

Tippet was waiting for a signal from "the finger" regarding Oswald's whereabouts. Lee began to realize that he had been "patsied" and was scheduled to be eliminated entirely, very shortly.

When Tippet drove off, Oswald ran into the house with unusual haste, changed his clothes, and grabbed his Smith & Wesson .38 caliber revolver. Earline saw him leave about 2 minutes after he entered. A few seconds later, she went to the window and noted the direction in which he was heading. Seven minutes later Tippet was back - this time she was able to point him in Oswald's direction. Tippet found Oswald at 1:15 P.M., about one mile from the rooming-house, and pulled over to where Oswald was walking. Tippet motioned to Oswald, beckoning him to approach his car. When he did, Tippet looked at him through the right front window. Upon recognizing Oswald, Tippet got out and started to walk around the front of the car. As Tippet reached the left front wheel, Oswald pulled out his revolver and shot Tippet in the head and stomach four times. Tippet died instantly. Oswald emptied the spent shells from his revolver, then reloaded it, while he was making his escape. As he passed a taxi-driver parked on the corner he muttered "Poor dumb cop" to himself. Oswald knew that Tippet was merely a pawn in someone else's game. At least nine persons saw Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippet shooting with a smoking gun in his hand. A taxi driver, two housewives, a used car salesman and four of his customers picked Oswald out of a line-up that night. They all placed him in the vicinity of the shooting with a revolver in his hand and had Oswald come to trial for the Tippet murder, he would have been convicted by any jury in the country. Aside from overwhelming eyewitness testimony, Oswald had the murder weapon in his possession. When ^{he was} arrested in the Texas Theatre. His prints were on it. The cartridge cases recovered from the crime scene had been fired from Oswald's weapon "to the exclusion of all other weapons". A parafin test conducted by the Dallas

Police Department revealed Oswald had recently fired a pistol.

By 1:18 P.M. Oswald was zig-zagging his way to Jefferson Avenue and by 1:19 he had evaded his pursuers. He began walking down Jefferson Avenue and was able to put a half-mile between himself and the Tippett murder. Just as Oswald was passing a Hardy Brothers Shoe Store, a police car began heading in his direction. Oswald ducked into the store's display area and gazed in the window until the police car had left. Lee knew that the police would have him in their custody in a matter of minutes, and he believed they intended to murder him when they did, so he ducked into a movie theatre, without paying the admission fee. This would bring the police to an area crowded with witnesses and make it difficult for them to summarily execute him. Ten minutes later the police had Oswald in their custody, bruised but alive. During the scuffle that preceded his arrest, Oswald kept yelling - "I am not resisting arrest. I am not resisting arrest". As he was entering Police Headquarters for questioning, Oswald yelled - "I'm a Patsey in this deal".

At about 2:05 P.M. the news came over the radio that Oswald had been taken alive. Ruby shook his head in disgust. There was no avoiding it, he would have to kill Oswald himself, as quickly as possible, despite the consequences. At 2:37 P.M. Jack called Alexander Philip Gruber in Los Angeles. Gruber knew Jack Ruby since the late 1920's, when Gruber was arrested a number of times and convicted as a grand larcenist. Ruby told the Warren Commission that Al Gruber "was a bad kid" who reformed - "I am sure he makes a very legitimate livelihood at this time".

Seth Kantor reports that "Gruber was associated with Frank Matula, whom Hoffa had installed as a Teamster Official shortly after Matula

got out of jail on perjury charges".

Robert Kennedy identified Frank Matula as a leader of the Los Angeles Waste Handlers Union* who Jimmy Hoffa appointed as an International Brotherhood of Teamster's Trustee. Matula was one of three men Hoffa trusted enough to guard the Union's funds. Kantor maintains that Gruber also had "known connections with hoodlums who worked with racketeer Mickey Cohen".

Meyer Harris Cohen (AKA "Mickey" Cohen) was the stereotype of a movie mobster. The son of Jewish immigrants, Cohen grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, where he got his start in the rackets. By 1940 Cohen had moved to Los Angeles. In a matter of months Cohen began working with Jack Dragna (see page _____) and Meyer Lansky's partner, Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel. When "Bugsy" was rubbed-out by the Syndicate in 1947, Cohen stepped into his position. This made Dragna uncomfortable and numerous attempts were made on Cohen's life. It took Meyer Lansky himself to arrange a truce. Later Cohen would boast that he and assorted mobsters gave money to Richard Nixon in the early 1950's. In 1953 Ruby told one of his business partners, Irving Alkana, that he was a close friend of Mickey Cohen.

There is other evidence of a Cohen-Ruby relationship. In 1956 Juanita Slusher, a stripper from Edna, Texas, who used the name "Candy Barr", was Mickey Cohen's girlfriend. The FBI received information that Jack Ruby was Candy Barr's manager around this time. When "Candy" was arrested on marijuana possession charges in 1957, Cohen hired San Francisco Attorney Melvin Belli as her Defense Attorney. Belli would later defend Jack Ruby.

According to National Crime Syndicate member John Martino, Cohen

*When the FBI questioned Gruber he told them he was a scrap metal dealer - a position which would put him in contact with waste handlers.

was involved in arms smuggling to Fidel Castro from 1957-1958. Ruby was involved in an identical venture at the same time.

In 1961, Cohen went to prison for tax-evasion and was not released until the early 1970's.

Throughout the Fall of 1963 Ruby was in constant contact with Juanita Slusher. Their last known conversation took place on November 12, 1963, when Jack called Juanita at her home in Edna, Texas. Gruber happened to be visiting Jack in Dallas one day before this call was made.

I believe that it was Gruber's connection with Mickey Cohen that prompted Jack to call him at 2:37 P.M. on November 22, 1963.

By this time Jack knew that he was going to have to "blast" Oswald himself - with all the publicity surrounding the Kennedy assassination it would be impossible to find anyone else to do it. Jack also knew that there was an unwritten rule in the Syndicate that if you put out a contract on someone and your "boy" fails, you have to fulfill the contract yourself.

Jack probably wanted Gruber to get him an Attorney who would defend him after he shot Oswald. Chances are Jack wanted Cohen's ex-Attorney, Melvin Belli. According to recently de-classified FBI documents, Sam Brody, who was associated with Belli's law firm, was associated with Mickey Cohen in a "questionable" capacity - "In connection with the Mickey Cohen investigation in 1958, we received information that Brody was with Mickey Cohen, when Cohen was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department. Brody's room was searched at that time by the police although he was not arrested...." When the FBI ran a check on Belli they found "Many references concerning reported telephonic contacts between Belli and Mickey Cohen". A further search of their indices revealed that in April, 1959, Belli accompanied Cohen to the Las Vegas Sheriff's office

where Cohen registered as a convicted felon. Later that year Belli defended Cohen on a charge of assaulting the Chief of the Federal Narcotics Bureau in Los Angeles.

When questioned about Jack's telephone call to him on November 22, 1963, Gruber told the FBI that Jack had called to express his grief over the death of the President. According to Gruber, Jack had never been involved in "anything illegal" prior to shooting Oswald, and Ruby's telephone call had nothing to do with that shooting.

Two minutes after speaking with Gruber, Ruby called Ralph Paul. Five minutes later he left the Carousel and drove to Eva Grant's home. He explained his predicament to his sister, then went back to the Carousel and directed Crafard to prepare a "closed" sign. When the sign was completed Ruby walked to a nearby delicatessen and bought \$20. worth of food. He knew he was not going to be served pastrami in jail. Jack went back to Eva's where he ate supper then drove to the Police and Courts Building where Oswald was being held. At least five witnesses recall seeing him on the third floor of Police Headquarters between the hours of six and nine P.M. One of them saw Jack attempt to enter the Homicide Office where Oswald was being questioned.

At about 9:15 Jack drove to a local Synagogue. Ruby knew that there was a good chance he might be killed while trying to kill Oswald and wanted to get on God's "good side" before it was too late. By 11:30 P.M. Jack was back stalking Oswald at Police Headquarters. Now he claimed to be a "translator for the Israeli press". When Oswald was shown to the media at a press conference in the Building's basement, Jack was there, standing on a table, looking for an opportunity to blow Oswald away. Later that evening Jack corrected District Attorney Henry Wade when he mistakenly identified Oswald as being a member of the

Free Cuba Committee, an anti-Castro group - "Not the Free Cuba Committee; the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. There is a big difference".

Jack spent the rest of the night mingling with the media. He told everyone he met that he believed there was a connection between H.L. Hunt, the Weisman advertisement and the assassination of John F. Kennedy. At 4:30 A.M. on November 23, 1963 Jack awakened his room-mate, George Senator, then called Larry Crafard. The three men drove to an "Impeach Earl Warren" sign on the Central Expressway in Dallas. There Ruby instructed Crafard to take 3 photographs of the Billboard. Ruby noted on the back of an envelope a name and Post Office Box that appeared on the sign. Pursuing a possible connection between the billboard and the newspaper advertisement, Ruby drove to the Post Office and asked an employee for the name of the man who had rented the box indicated on the billboard. The employee said he could not provide Jack with such information.

Crafard realized that Jack's behavior was getting more and more suspicious by the minute. At 9:00 A.M. he assembled his few belongings and left Dallas forever.

Ruby had taken a few Preludin "diet pills" on Friday night and was unable to sleep during the morning of Saturday, November 23, 1963.

At 1:30 P.M. Jack drove to Dealy Plaza where he continued to mingle with the media. Ruby pointed out to a reporter that Captain Fritz and Chief Curry were in the vicinity. Ruby knew both these men. (see Shorman, 1962, page _____ and page _____). Curry had put Fritz in charge of Oswald while he was in police custody. Travis Kirk, Officer Tippet's Attorney (see page _____) remarked - "Fritz and Jack Ruby were very close friends. Jack Ruby, in spite of his reputation of being a "hood", was allowed complete run of the Homicide Bureau".

Ruby said that next he drove home and then returned downtown to Sol's Turf Bar. The evidence indicated, however, that sometime after leaving Dealey Plaza he went to a pay phone located at a garage next to the Carousel Club and made several telephone calls. The manager of the garage heard Ruby mention Chief Curry's name during a conversation concerning the transfer of Oswald.

The fact that Jack began making telephone calls from a pay telephone rather than from the phone at his club is significant. Oswald must have possessed sufficient information to incriminate him. Ruby may have called the Cabana Motel.

The assassination squad had left the Cabana on the morning of November 22, 1963 and had not returned. Eugene Hale Brading had also left town after being picked up by the police at the scene of the crime.

Brading was leaving the Texas School Book Depository Building seconds after the shooting. Suddenly he was "accosted by a negro elevator operator as to his presence in the building". The elevator operator turned him over to Deputy Lummie Lewis, who copied down the information on Brading's driver's license which was in the name of Jim Braden.* Had Sheriff Decker known that Eugene Hale Brading had been picked up, it would have a different story. "Braden" was taken to Police Headquarters, questioned, then released.**

In 1976 Brading signed a sworn statement that "at the precise time Kennedy was assassinated, I was seated in the United States Probation and Parole Offices in the Federal Building. I had viewed the motorcade from in front of Titches Department Store and then I proceeded to the Federal Building".

*Brading had his name legally changed in September of 1963.

**It was not until 1969 that Peter Noyes, producer for CBS-TV in Los Angeles, discovered, by simply checking on his driver's license number, that Jim Braden was really Eugene Hale Brading.

At about 3:00 P.M. on Saturday November 23, 1963, five news reporters saw Ruby at the Police and Courts Building. Oswald had been scheduled to be moved at 4:00 P.M., and Ruby was on his case; then Fritz postponed the move indefinitely.

Later that afternoon he was back at Sol's Turf Bar, showing everyone he could his polaroid snapshots of the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign which he insisted was connected with the "Weisman Advertisement" in a way which was supposed to create anti-semetic feelings in Dallas. That afternoon Jack spoke with his accountant and civil attorney, made several telephone calls from pay telephones, then went back to Eva's and telephoned an ex-Dallas police officer. Later that evening he returned to his apartment and called Larry Meyers at the Cabana. Then Jack went back to Eva's house and called Ralph Paul. A waitress at Paul's restaurant overheard a bit of the Ruby/Paul conversation that night - it concerned a gun. Shortly after 11:00 P.M. Jack returned to the Carousel and made a series of five brief long distance calls. First Jack telephoned Paul at his restaurant, then at his home. At 11:36 a third call was placed to his home at 11:44 Ruby telephoned Galveston, Texas. This call lasted two minutes. Thereafter, Ruby immediately placed a one minute phone call to Paul's home. At 11:48 Jack went to the Pago Club, about a ten minute drive from the Carousel Club, in order to make more telephone calls. Ruby stayed up all night once again and at 8:00 A.M. he was seen near the Police and Courts Building. Jack returned to his apartment at 9:00 A.M. About an hour later he received a call from one of his strippers - who wanted to get paid. Jack decided to wire this woman part of the money owed her, just before he hit Oswald - in order to make it seem as if the murder of Oswald was a spur of the moment decision, and not premeditated.

A few minutes before 11:00 A.M. Jack left his apartment and drove

to the Western Union Office. Ruby parked his car, placed his keys and his billfold containing \$1000* in the trunk, which he locked, then placed the trunk key in the glove compartment. He did not lock the doors of the car.

With his revolver, more than \$2,000. in cash and no personal identification, Jack entered the Western Union office. His transaction there was completed at 11:17 A.M. Ruby proceeded to the Police and Courts Building, entered the police basement from the auto ramp, and stood behind the front line of newsmen gathered to photograph Oswald. As Oswald emerged at 11:20 A.M. Ruby moved quickly forward and without saying a word, pulled out a snub nosed .38 and fired one fatal shot into Oswald's stomach.

In New Orleans, the Marcello family breathed a sigh of relief as they watched Jack blast Oswald. They knew that Oswald could implicate them in a scandal that would make them long for the days of the Kefauver investigations. On November 23, 1963 the Marcellos were so worried that they asked one of their attorneys to volunteer his services to Oswald, as a free defense counsel. The Attorney's name was Dean Andrews.. Andrews association with Marcello probably began in the early 1950's when the Immigration and Naturalization Service started their effort to deport Don Carlos. Co-incidentally, Andrews applied for a position with the Immigration and Naturalization Service around this time. Andrews worked for INS until the late 1950's, when he became an Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, which was as firmly controlled by the Mob, as Cicero, Illinois was at the height of the Capone era. A Chief Investigator on the staff of the Jefferson Parish District Attorney's office was identified as a soldier of Marcello

*Information on the origin of these Federal banknotes is being withheld by the FBI.

in Life Magazine. During this period Andrews continued to practice law and defended employees of Joseph, Peter and Anthony Marcello.

On November 25, 1963, Andrews told the FBI that he had first met Oswald in late June, 1963 when Oswald requested his assistance in making inquiries concerning his dishonorable discharge from the Marine Corps. Andrews said he talked with Oswald two or three times but never opened a file on him.

Andrews went on to say that on the evening of November 23, 1963, while he was in the hospital, his telephone rang. When he picked it up someone identified himself as "Clay Betrand". The caller asked Andrews if he would be interested in handling the defense of Oswald and indicated he would call Andrews back later. He never did. The next day Andrews called New Orleans Attorney Sam Monk Zelden and asked him if he would be interested in assisting in the defense of Oswald.* As they were talking Zelden received the news that Oswald was dead.

In late November, 1963 the FBI began to interview Andrews on a weekly basis. Each time they did the description of Clay Betrand would change. On December 3, 1963 he told the FBI the telephone call was "a dream he had during sedation" - to get them off his back. When Andrews testified before the Warren Commission he went back to his original story about the telephone call from "Clem Betrand".

In 1967, during New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the Kennedy assassination, Andrews was subpoenaed to testify. When he changed his testimony regarding "Betrand", Garrison

*Zeldon, interviewed by the FBI on November 25, 1963, confirmed the story as did Sergeant R.M. Davis, United States Army, retired, employed by Dean Andrews as a private investigator. Davis recalled that in June, 1963 he and Andrews had discussed the procedure to amend or correct an undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps. However, Davis could find no record of "Oswald".

had him indicted for perjury. Andrews was forced to quit his job as Assistant District Attorney of Jefferson Parish. His law practice began to suffer and he was forced to take a job in a Bourbon Street bar as Master of Ceremonies. In August of 1967, Andrews was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. He appealed the Judge's decision and posted \$2,500. bond.

Despite the sentence hanging over Andrews' head he still stuck to his story. He could not identify "Clay Betrand".

Garrison had his investigators comb the French Quarter of New Orleans for "Betrand" but they came up with nothing.

Carlos Marcello, who was well acquainted with District Attorney Garrison, feared that he might come across something in the course of his investigation which he could not overlook. Soon, Garrison would be blaming him for the Kennedy hit. Marcello decided to make Garrison inadvertently frame an innocent man for conspiracy to murder Kennedy by providing a "credible" witness who would link Oswald, Ferrie, et al. to that man. Clay Shaw, a New Orleans businessman with strong ties to the CIA was chosen as the Patsey. Shaw, a homosexual and sadist, could easily be tied to David Ferrie, who had been a friend of his.

In February, 1967, Perry Raymond Russo, a 25 year old insurance company employee who said he had known David Ferrie since 1960, appeared at Garrison's office and told investigators that in September 1963 he had visited Ferrie's house when several people present, including Ferrie, "Leon" Oswald, and a "Clem Betrand", whom he later identified as Clay Shaw, discussed various means of assassinating President Kennedy and getting away with it. Ferrie allegedly talked of flying to Cuba after the assassination. Russo was not sure if "Leon Oswald" was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald so Garrison had Dr. Nicholas Chetta give him sodium

pentathol (a drug that makes you hypersuggestive; sometimes known as "truth serum"), and then questioned him about "Oswald". When this didn't work he had Dr. Esmond Fatter hypnotize Russo. It was while he was under a "hypnotic trance" that Russo realized Leon Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald were identical. Garrison felt that since Russo's testimony was not easily elicited, it was unlikely he was lying. Not only that, Russo's background was immaculate. Born May 14, 1941 at New Orleans, the son of a machinist and housewife, Russo had been employed in the financial division of the General Electric Company. In 1966 he moved to Baton Rouge, where took a job as a salesman for Equitable Life. His brother was an engineering instructor at Louisiana State University. Russo had been active in conservative Republican politics in New Orleans and the FBI had no derogatory traces on him. He did admit receiving psychiatric treatment from 1959-1960 around the time he first met Ferrie, a homosexual.

When the Clay Shaw Conspiracy case came to Court, Russo was touted as Garrison's star witness. Then, unexpectedly, he retracted an important part of his testimony, when he admitted that he believed the Ferrie-Shaw-Oswald meeting was nothing more than a bull-session.

A year after the Shaw trial Perry Raymond Russo was arrested for three counts of burglary - tarnishing the image as Mr. Clean. Even inconsequential information is deleted from the CIA documents concerning Russo.

The other witnesses that Garrison called who placed Oswald and Shaw together all had suspicious backgrounds. John Manchester, the Town Marshall of Clinton, Louisiana testified that he saw Oswald and Shaw at a Negro voter registration drive. Manchester's friend, Henry E. Palmer also saw Oswald there. Both Manchester and Palmer were identified as members of the Klu Klux Klan in Clinton, and Palmer was the Exalted Cyclops in August, 1964.

In 1967 Life Magazine reported - "Marcello controls gambling and vice

with muscle provided by the Klu Klux Klan".

Garrison then called a black man, who also swore to seeing Oswald and Shaw together. Corrie C. Collins was a local Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality. In 1976 CORE would call for black volunteers to fight alongside the CIA-backed mercenaries in Angola. None of these men had told their innocuous story to the Warren Commission. Corrie's friend, a black farmhand named William E. Dunn, also testified that he saw Shaw and Oswald together.

Garrison built quite a case on Shaw - similar notations in their address books, secret codes, you name it. Shaw consistently denied any CIA connection and died August 15, 1974. No autopsy was performed.

When Dean Andrews testified, he denied Bertrand was Shaw but refused to say who he really was until the Judge ordered him to. Then he testified that Bertrand was really Gene Davis, who had been introduced to him under that "cover name" at a homosexual wedding. Andrews had represented Davis on legal matters since 1951 and knew Davis well enough so that he could recognize his voice on the telephone.

The FBI traces on Davis are blanked out since they divulge the fact that he worked for the Marcello family. One trace that is not deleted states Davis had "retained an attorney who also represented New Orleans hoodlum, Carlos Marcello".

The little information available on Davis comes from Garrison's files. In the course of interviewing Betty Parrot, who was indirectly connected to David Ferrie, Garrison's investigators were told: "I heard that one of the waiters at the Court of Two Sisters said that Lee Harvey Oswald stayed in one of the upstairs apartments at the Court for awhile, during the summer of 1963. I also heard that Pete Marcello, who owns the place, fired Gene Davis, who worked there, because of the Oswald visit".

In retrospect, Marcello made a serious error by indirectly contacting Andrews to act in Oswald's behalf. Andrews' statements to the FBI were partially responsible for the Garrison investigation. Marcello made an even greater mistake when he sent David Ferrie and two of his friends to Texas, to make sure Oswald would meet his maker as quickly as possible.

On November 22, 1963 Don Carlos was in court, for the final day of his deportation trial. Ferrie was present for the morning session and was observed by numerous witnesses. Don Carlos' deportation was ruled illegal that day* and a victory party was scheduled for the evening of November 22, 1963. The "Godfather's" party was marred by the news that Oswald was still alive. When Ferrie showed up at the party he received orders to drive to Texas and covertly contact Jack Ruby and tell him he had better "whack" Oswald and "whack" him fast.

Before he left for Texas, Ferrie picked up two friends - Alvin Beaubouer and Melvin Coffey. At 4:30 A.M. on the morning of November 23, 1963, the trio checked into the Ala Motel in Houston. At or around noon, Ferrie called Marcello at his office in the Town and Country Motel, according to recently de-classified FBI documents. At about 4:00 P.M. Ferrie went to a local skating rink and began making a series of telephone calls. After he left the skating rink he returned to the Motel and called

*In December 1952 proceedings had been initiated to deport Marcello as an undesirable alien based upon bribery of Guatemalan officials to create false birth records for him in that country. In April of 1961 Attorney General Robert Kennedy had Marcello deported to Guatemala, the alleged land of his birth. Ferrie flew the New Orleans crime boss back to the United States in early March 1961. Robert Kennedy immediately indicted Marcello for illegal entry.

C. Wray Gill, one of Marcello's New Orleans Attorneys. The trio checked out at 8:00 P.M. By 11:00 P.M. they had driven to Galveston, Texas, and checked into the Driftwood Motel-Hotel.

At 11:44 P.M. Jack Ruby placed a long distance call to Galveston, Texas. Ruby dialed the telephone number of mystery figure Thomas J. McKenna. Who he spoke with is anybody's guess. (see page _____).

A recently de-classified FBI document reveals that the Bureau had a PCI at the Driftwood Motel. On November 26, 1963 he told them that "Ferrie indicated they were all friends of Oswald. There was a blonde woman in the room with them".

Ferrie and company checked out of the Driftwood on November 24, 1963, about a half hour after Ruby shot Oswald. At one A.M. they stopped at a Port Arthur, Texas gas station and watched the news about the death of Oswald while their car was being repaired. By the time he returned from his trip Sunday evening, the New Orleans District Attorney's office had Ferrie's apartment staked-out. Jack S. Martin, an associate of Ferrie, had called an assistant District Attorney in New Orleans and told him that Oswald and Ferrie were in the CAP together in the 1950's and were both in the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in 1963.

Martin was a professional informer. He had furnished information which had proven valuable in the past. Martin's associate, Carl Stanley, said that Martin had worked for the CIA and carried numerous police commissions. While he was in Louisville, Kentucky, Martin allegedly worked for "Echo Blue" a publication of the Fraternal Order of Police. Stanley believed Martin's job was to spy on other policemen. Martin had also been employed as chief investigator for the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean although he had had several arrests including a possible homicide. In 1957 he had been charged with impersonating an FBI agent. In order to

avoid facing this charge he had himself committed to a mental hospital. Martin had worked as an informant for several police agencies and had been in partnership with CIA contract employee William Dalzell in a private detective business. Newspaper accounts described Martin as an expert on electronic eaves-dropping who has served with William Pawley's "Flying Tigers" during World War II. In November of 1963 Martin was a candidate for public office in Louisiana. At least fifty percent of the CIA's information on Martin is withheld from research.

Ferrie found out about the stake-out and did not return to his home that night. The following day, Ferrie, accompanied by his Attorney, C. Wray Gil, gave himself up. When Melvin Coffey and Alvin Beauboeuf were taken into custody, they refused to talk unless their Attorney, who they identified as Jack Wasserman, was present. Wasserman, a Washington, D.C. based Attorney, had represented Marcello for over a decade.

All three men were released after being questioned by the FBI and Secret Service. Ferrie claimed he did not know Oswald or ^{Ruby} and the purpose of his trip had been to look at the Houston skating rink.

While the New Orleans District Attorney's office had Ferrie's apartment staked-out, they had a New Orleans police officer break into his home. The officer stole Ferrie's bankbook. It showed that large amounts of money had been deposited in Ferrie's account in October and November of 1963. In 1978, during secret testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Carlos Marcello acknowledged giving Ferrie these funds, but claimed that he had paid Ferrie to investigate the credibility of a government witness in the Immigration case that was pending against him. Marcello was allegedly questioned by the Committee as a witness rather than a suspect.

In 1965 Marcello allegedly purchased a gasoline station for Ferrie. Everything was going well for Ferrie until February 18, 1967 when District Attorney Jim Garrison indicted him in the famous "Garrison Investigation"

of Kennedy's death. Ferrie was dead four days later. New Orleans Parish coroner Nicholas Chetta, who was in touch with the FBI, said Ferrie died of natural causes - a massive brain hemorrhage that occurred while he was sleeping.

On the same day Ferrie died, his friend and employer, Eladio del Valle, was found dead, in a Miami parking lot. Someone had shot him in the heart then split his head open with a hatchet. Del Valle had been lured to a safehouse by his friends, shot and then dismembered.* His body was then driven to a Miami parking lot.

A few months later, Carl John Stanley, an associate of Martins' and Ferrie's in the "American Orthodox Catholic Church", would also die. This one was a "heart attack". Shortly after Ferrie's death, Stanley came forward and told the FBI that on January 3, 1966 Jack Martin was with him at a bar when he told him - "I would shoot Ferrie if I could find the right place and time - Ferrie was involved in the plot to kill Kennedy - he has connections in the Teamsters - Jerry De Pugh, a relative of Jimmy Hoffa, another homosexual". Stanley furnished this information to the New Orleans Police Department and later that month he received a call from De Pugh who told him - "If you open your mouth about us I will shoot you". Stanley had a long arrest record and in 1950 the Immigration and Naturalization office in New Orleans had tried to deport him. When the FBI checked out Stanley's story they discovered that Martin had informed on Stanley by suggesting that he was involved in numerous illegal activities including Fraud Against the Government. The FBI ultimately concluded both men were mentally ill.

Because of Ferrie's death, the Garrison Investigation would reach a dead-end.

*A trademark of Masferrer's "Tigres".

Returning to the events of November 24, 1963. At 11:30 A.M. Jack Ruby was wrestled to the ground, disarmed, and immediately taken into custody. He told the police that he had murdered Oswald "because he had a communistic look on his face". At 6:00 P.M. Eva Grant visited Jack. He told her he wanted Fred Bruner, Tom Howard and Jim Martin as his Attornies. Jack stressed that "Bruner is my man. Fred Bruner will come down in the morning and arrange bonds and have a hearing".

Fred Bruner was a Dallas Attorney with offices in the Mercantile Building. Bruner was well known, both socially and officially, to the Dallas Office of the FBI. One of Bruner's closest friends in the FBI was Robert M. Barrett, who was constantly in touch with the criminal underworld, in his capacity as an FBI agent.

As Eva Grant was leaving the Police Station she allegedly told reporters that Jack "Didn't see why Kennedy was killed when a man like Valachi was permitted to live". (Valachi was Mafioso-turned- FBI informer).

Unlike Valachi, Ruby did not "sing" to the authorities. During the time he spent behind bars he consistently denied being part of a conspiracy. The National Crime Syndicate was well-served and retribution did not have to be taken against his family. Jack named no names. Jack's associates were equally as tight-lipped. McWillie told the FBI - "I am certain Jack has no underworld connections, I have never known him to be involved in prostitution or gambling. He had no connections with Castro or Batista supporters. There was no arrangement or liaison between the gambling interests and Castro. Jack called me about a labor matter in November and to my knowledge never visited Las Vegas". In the late 1970's McWillie began working for Michael McLaney at his casino in Haiti.

Mike McLaney, along with his brother, William, had purchased the Nacional Casino in Havana from the "Cleveland Boys" (see page _____) just 3 weeks prior to Castro's takeover. When Castro took power,

McLaney was arrested, then freed. McLaney continued to operate under Castro, hoping to become gambling czar of Cuba. When Castro came to power McLaney paid out \$102,000. to Fidel's Ministry of Gambling which was headed by Frank Sturgis. When the Nacional Casino was nationalized in 1960 he lost 7 million. Castro had McLaney deported a few days later. McLaney described his misfortune before a Bahamian Gaming Board in 1967 - "I was unfortunate in buying the Hotel Nacional about seven months before the bearded mongrel Communist dog that is called Fidel Castro took it over. He stole it from me about a year later in addition to other land and businesses I had in Cuba". McLaney was questioned about alleged associations with Meyer Lansky, head of the National Crime Syndicate: "...I don't even know Mr. Lansky. If he was in the room I would not even recognize him unless he was pointed out to me. If Meyer Lansky was in Cuba when I was, I never met him, never discussed business with him of any type. Jake Lansky was one of the employees or owners - I don't know - of the casino I purchased. I was a customer and you establish - when you play you have a line of credit. I would see Mr. Lansky, that would be the extent of my knowledge of Mr. Lansky. He would nod his head - my credit would be okay".

On July 31, 1963 the FBI raided a farm owned by William McLaney, just outside New Orleans, and uncovered an anti-Castro arsenal. The men who were training on this farm had ties to the men who were in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. Subsequent to the events of that November, an employee of Parrot Jungle in Miami indirectly linked McLaney to the Kennedy assassination. Lillian Springer told the FBI that on November 1, 1963, an unidentified male made some remarks which lead her to believe he was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. The man told her he had a friend named Lee who was an American Marxist, spoke Russian, and was a crack marksman to boot. He made references to Kennedy and "shooting between the eyes". He added that his friend was either in Texas or Mexico. Later

that March, the man returned to Parrot Jungle and the employees there were able to find out his name and jot down his license plate number.

The man turned out to be a protege of Mike McLaney named Jorge Soto Martinez. When the FBI investigated him they found - "His sponsor for immigration into the United States, who furnished an affidavit promising employment and keep of Soto, was indicated as Michael J. McLaney....." Soto told the FBI that he was employed in the Ministry of Finance in Cuba from 1949 to 1959 at which time he was Customs Inspector in Charge of Havana Harbor and the Columbia Air Base near Havana. He said he was earning nine hundred dollars a month as of 1959, "and resided rent free in a \$40,000.00 home in Havana which belonged to his aunt, and which he would eventually inherit". (That home probably came from bribes Soto received as a Customs Inspector under Batista.) After Castro swept him out of this position he surfaced as a friend of Mike McLaney and began to work for him as a floor-manager in the Casino Nacional. He left Cuba in June 1960 and came to Miami where he worked as a bell-boy in the Fontainebleau Hotel starting in July 1961. His employment reference was Mike McLaney.

In 1976 McWillie left McClaney's casino and moved back to Las Vegas. He is now employed by Benny "The Cowboy" Binnion (see page _____).

Others who were close to Ruby in November, 1963 did not fare as well as McWillie - Earline Bogle told the FBI that a police car pulled up in front of her house on November 22, 1963, since she was afraid someone else might have seen Tippet. Earline insisted the car bore the designation "207" (Tippet drove a car with a different number), none-the-less she was dead by 1966.

When Jack came to trial his attorneys were Melvin Belli and Joe Tonahill. Joe Halbert Tonahill was a highly successful attorney from Jasper, Texas, primarily engaged in negligence cases. Tonahill had

assisted Belli in the "Candy Barr" case, and had also played an unspecified part in an investigation concerning Mickey Cohen. In July, 1961, the FBI received information that Tonahill was a subscriber to a publication which was the subject of an interstate gambling investigation.

Recently declassified CIA documents reveal that Melvin Belli, Jack Ruby's Chief Attorney, was in contact with Victor Velasquez, a Mexican Attorney who was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers. In 1942 Velasquez was a History Professor and Fascist Leader, at the Autonomous University of Mexico City. By 1943, Velasquez was directing drug smuggling for the Fascists, until the defeat of the Axis in 1945. That year Velasquez was investigated by American Intelligence and found to be "Pro-U.S.". In 1958 he had a private interview with the American Ambassador and in 1962, a CIA Staff employee described him as "Mexico's outstanding criminal lawyer".

Belli and Tonahill tried to convince a Dallas Jury that Jack had killed Oswald because he had an attack of "psychomotor epilepsy" in the basement of Police Headquarters. Jack was found guilty and sentenced to death. Ruby dismissed Belli as his Chief Attorney and hired Percy Foreman, a widely known Houston, Texas, criminal lawyer who specialized in murder cases. The Dallas FBI office was aware of Foreman in connection with his representation of Joseph Francis Civello, top Mafia figure in Dallas, Texas.

On November 27, 1963 Bobby Gene Moore, an ex-piano player in one of Jack's nightclubs, called the FBI and told them he had some information on his ex-boss. Moore explained that at the same time he had worked for Ruby, he also worked for Joseph Civello at the LaMonte Italian Importing Company. Moore suspected that Civello was involved in "racket activities" when he would not let him open certain cartons of imported Italian Cheese although that was allegedly his job. Moore said Ruby was a frequent

visitor to the Importing Company while he worked there.

When the FBI questioned Paul Roland Jones subsequent to the Kennedy assassination, he advised them to interview Civello if they wanted to find out if Ruby was "mobbed-up".

On June 7, 1964 Ruby was questioned by the Warren Commission. He wanted to tell the Commission the truth but had to be subtle about it because he was in a very "weak" position in the Mob and was quite vulnerable; "You are weak in what you want to tell the truth about". Ruby went on to say that at his trial he had wanted to tell the truth about the Kennedy Conspiracy but could not because of his membership in the National Crime Syndicate:- "I wanted to get up and say the truth regarding the steps that led me to do what I have got involved in, but since I have a spotty background in the nightclub business, I should have been the last person to ever want to do something that I had been involved in".

If Ruby would have told the truth a lot of others would have been implicated. "Different things came up, flashed back into my mind, that it dirtied up my background....I knew persons of notorious backgrounds years ago in Chicago. I was with the Union back in Chicago...then recently I had to make so many numerous calls that I am sure you know of....all these phone calls were related, not in anyway involved with the underworld...as a matter of fact I even called a Mr. - hold it before I say it - Miller...."

Jack went on to tell the Warren Commission how he stalked Oswald on Friday evening, and how he was going to have to kill him because he was "backed against the wall by the Mob" - "I went down to the assembly room down in the basement....I got up on a little table there where I knew I wasn't blocking anyone's view, because there was an abutment sticking out, and I had my back to the abutment...."

Jack believed that he had been manipulated by anti-semitic forces, possibly Nazis - "I am being victimized in a plot on the world's greatest tragedy and crime.....giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed, has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives...a certain organization wouldn't have so completely formed now, so powerfully, to use me because I am of the Jewish extraction, Jewish faith, to commit the most dastardly crime that has ever been committed....the Jewish people are being exterminated at this moment. Consequently, a whole new form of government is going to take-over our country..."

Jack Ruby's death sentence was overturned and he began serving a life sentence for the murder of Oswald. In July, 1965, he was interviewed by a psychiatrist after two suicide attempts. Ruby was attempting to feign insanity in a last ditch effort to get his sentence mitigated and convince the Syndicate that he posed no threat to them as a State's witness.

Jack's "delusions" took an interesting form. He told the psychiatrist "I am sorry I sent guns to Cuba - I helped the enemy....I am the victim of a conspiracy - I was framed to kill Oswald, so Oswald could never say who killed President Kennedy...It also involves high government agencies... For me, the assassination was an act of over-throwing the government - I know who had the President killed...I cannot possibly tell you the details...."

Ruby would intersperse this information with tirades concerning anti-semitism that he knew did not make sense - "Do you hear crying - Jewish men and women and children are being slaughtered - in the next room - all over the United States, Auschwitz, Treblinka are operating again - my family is dead. Listen, I hear them - trains, coming to take them away".

In 1966 widespread cancer was discovered in Ruby's body. He was dead one month later. The last major link between the Kennedy assassination

and organized crime had been silenced; not by the Mob but by the CIA, who had carcinogenic chemical agents in their covert arsenal, according to recently declassified CIA documents.

As a result of the Kennedy assassination, Lansky, Marcello and Trafficante all achieved a degree of immunity from prosecution. When casinos opened on the Grand Bahama Island in 1964, the presence of Lansky associate Dino Cellini's brother, Edward Cellini, led to law enforcement speculation that Lansky played a behind-the-scenes role. Resorts International, the current owners of the casinos in question, have filed a \$100 million dollar lawsuit against Rolling Stone Magazine for linking their properties to Lansky. In 1977 actor Danny Thomas performed at a benefit to legalize gambling in New Jersey sponsored by Resorts International. Jack Ruby had Thomas' name in one of his notebooks and on December 5, 1963, John C. Jackson, a friend of Ruby for six years, told the FBI - "Jack was a lifelong friend of Danny Thomas". Resorts International's subsidiary - the International Intelligence Corporation (INTERTEL) hired many of the former United States Attornies who specialized in Organized Crime and Racketeering prosecutions - including William Hundley and Robert Peloquin - two key members of Robert Kennedy's "Get Hoffa" Squad. In July 1970, Lansky moved to Israel. In 1971 Lansky was indicted for skimming more than 14 million dollars from a Las Vegas casino and for income-tax evasion. On November 2, 1972 Lansky returned to the United States. In 1973 he was acquitted of income-tax evasion and in 1976 a Federal Judge ruled he was too sick to stand trial for the "skimming" charges. Later that year reputed Lansky-associate Alvin Malnick was investigated in connection with misuse of Teamster Union Pension Funds. In a recent interview Lansky told reporters - "There is no such thing as organized crime. Lansky's lieutenant, Don Santos Trafficante, conducted his business with little interruption throughout the 1960's, and allegedly became the Mafia's chief importer of

heroin from Southeast Asia.

In 1977 Don Santos was subpoenaed to testify before the House Select Committee on Assassinations. He took the Fifth Amendment on every question.

In 1978 Don Santos was recalled before the House Assassinations Committee. He said - "I never remember meeting Jack Ruby"...I never made the statement Kennedy was going to get hit".

Don Carlos seems to have fared the best of three. In October of 1966 Marcello and his brother Joseph were two of the 13 Mafia chieftans arrested in a raid on the "Little Apalachia" conference in New York.* When Marcello returned to New Orleans he socked an FBI agent in the jaw at the airport.**

In 1967 Marcello's holdings were estimated at sixty million dollars. His syndicate controlled 800 bookies in Louisiana, owned scores of Hotels, a tomato cannery, French Quarter Bars, a city bus line and an amusement machine company. That year Life Magazine reported that Marcello had received two million dollars from National Crime Syndicate. This money was to be used to free then-imprisoned Teamster Boss, Jimmy Hoffa. The chief government witness in Hoffa's trial, which took place in Tennessee in 1964, had been Edward Grady Partin (see page ____). At Marcello's request, Aubrey Young, an aide to Louisiana Governor John J. McKeithen, made Partin "an offer he could not refuse". Partin agreed to further negotiations and had a meeting with D. Alton Smith. One of Smith's sisters was married to Nofio Pecora (see page ____) and another was married to Joe Poretto (see page ____). Smith offered him one million dollars to recant. Partin

*In 1957 Carlos Marcello, Santos Trafficante and Joe Civello (see page ____) were among 60 Mafia leaders arrested at the original "Apalachia" conference in Apalachia, New York.

**In October 1970 Marcello began serving a six month sentence for this offense.

refused and notified the Justice Department about the offer.

During the Nixon presidency Carlos Marcello allegedly had access to the White House via Nixon aide Murry Chotiner, an attorney whose clients included some of the nation's biggest racketeers.

In 1970 Marcello appeared before a State Legislative Committee investigating high level corruption in Louisiana. Marcello, who was represented by Dean Andrews (see page _____) took the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his associate and competitor, Santos Trafficante.

In 1971 D'Alton Smith approached Partin once again. By this time Partin was facing Federal Racketeering Charges and Smith offered to get him off the hook if he would recant the testimony that had put Hoffa away. Frank Matula, (see page _____) Frank Ragano (see page _____) and an Attorney in Dallas who was the brother-in-law of Ruby's friend, Gordon McLendon, all attempted to sway Partin. Clint Murchison and Murry Chotiner were linked to the **effort**, as was Richard Nixon.

As of 1979 Don Carlos is doing business as usual in New Orleans. Very little about him ever appears in the news and by this time he is worth at least a tenth of a billion dollars.

Marcello, Lansky and Trafficante were the survivors. So were Dorfman, Gruber, Baker, Jones, Weiner, Dusty Miller and others who had been associated with Ruby in connection with the Teamsters Union. Jimmy Hoffa ran into some problems. While he was incarcerated Frank Fitzsimmons took over the Teamster's Union. Fitzsimmons began meeting with Dorfman and developed a cozy relationship with Richard Nixon. In 1971 Nixon commuted Hoffa's sentence and he was released from prison. Fitzsimmons and Hoffa began a war which probably ended in Hoffa being kidnapped and murdered in July 1975. A few months later Fitzsimmons and Dorfman were part of an entourage that appeared for former President Nixon's "coming-out" at a golf tournament at the La Costa Country Club

in Carlsbad, California.

Ironically, La Costa was built with Teamster Union Pension Funds.

Before he disappeared Hoffa had this to say - "I know Meyer Lansky. In my opinion he's another victim of harrassment. I don't believe there is any organized crime, period. Hoover agreed! He said there was no Mafia. They said Dorfman was a part of the Mafia - 100% lie! They say my good friend Carlos Marcello called the Mob together and put up a million dollars to get me out of jail. Another lie".

Hoffa's death had nothing to do with the Kennedy assassination and was the result of a Labor Union power struggle.

A month before Jimmy Hoffa disappeared, (June, 1975) Sam "Momo" Giancanna, 66, (see page _____) was found face-up in a pool of blood in his basement kitchen. Giancanna's death, unlike Hoffa's, was connected with his knowledge of CIA/Mafia collaboration. Momo, like Don Carlos, may have attempted to secure legal aid for Oswald.

On November 23, 1963, a Chicago Attorney employed by the law firm of McCoy, Ming and Leighton, telephoned the Dallas City Jail and offered free legal help to Lee Harvey Oswald. Following the telephone call, the Attorney sent Oswald a telegram and offered to confer with him. McCoy, Ming and Leighton represented Sam Giancanna around this time. (see page _____).

In 1964 Giancanna spent 12 months in the Cook County Jail rather than testify before a Federal Grand Jury. After his release, Giancanna flew to Mexico where he remained until July, 1974 at which time he was deported back to Chicago to face a Federal Grand Jury. In mid-1975 the Rockefeller Commission named Momo and John Rosselli as "Key Men" in the CIA/Mafia plot to kill Castro. In June, Giancanna was subpoenaed by the Senate Intelligence Committee. Senator Church (Dem-Idaho) wanted to question him about the CIA/Mafia link; Senator Schweiker (Rep-Penn) had some questions

for him on Jack Ruby. Giancanna was murdered a few days before he was scheduled to testify, after a "welcome home" party for the Mob boss at his suburban Chicago home. One of the guests at this party remained behind, and "popped" Momo in his basement kitchen, with a silenced .22. The Chicago Police, parked outside, did not hear a thing. Momo's guests that night allegedly included Dominick "Butch" Blasi (see Jones page _____), who had become Momo's bodyguard, and Charles Nicoletti, 60, a Chicago hit man who worked for Giancanna as an enforcer. In April, 1977, Nicoletti was killed in a Chicago parking lot. Giancanna's knowledge of past CIA/Mafia operations had made him a liability to the Mob. Did Accardo finally get the edge he needed to eliminate his chief competitor?

On July 29, 1976 Mickey Cohen died of stomach cancer. A few days later Johnny Rosselli's body was discovered in a 55 gallon oil drum floating in Biscayne Bay in Miami. Rosselli had been tortured, strangled, stabbed, then cut in half and stuffed in the drum.

Rosselli, like Sam Giancanna, was murdered because of his knowledge of the CIA/Mafia plot to kill John Kennedy. Shortly after Giancanna's death, Rosselli testified before the Senate Intelligence Panel, once publicly, once secretly. His secret appearance dealt exclusively with the Kennedy assassination.

Rosselli decided to talk in hopes of reversing a deportation order from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. His testimony still remains secret so we have to rely on two sources who were close to him before he died. One is investigative reporter Jack Anderson. Anderson reported that Rosselli and Ruby were acquaintances. Anderson once quoted Rosselli as calling Ruby (quote) "One of our boys". Anderson added: (quote) "When Oswald was picked up (in Dallas), Rosselli suggested, underworld conspirators feared he would crack and disclose

information that might lead to them. This almost certainly would have brought a massive U-S crackdown on the Mafia, so Jack Ruby was ordered to eliminate Oswald...."

Rosselli's story made a lot of sense until he told Anderson that Kennedy's killers, who were all part of the Trafficante organization, were secretly working for Fidel Castro. Rosselli insisted that shortly after these men had tried to kill Castro, Castro had "rolled them over" and recruited them for his organization. Rosselli's Attorney, Edward P. Morgan stated - " There was never the slightest doubt in John's mind that Castro was responsible for the Kennedy assassination. Rosselli was certain that the people he (Rosselli) put around Castro in the CIA plot turned right around and killed Kennedy. The people he still knew in 1967 did it. Two of such individuals were living in the State of New Jersey!"*

Edward P. Morgan had a long association with the Intelligence Community. Morgan, a former FBI agent, had been Chief Counsel to the House Committee which studied the failure of American Intelligence to predict the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1976 he was retained by the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI.

The Dade County (Miami) State's Attorney's Office subpoenaed Meyer Lansky, Charlie "The Blade" Tourine and an associate of Don Santos Trafficante. Trafficante had dined with Rosselli one month before Rosselli was "whacked".

*Marita Lorenz (see page ____) named the Novo brothers of Jersey City, New Jersey, as members of the CIA-Squad. The Novos are now serving a life sentence for the murder of Orlando Letalier.

In the preceeding chapters I have covered substantial evidence that the Mob helped pull-off the crime of the century. I am a writer, not a Federal Prosecutor, so it is up to the Justice Department to take the ball from here. I have put my life on the line writing a book of this nature, when many of the alleged conspirators I name here are alive and more powerful than ever. The least the Justice Department Prosecutors can do is put their jobs on the line and bring indictments in the crime of the century.

Alan J. Weberman

April 4, 1979

JACK RUBY - ALL MOBBED-UP

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ASSORTED

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EDWARD BROWDER

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Court of Dade County 68-1034;

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23, 1948, Feb. 9, 1948, June 8, 1961

DOMINICK BARTONE

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ASSORTED

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CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES OF JACK RUBY

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Kennedy File Control #602

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House of Representatives 6 August 1970 E7385-E7390; New Orleans DA's files
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pA-8p; Miami Herald 6/11/59 p9c; Jay Mallin Dispatch 1179 Sept 15, 1959;
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ASSORTED

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JOHN ROSSELLI

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44-24016-1138-1180; 62-109060-7394

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NYT 13May 1970

JACK RUBY'S TESTIMONY

Testimony of Jack Ruby Sunday June 7, 1964 Warren Commission Hearings p181-
Memo: To: Henry Wade re; Warren Commission Hearing Held in the County Jail on June 7, 1964, with Jack Ruby testifying. p1-21;

JACK RUBY-GENERAL INFORMATION

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326, 1209-440, 1165-432-P,

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Rubenstein Exhibit No. 2 p316; CE1775; Memo To Warren Commission from Hubert Griffen dated 20 March 1964 re Possible Cuban Connections of Jack Ruby



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

September 14, 1979

Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Judge Webster:

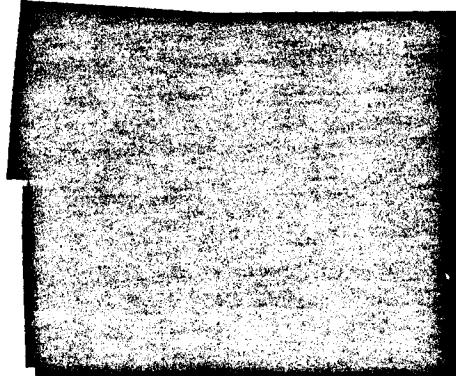
Now that the final report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been filed with the Congress, I would like to call to your attention the excellent work of the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who participated in the task of responding to the numerous and extensive demands made upon the Department of Justice and the FBI during the two-year investigation conducted by that Committee.

As you are aware the Committee's investigation created an unusual situation in which Congress was investigating in part the propriety of actions by the FBI and, at the same time, having to rely in large measure on the records and resources of your Bureau. As a result, our responses to the Committee's demands were looked at with the most critical eye. Due to the efforts of the agents involved our response to the Committee's demands not only survived the most unobjective criticism that could be leveled against us but also created an atmosphere of helpfulness and cooperation. This, in turn, contributed substantially to findings and conclusions by the Committee that were much more reasonable than could have been anticipated at the initiation of the investigation.

cc: Records
RLK
Chron

RLK:mal

I believe the exceptionally fine work of the following agents who participated in responding to the demands made upon the FBI and the Department of Justice by the House Select Committee investigation deserves recognition.



7C

Sincerely,

Robert L. Keuch
Special Counsel
to the Attorney General

Retyped: 9-21-79
PBH:RLK:GMcN:VLW:jkw
129-11

September 24, 1979

9-5-79

Congressman Richardson Preyer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Preyer:

7C Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C
[redacted] has been referred to me. [redacted] states
that according to the Warren and House Select Committee
reports several witnesses' accounts of where bullets entered
President John F. Kennedy's body are incorrect. [redacted] 7C
suggests that the body should be exhumed and thoroughly
examined and photographed to once and for all set the record
straight.

7C We appreciate the interest and obvious effort
[redacted] has devoted to this serious matter. However, he
must realize that discrepancies in the testimony of witnesses
and the interpretation of physical evidence are commonplace
in many investigations. Moreover, further investigation
even of major discrepancies is often futile. Accordingly,
reasonable minds may well differ in drawing conclusions from
the available evidence in a given matter. From the plethora
of speculations and analyses of evidence regarding the
assassination, it is apparent that no single view thereof,
whether supported by further investigation or not, will
prove satisfactory to all concerned.

The full report of the House Select Committee,
which is both detailed and extensive, is currently being
reviewed by the Department of Justice. Following the
review, a decision will be made what future action, if any,
the Department can or should take.

I hope this information is of assistance in responding
to your constituent. Your enclosure is returned.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

BY:

Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

RLK
PTW
re/b
capt
Files
Wright
Keuch
OLA Room 1609

September 5, 1979

L-26

[Redacted]

7C

Dear [Redacted] 7C

Thank you for your letter regarding the recently released Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations.

I have read your letter and am grateful to you for your additional comments and observations. Unfortunately, the Committee is no longer in existence and I have no way of acting further on your suggestions. I am taking the liberty of forwarding your material to the Deputy Attorney General of the United States at the Department of Justice for further consideration. All the records and recommendations of the House Select Committee have been turned over to the Department of Justice and I am sure they will give your material their consideration and attention.

Again, I am grateful for the time you took to share your comments with me.

Cordially,

Richardson Preyer

RP:dc

RECEIVED

SEP 11 1979

CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11

SEARCHED

INDEXED

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FILED

Criminal
Rec Unit 8: Gen Sec + Legal
Advice Sec.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Carson Letter

[Redacted]

7c

Aug. 27, 1979.

AUG 29 1979

Congressman Richardson Preyer
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Preyer:

I have been researching the Kennedy assassination since 1963, and have read both the Warren Report and the 12 volumes put out by your subcommittee, cover to cover. One thing that jars the reader is the fact that several witnesses will say that Kennedy was struck in the back of the neck, and no one corrects them. I teach my classes here at Gardner-Webb College the truth on that score: Kennedy has no wound in the back of his neck. The wound is in his upper back.

No matter how many investigations are made, the public will not be convinced until the body of our late President is exhumed and subjected to very careful examination, plus photographing by the top experts in the land. For the sake of truth and to set minds at ease, this ought to be done.

I would suggest that a temporary shelter, though substantial and neat, be built over the grave site. That inside be placed all the equipment needed. That Dr. Cyril Wacht, another top forensic pathologist Robert Groden, the two outstanding photographers, Jay Epstein, and one member of your committee (if they desire), be present, and no one else. That the skull be laid bare to show clearly all the wounds it sustained, and that it be photographed from every angle. That the back wound be dissected, if possible, to see if there really is a connection with the wound in the front of the throat. From this study a comprehensive report should be made.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted Signature]

7c

9-5-79

Typed: 9-14-79
PBH:RLK:GMcN:VLW:jkw
129-11-

September 19, 1979

Honorable Richardson Preyer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Preyer:

Your communication transmitting a letter from [redacted] 7C
[redacted] furnishing his views, comments, and suggestions regarding the
House Select Committee's investigation into the assassination of President
John F. Kennedy has been referred to me.

We appreciate the interest and obvious effort [redacted] 7C
has devoted to this grave matter. The House Select Committee's report which
is both detailed and extensive, is currently being reviewed by the
Department of Justice. It would be inappropriate at this time to comment
on any evidence regarding this matter. Following the review, a decision
will be made what future action, if any, the Department can or should
take.

I hope this information is of assistance in responding to your
constituent. Your enclosure is returned.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

BY:

Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

RLK
PTW
9/18

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Files
WRight
Keuch
OLA Room 1609



September 5, 1979

[Redacted]

7C

Dear [Redacted] 7C

Thank you for your letter regarding the recently released Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations.

I have read your letter and am grateful to you for your additional comments and observations. Unfortunately, the Committee is no longer in existence and I have no way of acting further on your suggestions. I am taking the liberty of forwarding your material to the Deputy Attorney General of the United States at the Department of Justice for further consideration. All the records and recommendations of the House Select Committee have been turned over to the Department of Justice and I am sure they will give your material their consideration and attention.

Again, I am grateful for the time you took to share your comments with me.

Cordially,

Richardson Preyer

RP:dc

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1979
CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11

RECEIVED

Criminal
Rec Unit 8: Gen Ext + Legal
Advice Sec.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Assassinations
File

[REDACTED] 7C
[REDACTED] 7C
AUG 14 1975

Congressman Richardson Preyer
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

"The Final Assassinations Report" seems to overlook the role of Gerald Ford in his capacities as both president and commissioner.

As president, he must have known of the plots to kill Castro. However, as commissioner, he agreed with the Warren Report that there were no such assassination attempts. As president and former commissioner, therefore, didn't Gerald Ford have an obligation to "blow the whistle" on that cover-up? Was not his silence an obstruction of justice?

Even more important, with the committee's findings overturning the single gunman theory of the Warren Committee, is the question of who conspired to kill Kennedy. Obviously, that question is now mired in the deepest of controversies and I would not presume to have any substantial proof for my own conspiracy theory.

However, it is significant to me that the Bay of Pigs invasion was changed from a small scale to a large scale invasion after Nixon was defeated. In effect, Allen Dulles stage managed a disaster. One that the country would be eager to avenge.

Obviously, then, if Oswald had been tagged as a Castro agent by the C.I.A., the U.S. would have been willing to take military action against Cuba for killing Kennedy.

Furthermore, since Kennedy was a moderate, he was precisely the kind of leader that Allen Dulles recommended assassinating in Operation Splinter Factor.

Is it not possible, then, that the Kennedy assassination was only a partially successful Operation Splinter Factor: U.S.A.? Admittedly, there is not yet proof to back up that charge. However, if Gerald Ford is forced to testify before a grand jury, the facts may yet come to light.

Your committee has done the country a great service. Hopefully, with its help, the scales of justice will yet triumph.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED] 7C

2-30-29

Typed: 8/9/79
PBH/RLK/GMcH/hvr
129-11

August 15, 1979

Honorable Richardson Preyer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Preyer:

This is in response to your letter to Deputy Assistant Attorney General Keuch transmitting a communication from one of your constituents, [redacted], concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

As you know, the final report of the Special Committee on Assassinations is presently being reviewed to determine whether further action by this Department will be taken. You may assure [redacted] that the incident she relates will be taken into account as we consider this matter.

Thank you for bringing [redacted] letter to our attention.

Sincerely,

Philip B. Heymann
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

BY:

Robert L. Keuch
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Files
McInemar
Keuch
OLA Room 1603

RLK
JCH
8/14/79

11-11-79

