this power complex -- these are traitorous words. These were the kinds of things they didn't want to hear. Furthermore, President Kennedy was re-examining our approach to the China problem. He was -- he was -- he pushed through the nuclear test ban treaty, and above all he was -- he was bringing back troops from Asia, he was reducing the troops in Asia. He had reduced them between August the first, 1963, and October first, 1963. He brought back a thousand troops from South Vietnam and one of his last orders before he was murdered was to further reduce the troops in Vietnam, which would have placed it under 15,000. So what he was doing was removing troops from Asia and decreasing the likelihood of a land war in Asia. Obviously there are forces in this country, and one of them is the CIA, which are committed to a land war in Asia, with or without hydrogen bombs. So here you have a situation in which the President of the United States was from the point of view of this complex reducing the involvement, the engagement with Communism, in effect ending the Cold War. And that's why they killed him.

OLTMANS: Am I right that you yourself volunteered when the Korean War in Asia was on in the 50's?

GARRISON: I not only volunteered, I requested combat duty. I was a pilot for the field artillery in France and Germany in World War II; and when the Korean War came, I requested combat duty. Until 18 months ago I'm afraid I never, until I learned in this case how my government lies, until I learned in this case the massive fraud that was perpetrated by the Warren Commission, and until I learned in this case why John Kennedy was killed, it never occurred to me that fascism had arrived here. And I was perfectly ready to go to war in Vietnam too.

I don't want to be in a position of saying too many critical things about my government because I love my country, but I must make the point, at least perhaps through Europe, because I can't get it out in America. The press has now reached a point of such control by the Central Intelligence Agency that we literally cannot get the truth out. They have smothered us in. Sometimes we get the truth out to Europe and it comes back in; but if we send a news release, and we don't send as many as you might think, but if we send it up to New York, nothing reaches New York, nothing reaches New York.

So what I'm telling you there is, I'm saying things that are critical about my country only because I'm trying to get the word out that something is

wrong, that they killed John Kennedy and the next President of the United States that tries to slow down the warfare machine and that tries to bring this country to the brink of peace will be assassinated too. There is no question about it. They'll just do it in a different way, a different town, perhaps it will be an accident the next time, or another Communist, but he will be assassinated. Because this juggernaut is self-sustaining, dedicated to perpetuating the Cold War, and it will not tolerate anybody trying to stop it.

OLTMANS: So in the course of your investigation the one after the other person that you investigated turned out to work for the CIA, including Oswald?

GARRISON: Not, yes, but not only that, not only has every individual turned out to be Central Intelligence Agency, what with the exception of a small handful in Dallas that were individuals previously working with the CIA, but in every other case they are Central Intelligence Agency employees. But actually what you had operating here for the most part was a clique or group a part of them connected with the CIA operation in New Orleans with regard to Cuba. And that operation was -- had apparently operated out of the old post office building by Lafayette Square across from Guy Banister's office because all the young men end up with keys to the post office boxes and they don't get any mail -- the kind of role they have in life. So obviously it became apparent that the post office box keys, the numbers that they had, not only Lee Oswald but a number of others were excuses to go to the post office building and then what you had on the second floor up the stairs were Office of Naval Intelligence, Central Intelligence Agency offices in connection with the Cuban operation.

So across one street you had Guy Banister's office out of whose office David Ferrie was operating, and then back of another street on the other side of the post office you had the Reilly Coffee Company where Lee Oswald was working. So pretty soon we realized that there was a complex of some sort. And then later on, we found other individuals who, for example, in two cases are not even supposed to know Oswald, and testified against him and actually were part of the CIA group. So essentially, it's a kind of CIA team that they diverted from one mission and changed over to another at the same time bringing Oswald in from Russia but was set up before he came back and they just converted his energy and effectiveness to the killing of President Kennedy and I might add employing some Latins in the operation in Dallas who were also CIA employees. But it was a, I'll sum it up by saying, 100% Central Intelligence Agency.

OLTMANS: And you would say the second assassin, there must have been another assassin then?

GARRISON: There are a number of assassins. They -- it was an overkill operation. They were shooting not only from the stone wall and the front

of the President, but the shots were coming also from the picket fence. In other words, the ambush that the Central Intelligence Agency set up guaranteed to see that the President was dead before he reached the hospital. Apparently so that you wouldn't have an injured President able to see what had happened to the country. For example, President Kennedy was already beginning to take steps to change the CIA operation. He had stumbled across the fact that we had unwittingly developed a Frankenstein monster in the country and was about to do something about it. Which of course was all the more reason for them to have done what they did.

OLTMANS: But lots of the proof of the film for instance that was taken of the killing, they are not accessible to you or any to any investigation?

GARRISON: Oh no, no, the Zapruder film is a historic accident.

OLTMANS: That's the film the man took by accident.

GARRISON: By accident -- by accident a man was taking a color film of the President's car as the assassination occurred. And this is a historic accident because it means that you can look at the assassination scene and see the President rounding the corner from Houston onto Elm Street and see all of the shots and see the shooting -- in fact, the whole assassination, clearly -- you can see it in slow motion.

OLTMANS: You have seen the film?

GARRISON: Yes, yes, I have seen the film. I've seen it in New York and I can't say here how I've seen it but I have got an opportunity to see the Zapruder film and I've looked at it many times repeatedly and the reason that the American people will not see the Zapruder film at least not so long as the -- as we have this present -- what shall I say? -- this fascist structure -- that the warfare philosophy in control of our country, the American people will not be allowed to see this film because all they have to do is look at it, you don't have to be a genius, it takes no argument, no words. When you look at it, you see that the President of the United States was shot from the front, and there's no question about it. It's like that, and he's so clearly hit from the front the force almost catapults him out of the back of the car so that any American seeing it would know at a glance the, the entire Warren Commission conclusion was a complete hoax, was absolutely false, and every man on the Warren Commission had to know it was a lie, just as the President of the United States had to know it was a lie. Further proof that the President had to know it was a lie is he would not

(Interference -- then, several sentences by voice in Dutch)

GARRISON: about the U-2, the CIA file on Lee Harvey Oswald. If he's just a lone assassin, if he's just a wanderer, poor little warehouseman who's confused, why are there these files that nobody can look at? The President of the United States has by executive order taken all of this critical evidence and ordered that it be kept secret for 75 years. That means the life time, as a practical matter, of all living Americans. This has got to be the first time in history that the man who profited most from the murder has announced the evidence is going to be kept secret for 75 years. My feeling is that President -- that President Johnson -- that President Johnson is not involved actively in the planning of the assassination of his predecessor. I don't feel that he was, but wouldn't it be nice to know that he was not? In other words, I think that he cannot be allowed to make the decision that the American people can't see this evidence. It's just an unbelievable situation, and he should not be allowed to get away with it. And for my part, I'm going to keep hammering away as long as I can about the fact that the American people should see this, the evidence.

OLTMANS: Sir, I would say that it's surprising that it looks that if nobody in America cares what exactly happened in Dallas in November '63.

GARRISON: I think, if I can put it this way, I think the people care. I think the people care greatly. I think the people care a lot about Jack Kennedy because in a sense he was our last legitimate President. At least his arrival as President was legitimate. But something is wrong with the government of the country. Somewhere along the line power has come to replace morality.

The first indication that this had happened occurred on November 22nd, 1963, in Dallas when they tore off the top of the President's head because they did not like his bringing the country to the brink of peace. This meant that we had reached a new era in which the truth was irrelevant, in which justice was totally irrelevant, and only power meant anything. And the men who investigated this, who ran the FBI investigation, showed that they understood this new morality of power. And the men on the Warren Commission, to the last man, showed that they understood that power had now become more important too. And of course the President of the United States in this and other instances has shown that he considers power to be much more important than the truth. So what we have, I'm afraid, is nothing less than pure fascism. It's concealed, it's not obvious, but you should try and communicate the truth when it conflicts with the interest of the government. It is like dropping a stone in the middle of the ocean. It's unbelievable. But that's what's happened in this country.

OLTMANS: Do you fear for your own life in your investigation?

GARRISON: I don't fear for my life, although to be frank I assume -- I assume that sooner or later they'll have to do the same thing to me that they

did to the President. As I said before, I think that if a new President comes along and tries to stop the warfare machine, they will tear his head off. And I take it for granted that I won't be around that long but somehow nothing else matters but this. Nothing else matters but bringing out the truth about what they did to John Kennedy -- and not only that, bringing out the truth about what's happened to this country before it's too late. I hope it's not too late.

OLTMANS: Thank you Mr. Garrison.

GARRISON: Thank you.

ROUTING SLIP

TO:	NAME	DIVISION	BUILDING	ROOM
1.	Carl DeLocher	Criminal		
2.	Bill Block			
3.				
4.				

- SIGNATURE
- APPROVAL
- SEE ME
- RECOMMENDATION
- ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE
- PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____
- COMMENT
- NECESSARY ACTION
- NOTE AND RETURN
- CALL ME
- PER CONVERSATION
- AS REQUESTED
- NOTE AND FILE
- YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

Some character named Sprague has been writing Senator Kennedy re photographs etc. allegedly not seen by the Warren Commission. Joe Dolan sent to me. I sent to FBI. They aren't interested, as per top letter. So I guess this material can go into the appropriate file.

Carl

Wes
3/28

FROM:	NAME	BUILDING & ROOM	EXT.	DATE
	Carl Eardley			3/28

The University Club
One West 54th Street
New York, New York 10019

February 14, 1968

Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Dolan:

I appreciate very much your answer of February 6, 1968 to my January 30 letter. I would like to follow your suggestion about submitting the new evidence I have developed (discovered would be more descriptive) to the Department of Justice. As I mentioned in my first letter to Senator Kennedy of October 31, 1967, there is a wealth of new photographic evidence which has never been examined by the Justice Department (to the best of my knowledge) and which substantiates the existence of more than one person firing shots.

I would be happy to send copies of the several hundred still photographs and movie sequences involved to anyone in the Department of Justice you can name; except for three problems. The first is the cost of reproducing the photographs, the second is the fact that some of the new evidence is in the hands of other parties and unobtainable even though I have seen it, and the third is that analysis and interpretation of any photograph submitted is required in the context of a collection of photographs. The third problem really requires that I spend time with a Justice Department person who can go over the photographs and maps with me in some detail.

I have another reason for making this suggestion. The Department of Justice is in possession of some important "new" photographic evidence which I have not yet seen. What I mean by "new" is that the Justice Department has not been aware of the significance of this evidence because it has not had the opportunity to evaluate it in concert with the entire collection of over 500 photographs listed in my new exhibit 1B. A personal meeting can uncover this evidence and make a new evaluation of it. I assure you it is very important.

May I raise another question Mr. Dolan, suggested by your February 6 letter. I am sure you and Senator Kennedy must be aware of the fact that a majority of the American people today believe that more than one person assassinated our president. You may not be aware that every second person most assassination researchers encounter asks, "Why doesn't Senator Kennedy do something about this?" or, "Isn't Senator Kennedy conducting his own investigation?"

Mr. Joseph F. Dolan

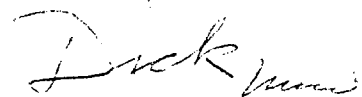
-2-

2/14/1968

Your letter would seem to imply that Senator Kennedy is relying on the Department of Justice to evaluate any new evidence and that he is not conducting any investigation of his own. Is this correct?

I would appreciate your suggestion on how to proceed and who to contact in the Justice Department to make a personal appointment for the purposes outlined in this letter.

Yours sincerely,



Richard E. Sprague

RES/mw

Kennedy, R.

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
OFFICE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
 NEW YORK CITY
 SYRACUSE

RECEIVED

MAR 1

ORIGINAL

January 5, 1968

Mr. Richard E. Sprague
The University Club
One West 54th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Sprague:

Senator Kennedy has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 8, and to reply on his behalf.

Your letter and the evidence contained therein have been sent to the appropriate authorities.

Our thanks for writing.

me _____

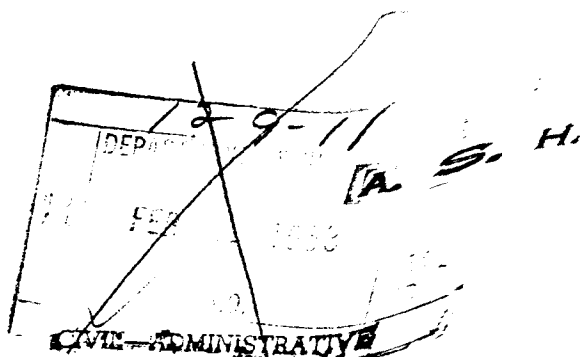
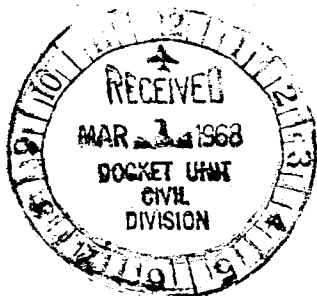
Sincerely,

Joseph F. Dolan
Administrative Assistant

J

pb

DOCKETED - DGN



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 20, 1967

Miss Polly Busselle
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Miss Busselle:

Your communication, enclosing a letter dated December 8, 1967, to Senator Kennedy from Richard E. Sprague with enclosures, was received on December 15, 1967.

Copies of Mr. Sprague's letter and enclosures have been made, and this matter will receive appropriate attention.

Mr. Sprague's letter, his exhibits 1 and 1B, and the envelope in which they were sent to Senator Kennedy are returned herewith as requested.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "J. Edgar Hoover", is written below the typed name.

Enclosures (4)

The University Club
One West 54th Street
New York, New York 10019

December 8, 1967

DEC 12 4 57 PM

Senator
Robert F. Kennedy
110 East 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Since sending you the October 15, 1967 edition #4 of my monograph, plus Exhibit 1, a number of new photos have turned up. As a result I brought Exhibit 1B up to date and I enclose it as well as an up to date copy of Exhibit 1.

Not yet listed on Exhibit 1B is the NBC video tape recently discovered by Harold Weisberg as having been received from NBC by the Library of Congress. It's available for viewing and consists of 12,200 feet of TV sound and film tape (122 reels of 1/2hr each) covering the period from 1:15 PM Dallas time Friday, November 22, 1963 to Monday evening November 25.

I have viewed and listened to only the first hour, but it alone has plenty of bombshells. Here are a few samples:

"NBC announcers state that a young man was arrested near the scene of the assassination and taken to the sheriff's office. The description fits Larry Florer. They say immediately following this that a 30-30 rifle was also confiscated at about the same time as the arrest near the place where the shots were fired. (Larry Florer was arrested near the spot where Montesana's film shows the mysterious rifle and the arrest was very near the same time as the film.)

Announcers in Ft. Worth state that the rifle found on the sixth floor was a British Model 303 and that the three shells found on the floor were British 303 shells.

Again Ft. Worth announcers state that a suspect connected with the assassination was arrested in Ft. Worth after a green car he was driving was tracked down. They say he was stopped at an intersection and that police had him down on the ground.

Several witnesses were interviewed in that first hour and all of them said the shots came from the knoll. These included Jean Hill, Bill Newman, and Holland."

Another recent discovery briefly listed in Exhibit 1B is a 1000 feet reel of film from WFAA, found at the Grinburg library (ABC) in New York. It is not possible to tell who took all of the footage, but the likely candidates are Ron Reiland, Malcolm Couch, A.J. L'Hoste and Tom Alyea. Time has not yet permitted more than a cursory one time run through this film, but it too has some very interesting scenes. Here are some of them:

"Extensive footage of the rifle on the sixth floor being lifted out of its hiding place. Lt. Day dusting a live cartridge for prints near the spot where the rifle was found. A clipboard being examined by a policeman near the same spot. Scenes at the Tippitt shooting location soon afterward. Something resembling a wanted poster can be seen lying on the dashboard of Tippitt's car. No detail can be seen.

A sequence taken in the afternoon on November 22 showing a rifle lying in the grass in Dealey Plaza with a telescopic sight lying beside it on the grass, detached.
(The meaning of this last scene has me completely baffled. I will try to find out about it by interviewing the cameraman.)

Scenes outside Texas Theatre apparently before the arrest. Several police cars can be seen arriving and police milling around outside. (It is known that WFAA cameraman Ron Reiland went into the Theatre before the arrest and took movies of the arrest from the stage.)"

You undoubtedly recognized the fact that Life published the Towner and Paschall photos which have been added to Exhibit 1B. Paschall's was, as indicated, a movie.

Several hundred new photos have recently been discovered in Dallas but are not listed.

At this point in time we have more rifles than we can really use. Here is a summary of rifle photos and information:

PHOTOS

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Film of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place and being lifted out on sixth floor | Alyea, ABC |
| 2. Film of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place and being lifted out on sixth floor | ABC - WFAA |
| 3. Still photo of "Oswald's" rifle in hiding place | Studebaker (National Archives) |
| 4. Film of rifle without scope outside TSBD at 1:10PM | Mentesana 3 - DCA |
| 5. Still photo of rifle in front of TSBD at 12:43 | Willis 10 |
| 6. Film of rifle with scope detached on grass in Plaza at about 3:30 -4:00PM November 22 | ABC - WFAA |
| 7. Still photo of "Oswald's" rifle being lifted from hiding place | Beers, Dallas Morning News |
| 8. Still photos of Lt. Day carrying "Oswald's" rifle from doorway of TSBD to northeast corner of Houston and Elm | Beers, Dallas Morning News |
| 9. Same as 8 | Wm Allen, Dallas Times Herald |

STATEMENTS

- a) Weitzman and several others stating rifle found on sixth floor was a Mauser.
- b) NBC reporting rifle on sixth floor was a British 303.
- c) Capt. King's secretary stating that a rifle was found on the roof of TSBD. No cop had a rifle that day. They all had pump shotguns. (See Murray photos)
- d) NBC reports a 30-30 rifle was found at same time and near where Larry Florer was arrested (corner Houston & Elm)
- e) Several other rifles were seen or picked up in cars and other locations around Dallas.

Someone should do a "rifle" study, tying down the types seen in the various photos and comparing the several photos of "Oswald's" rifle to see if they match.

Finally, there are several photos of the paper bag outside the TSBD at 3PM being removed from the building. It is ridiculously long. There are many many photos taken inside the TSBD just as discoveries are being made, but absolutely none of the bag lying on the floor. This seems very strange, and the fact that it took two hours to get it out of the building, leads one to certain suspicions about it.

RES/mw
Enclosure

R. E. Sprague
Richard E. Sprague

October 15, 1967
Edition #2

EXHIBIT 1

ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF KENNEDY ASSASSINATION USED AND NOT USED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION

GENERAL

Exhibit 1B shows all known photographers and photographs as of October 15, 1967 taken at the Kennedy assassination site on November 22, 1963. A few photos are included in the list which were taken at other locations on November 22 or at the site at times other than on the day of the assassination. These are included only because of their importance in determining what happened during the assassination.

Exhibit 1B shows in table form a list of all photographers, the type of photographs they took, and what each one shows. In the case of still cameras each photo of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. In the case of movies or television footage, each sequence of importance taken by the same photographer is listed separately. A sequence is defined as a continuous series of frames unbroken by stopping and starting the movie camera. In a few cases, where only a short break occurs (less than a few seconds) with the camera pointed in the same direction, it is considered to be one sequence.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAPHS

As of October 15, 1967 the author has found evidence of a total 386 photographs taken by a total of 71 photographers.

Of the 71 photographers, all but 20 can be identified by name. In some of these cases, the photographs are available even though the photographer remains unknown.

WHAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW

As stated before, nearly all of the 386 photographs were taken in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963 prior to 5 PM. Thirty photographs were taken at the time of the shots or within a few seconds before the first shot or after the last shot. Fifty photographs show the grassy knoll area all within minutes of the time the shots were fired. Forty photographs show the TSBD Building within minutes of the shots. One shows the building the morning of November 22.

EXHIBIT 1 (CONT'D.)

WARREN COMMISSION USAGE

The Warren Commission used 21 of the 386 photographs; about 6%. They were taken by seven of the 71 photographers; about 10%. In addition, the Commission looked at four more photographers' pictures which were published in sources other than the 26 volumes.

The FBI saw less than half of those unseen or unused by the Commission. About 50-60% of the photographs were never examined by any official investigating body including the Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police.

EXHIBIT 1B

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAPHERSLegend-Type of Photo

M-Movie
P -Still Photo
T -Television Footage
C -Color
3 -Black & White

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	#	Seq. #	Photo Shows
1	MC	Zapruder	1	1	JFK on Elm-Houston Street to Overpass
2	MC	Nix	2	1	JFK on Houston Street before shots
3	MC	Nix		2A	JFK on Elm Street just before, during & after head shot
4	MC	Nix		2B	Grassy knoll and cars on Elm just after head shot
5	MC	Muchmore	3	1	JFK on Houston Street
6	MC	Muchmore		2	JFK on Elm just before, during & after head shot
7	MC	Hughes	4	0	JFK on Houston from Main St. 2/3 of way to Elm
8	MC	Hughes		1	JFK on Houston & Elm & Depository 6th floor window
9	MC	Hughes		2	Camera cars on Houston St. - Man on Dal Tex fire escape
10	MC	Hughes		3	Grassy knoll after shots
11	MC	Hughes		4	Grassy knoll after shots
12	MC	Hughes		5	County Courts Bldg., Dal Tex & Main & Houston
13	MC	Hughes		6	Parking Lot
14	MC	Hughes		7	Plaza looking south from arcade
15	MC	Hughes		8	Parking Lot
16	MC	Hughes		9	Depository Building - top
17	MC	Hughes		10	Depository Doorway & Dal Tex
18	MC	Martin	5	0	JFK on Houston Street
19	MC	Martin		1	JFK in front of Depository Building
20	MC	Martin		2A	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
21	MC	Martin		2B	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
22	MC	Martin		3	Parking Lot
23	MC	Martin		4	Cop on Motorcycle with negro
24	MC	Martin		5	Billy Lovelady in front of TSBD
25	MC	Martin		6	Depository Bldg. entrance-Swarthy man
26	MC	Mentesana	6	0	Group of men under arrest
27	MC	Mentesana		1	Top of Depository - 2 cops on 7th floor
28	MC	Mentesana		2	Front of Depository - gun on street
29	MC	Bell	7	1	JFK on Houston St.
30	MC	Bell		2	JFK in front of TSBD
31	MC	Bell		3	JFK approaching triple overpass on Elm
32	MC	Bell		4	Grassy knoll area just after shots
33	MC	Bell		5	Grassy knoll area after shots
34	MC	Bell		6	Center of Plaza after shots

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Seq. #	Photo Shows
35	MC	Bell	7	Grassy knoll area
36	MC	Bell	8	Plaza from building on south later in day
37	MC	Bell	9	Plaza from building on south later in day
38	PC	Bond	8	1 Motorcycles rounding Houston & Main
39	PC	Bond	2	JFK rounding Houston & Main
40	PC	Bond	3	JFK on Houston
41	PC	Bond	4	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
42	PC	Bond	5	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
43	PC	Bond	6	Grassy knoll & Elm St. after shots
44	PC	Bond	7	Grassy knoll after shots
45	PC	Bond	8	Grassy knoll after shots
46	PC	Bond	9	Grassy knoll after shots
47	PB	Moorman	9	1 Motorcycle cop rounding corner Elm & Houston
48	PB	Moorman	2	Grassy knoll & JFK at time of head shot
49	PB	Altgens	10	1 JFK on Houston Street
50	PB	Altgens	2	JFK after second shot hit & before head shot
51	PB	Altgens	3	JFK after head shot. Overpass & people on it
52	PB	Altgens	4	Arcade after shots. Two people on floor
53	PC	Willis	11	1 JFK on Main Street
54	PC	Willis	2	JFK on Houston Street
55	PC	Willis	3	JFK on Houston Street
56	PC	Willis	4	JFK in front of TSBD
57	PC	Willis	5	JFK after first shot
58	PC	Willis	6	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
59	PC	Willis	7	Elm Street & grassy knoll after shots
60	PC	Willis	8	TSBD Doorway
61	PC	Willis	9	Houston St. looking north from Elm, TSBD & Dal Tex
62	PC	Willis	10	TSBD front. Doorway & 5 eastern windows
63	PC	Willis	11	Houston St. looking north from Elm St.
64	PC	Willis	12	TSBD (all of it) from Houston & Main
65	PC	Willis	13	Man arrested outside Dal Tex Building
66	PC	Willis	14	White station wagon on Elm about 12:45
67	PC	Willis	15	Scenes around TSBD
68	PC	Willis	16	Scenes around TSBD
69	PC	Willis	17	Scenes around TSBD
70	PC	Willis	18	Scenes around TSBD
71	PB	Betzner	12	1 JFK on Houston
72	PB	Betzner	2	JFK in front of TSBD
73	PB	Betzner	3	JFK on Elm about time of first shot
74	PB	Bothun	13	1 JFK near Love Field
75	PB	Bothun	2	JFK on Main approaching Houston
76	PB	Bothun	3	Lead motorcycles approaching Houston
77	PB	Bothun	4	JFK rounding corner Main & Houston
78	PB	Bothun	5	Arcade after shots
79	PB	Assoc. Press 14	1	JFK on Houston St. (Photog may be in Much.1)

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Photographer #	Seq. #	Photo Shows
80	PB	Assoc. Press		2	Group of photos taken outside Parkland Hospital
81	PB	Assoc. Press		3	Copy of Moorman 2 - Clearer than published
82	PB	Assoc. Press		4	JFK on Stemmon-rifleman in background
83	PB	Assoc. Press		5	Officers & newsmen inside TSBD at 6th floor window
84	T	Ron Reiland	15	1	Inside Texas Theatre before & during Oswald arrest
85	PB	Rickerby	16	1	Arcade & West Cupola (Life) after shots (3 people)
86	PB	Rickerby		2	Arcade & Photographers taking pictures (Cam 2)
87	PB	Dillard	17	1	TSBD 6th floor window from Cam 3 (Dallas Morning N)
88	PB	Dillard		2	TSBD 6th floor window from Cam 3
89	PB	Dillard		3	Overpass & camera cars on Elm
90	PB	Dillard		4	1:45PM Hand pointing to bullet mark
91	PB	Joe Laird	18	1	(Dallas Morning News) Scene at Parkland Hospital
92	PB	Joe Laird		2	11 copy negatives of TSBD late on November 22
93	PB	Joe Laird		3	11 copy negatives of Parkland Hospital
94	PB	Joe Laird		4	8 copy negatives at Police Station
95	PB	Joe Laird		5	16 copy negatives of scenes around Parkland Hosp.
96	PB	Jack Beers	19	1	(Dallas Morning News) Lt. Montgomery carrying large paper bag
97	PB	Jack Beers		2	Lt. Montgomery with bag
98	PB	Jack Beers		3	Lt. Johnson carrying Dr. Pepper bottle
99	PB	Jack Beers		4	Boxes inside TSBD sixth floor window
100	PB	Jack Beers		5	W.E. Barnett & J.M. Smith (cops)
101	PB	Jack Beers		6	Larry Florer
102	PB	Jack Beers		7	Area where Oswald's rifle found
103	PB	Jack Beers		8	Area where Oswald's rifle found
104	PB	Jack Beers		9	Two men in police car. One negro, one Cuban
105	PB	Jack Beers		10	Same men being led from TSBD by cops
106	PB	Jack Beers		11	Three men being led away from TSBD
107	PB	Jack Beers		12	Three men being led away from TSBD
108	PB	Jack Beers		13	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
109	PB	Jack Beers		14	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
110	PB	Jack Beers		15	Rifle being carried away from TSBD by Lt. Day
111	PB	Jack Beers		16	Two ladies & boy leaving TSBD
112	PB	Jack Beers		17	View from sixth floor window November 22 PM
113	PB	Jack Beers		18	Oswald arrival at Police Station
114	PB	Jack Beers		19	Cop with shotgun looking up at TSBD
115	PB	Jack Beers		20	Group around TSBD
116	PB	Jack Beers		21	Old white haired man led away from TSBD
117	PB	Jack Beers		22	Scene around & inside TSBD
118	PB	Jack Beers		23	Scene around & inside TSBD
119	PB	Jack Beers		24	Scene around & inside TSBD
120	PB	Jack Beers		25	Scene around & inside TSBD
121	PB	Jack Beers		26	Scene around & inside TSBD
122	PB	Jack Beers		27	Scene around & inside TSBD
123	PB	Jack Beers		28	Scene around & inside TSBD

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Photographer #	Seq. #	Photo Shows
124	PB	Jack Beers		29	Scene around & inside TSBD
125	PB	Jack Beers		30	Scene around & inside TSBD
126	PB	Jack Beers		31	Scene around & inside TSBD
127	PB	Jack Beers		32	Scene around & inside TSBD
128	PB	Jack Beers		33	Scene around & inside TSBD
129	PB	Wm Allen	20	1- 3	(Dallas Times Herald) 12:39 PM Decker and second official picking up JFK skull piece
130	PB	Wm Allen		1- 4	12:40 PM (Hertz clock shows) Decker and group near spot where JFK skull picked up
131	PB	Wm Allen		1- 5	12:41 PM Grassy knoll from center of plaza
132	PB	Wm Allen		1- 6	Group near foot of steps on Elm. TSBD & Dal Tex in background
133	PB	Wm Allen		1- 7	Group near foot of steps on Elm. Grassy knoll in background
134	PB	Wm Allen		1- 8	Group near foot of steps on Elm. Center of plaza in background
135	PB	Wm Allen		1-15	Cop with shotgun Dal Tex in background. Elm & Hou.
136	PB	Wm Allen		1-16	Cop with shotgun View east on Elm from Houston
137	PB	Wm Allen		1-17	(around 12:45 PM) TSBD from south of Elm on Houston
138	PB	Wm Allen		1-18	TSBD from south of Elm on Houston (closer view)
139	PB	Wm Allen		1-19	Crowd held back, corner Elm & Houston outside County Records Building
140	PB	Wm Allen		1-20	Dal Tex, cops with shotguns from corner Elm & Hou.
141	PB	Wm Allen		2- 3	Cops & crowds in front of Dal Tex fire escape. Montesana in photo
142	PB	Wm Allen		2- 4	Cop with shotgun in front of Dal Tex
143	PB	Wm Allen		2- 5	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
144	PB	Wm Allen		2- 6	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
145	PB	Wm Allen		2- 7	Sixth floor window. Man measuring cartons
146	PB	Wm Allen		2- 8	Cops checking cars lined up to leave parking lot
147	PB	Wm Allen		2-14	12:55 PM Sheriff waving out of sixth floor window next to "the" window.
148	PB	Wm Allen		2-15	"Assassins" window
149	PB	Wm Allen		2-16	12:55 PM Cops with shotguns. Dal Tex in background (looks like Murray 2-15)
150	PB	Wm Allen		2-17	Larry Florer being frisked
151	PB	Wm Allen		2-18	Larry Florer close up
152	PB	Wm Allen		2-19	"Assassins" window
153	PB	Wm Allen		3- 5	1:00 PM Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
154	PB	Wm Allen		3- 6	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
155	PB	Wm Allen		3- 7	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
156	PB	Wm Allen		3- 8	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
157	PB	Wm Allen		3- 9	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
158	PB	Wm Allen		3-10	Larry Florer in Sheriff's office
159	PB	Wm Allen		3-11	TSBD from a distance
160	PB	Wm Allen		3-12	TSBD from closeup

Photo #	Type	Photographer Name	Photographer #	Seq. #	Photo Shows
161	PB	Wm Allen		3-13	Two cops in TSBD doorway
162	PB	Wm Allen		3-14	Three "tramps" from R.R. yards in front of TSBD
163	PB	Wm Allen		3-15	Three "tramps" on Houston Street
164	PB	Wm Allen		3-16	Three "tramps" being led toward sheriff's office
165	PB	Wm Allen		4- 2	Bullet mark on curb
166	PB	Wm Allen		4- 3	Bullet mark on curb
167	PB	Wm Allen		4- 4	Lt. Montgomery with bag and Lt. Johnson with bottle
168	PB	Wm Allen		4- 5	Lt. Montgomery with bag and Lt. Johnson with bottle
169	PB	Wm Allen		4- 6	Lt. Johnson with bottle and lunch sack
170	PB	Wm Allen		4- 7	Lt. Johnson with bottle and lunch sack
171	PB	Wm Allen		4-14	Boxes inside sixth floor window
172	PB	Wm Allen		4-15	Boxes inside sixth floor window
173	PB	Wm Allen		4-16	Boxes inside sixth floor window
174	PB	Wm Allen		4-17	View down Elm from sixth floor window
175	PB	Wm Allen		4-18	View down Elm from sixth floor window
176	PB	Wm Allen		4-19	View down Elm from sixth floor window
177	PB	Wm Allen		5- 1	Rear bumper of car
178	PB	Wm Allen		5- 2	Cop in front of TSBD and group
179	PB	Wm Allen		5- 3	Group in front of TSBD
180	PB	Wm Allen		5- 4	Cops in TSBD doorway
181	PB	Wm Allen		5- 5	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
182	PB	Wm Allen		5- 6	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
183	PB	Wm Allen		5- 7	Police cars and crowd behind TSBD (north)
184	PB	Wm Allen		5- 8	Negro and latin man under arrest on Elm Street
185	PB	Wm Allen		5- 9	Negro and latin man climbing in police car
186	PB	Wm Allen		5-10	Negro and latin man in police car
187	PB	Wm Allen		5-11	Lt. Day carrying rifle out of TSBD
188	PB	Wm Allen		5-12	Lt. Day carrying rifle toward Houston & Elm
189	PB	Wm Allen		5-13	Lt. Day carrying rifle toward Houston & Elm
190	PB	Wm Allen		5-14	Lt. Day carrying rifle approaching corner
191	PB	Wm Allen		5-15	Lt. Day carrying rifle crossing Houston
192	PB	Wm Allen		5-16	Lt. Day carrying rifle crossing Houston
193	PB	Wm Allen		5-17	Lt. Day carrying rifle in front of Dal Tex
194	PB	Wm Allen		5-18	Lt. Day carrying rifle in front of Dal Tex
195	PB	Wm Allen		6- 3	Two women and man leaving a house
196	PB	Wm Allen		6- 4	Two women and man getting in police car. Another photographer shows
197	PB	Wm Allen		6- 5	Two women and man getting in police car. Another photographer shows
198	PB	Wm Allen		6- 6	Two women and man in police car. Another photographer shows
199	PB	Wm Allen		6- 7	Two women and man arriving at police station
200	PB	Wm Allen		6- 8	Two women and man arriving at police station
201	PB	Wm Allen		6- 9	Two women and man in police waiting room
202	PB	Joe McAulay	21	1	(Ft. Worth Star Telegram) Man arrested in Ft. Worth near police car