

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/27/63

JAMES R. LEWALLEN, Apartment 9, 1309 Dauphine Street, was interviewed in a Bureau automobile in the 3300 block of Louisiana Avenue Parkway. LEWALLEN advised that he is employed at the National Car Rentals, 740 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

LEWALLEN informed he has known DAVID FERRIE since the end of 1947 having met him in Cleveland, Ohio when he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol where FERRIE served as an instructor. LEWALLEN said that he went on active duty during the Korean War in 1950 and at that time FERRIE was still living in Cleveland, Ohio. He said that he returned to Cleveland, Ohio on leave in September, 1951 and at that time learned from FERRIE's mother that FERRIE had taken a job with Eastern Airlines.

LEWALLEN said that he was discharged from the service on May 28, 1952 but did not see FERRIE again until the Christmas Holidays, 1952 when FERRIE visited his mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

LEWALLEN said that in May, 1953 he telephonically contacted DAVID FERRIE who at that time was living in New Orleans and inquired about the possibilities of getting a job in New Orleans. He said that he moved to Kenner, Louisiana where he roomed with DAVID FERRIE from May, 1953 to May, 1955.

In May, 1955, he re-entered the Air Corps and did not see FERRIE until he returned to New Orleans to live about the end of August, 1955. LEWALLEN stated he graduated from pilot training in October, 1956 and was assigned as a pilot with the Louisiana National Guard at Callender Field. He stated since that time he has lived in the New Orleans area.

LEWALLEN stated that he has seen DAVID FERRIE from time to time and on occasions has visited in FERRIE'S home. He stated he saw DAVID FERRIE at his residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway on November 20, 1963 but did not see him or have any contact with him on November 21 and 22, 1963 and did not see him again until the evening of November 26, 1963.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR. & THEODORE P. VINTER /bdl Date dictated 11/27/63

ENCLOSURE

2
NO 89-69

LEWALLEN stated that during the time DAVID FERRIE was connected with the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans he had voluntarily assisted him with the squadron; however, he had no official connection with it. He stated that he does not recall anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD being a member of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron in New Orleans.

LEWALLEN further remarked that he has never seen anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in FERRIE's company, has never been introduced to anyone by that name and has never heard DAVID FERRIE mention anyone by that name.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to LEWALLEN at which time he advised he does not know OSWALD.

LEWALLEN further advised that he has never seen anyone in FERRIE's company or been introduced to anyone by FERRIE with the names A. T. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEC JAMES HIDELL, ROBERT HIDELL, V. T. LEE or C. H. LEE.

LEWALLEN advised that DAVID FERRIE owns a Stinson 150 monoplane which is presently at the Lakefront Airport. He stated to the best of his knowledge this plane has not been in flying condition for at least the past year.

He further informed that he recalls on one occasion FERRIE borrowed a Piper Cub Plane but this was at least two years ago. LEWALLEN said he does not know who this Piper Cub belonged to and does not know whether FERRIE has access to this plane at the present time.

915

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bishop	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-23-67

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. J.R. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. C.G. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DALLAS, TEXAS

In accordance with Mr. Tolson's instructions, there is set out herein information obtained from Bureau files identifiable with James C. Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana.

BACKGROUND:

James C. Garrison was born 11-20-21, Iowa. He attended elementary and high school in New Orleans and received an LL.B degree from Tulane University in 1949. He was admitted to the Louisiana State Bar in June, 1949. He served in the U. S. Army from January, 1941, to March, 1946, both as an enlisted man and officer. He was honorably discharged. He served as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 5, 1951, resigning on July 24, 1951, to enter military service. His services were considered satisfactory.

Garrison was elected District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, taking office in May, 1962. He immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called "minor vice" in New Orleans. On November 1 and 2, 1962, the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish-criminal court judges were clogging up the city jails and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a defamation suit against Garrison. The trial received nation-wide publicity and Garrison was found guilty on 2-6-63 of the charges and fined \$1,000. Garrison appealed his conviction and on 11-24-64 the U. S. Supreme Court reversed this conviction. The Supreme Court held that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison.

DEROGATORY DATA:

REC 13

4620 J.P. Mohr

Bureau files disclose we have unsubstantiated allegations against Garrison and the office of the District Attorney

62-109060
CGS:lag
MAY 11 4 1967

CONTINUED FROM NOV 1967
SOVIET SECTION

[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

of Orleans Parish. They are set out as follows:

On 3-20-63 [redacted] Metropolitan Crime Commission, New Orleans, advised there was no indication that Garrison, as District Attorney, was involved in any illegal graft. However, on 2-28-65 [redacted] said he had received information that [redacted] of the New Orleans District Attorney's office, was involved in a bribery situation. [redacted] was a controversial appointment of Garrison's as he [redacted]

Both are close personal friends based on World War II military service. (62-9-33-381; 62-9-33-530)

[redacted] advised he had been arrested in [redacted] 1965, charged with pandering. Subsequently, on 3-18-65 he was contacted by a representative of the New Orleans District Attorney's office and told that for \$2,000 the case against him would be dropped. This source had previously advised a Louisiana State Legislator had been interceding for a well-known New Orleans madam and he learned from this madam that for \$10,000 the New Orleans District Attorney's office would not prosecute her or her prostitutes. (66-6353-2874)

On 7-27-66 [redacted] advised District Attorney Garrison allegedly had purchased a bar in New Orleans and set up one Jackie Lee as manager. [redacted] Source also said that Garrison is known to have associated with prostitutes in New Orleans. (62-9-33-617)

[redacted] advised on 10-21-66 he had learned that Carlos Marcello on at least one occasion in the past had paid round-trip air transportation for Garrison to Las Vegas, Nevada. Garrison, while in Las Vegas, stays at the Desert Inn Hotel and his bills are paid by that hotel.

Marcello is a New Orleans gambler and La Cosa Nostra hoodlum. He recently attended a meeting with twelve other hoodlums in New York City 9-22-66, which received wide-spread publicity in the New York City area. On 9-30-66 he assaulted a Special Agent of the FBI and is awaiting Federal trial on this charge.

[redacted] was told the New Orleans Office that Garrison is politically ambitious and plans to run for Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana during the Fall of 1967. [redacted]

92-2713-437)

ACTION:

For information.

egs

Red

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
FEB 28 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC
1007AM 2-28-67 URGENT TCS
TO DIRECTOR
FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING.

REMYTEL TODAY.

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, CORONER, ORLEANS PARISH, IS RELEASING
THE FOLLOWING FINAL LABORATORY REPORT AT PRESS CONFERENCE TEN AM,
CST, TODAY.

REPORT OF GENERAL ANALYSIS PROVIDES RESULTS OF ADDITIONAL
LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF ORGANS, ALL FOUND TO BE NEGATIVE AS
TO POISON, BARBITURATES OR CAUSTICS.

SECOND REPORT AS TO IDENTIFICATION DESCRIBES MEDICINES AND
PILLS FOUND IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT. ONE OF THESE ITEMS IS
DESCRIBED AS A POISON BY THE NAME OF TRIKRESOL. IT IS TO BE
NOTED THAT THE REPORT DESCRIBED ABOVE INDICATES THERE WAS NO TRACE
OF ANY POISON IN FERRIE'S BODY.

DR. CHETTA ALSO IS RELEASING THE NOTE FOUND ON FERRIE'S
DINING ROOM TABLE, WHICH HE HAS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS BEING

END PAGE ONE...
53 MAR 13 1967

cc to Malley

24.11.11 cap...
made 8/18
2/11

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4621

5/18/67

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PHILOSOPHICAL IN NATURE AND THE NOTE COMPLAINS ABOUT RISING CRIME RATE, LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN NEW ORLEANS. ALSO COMPLAINS IN GENERAL TERMS ABOUT THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND AMONG JUDGES MENTIONED IS U. S. SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE HERBERT W. CHRISTENBERRY.

COPIES OF CORONER'S REPORTS, TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THE NOTE, BEING FORWARDED TODAY AIR MAIL.

END

WA...GJG

FBI WASH DC

62-109060-4622 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

45
4

11-16-67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 3 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE *pk*

FBI NEW ORLS

333PM URGENT 3-3-67 KMD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS,

INFORMATION CONCERNING. ^{OFFICE OF ORIGIN} OO, DALLAS.

^{ASSOCIATED PRESS} JOHN LANG, AP, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED THAT ^{DISTRICT ATTORNEY} DA GARRISON

HAD ISSUED HIS FOURTH SUBPOENA TO DANTE ^{ATTORNEY} MARACHINI, FOUR

NINE FIVE ONE MUSIC STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. LANG ADVISED

THEY COULD LOCATE NO ^{POLICE DEPARTMENT} PD RECORD FOR MARACHINI.

A CHECK OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY AND TELEPHONE
DIRECTORY NEGATIVE. ADDRESS OF FOUR NINE FIVE ONE MUSIC
STREET IS NOT LISTED IN THE LATEST "RED BOOK" WHICH IS A
LISTING OF STREET ADDRESSES.

INDICES OF NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS NEGATIVE.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P 11

REC 5 62 109060 - 4623

EX-114

MAR 8 1967

ENCLOSURE
new. clip

53 MAR 13 1967

cc malley

51 sub

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

Garrison Seeks to Connect Oswald to Munitions Cache

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was reported today seeking a possible connection between Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, and a group of men involved in a 1963 FBI raid on a munitions cache in Lacombe, La.

The report came after Dante Marochini, 42, the fourth man subpoenaed in Garrison's probe of an alleged assassination plot, spent 90 minutes in the district attorney's office yesterday.

"I don't know what this darn thing is all about," Marochini told newsmen before he entered Garrison's office.

When he emerged, a crowd of newsmen pursued him. He ran away shouting, "What the heck! I know the freedom of the press — but this?"

Missile Plant Worker

Marochini works as a "planning and specifications man" at the Chrysler-Michoud missile manufacturing plant here.

The first report of Garrison's interest in the ammunition seizure came from WDSU-TV which said it had been informed by reliable sources that he was trying to trace the identity of at least one American — not Oswald — who was believed to have been in the group.



DANTE MAROCHINI

of the house as William Julius Molaney of New Orleans. His wife was quoted in an interview as saying the house had been loaned to a Cuban exile friend she knew only as "Jose-Juarez." She said she and her husband had lived in Cuba until 1960 and moved to New Orleans "because Castro made things impossible down there."

Mrs. McLaney was asked last night if Garrison's investigators or anyone else had contacted her recently about the incident. She replied "no" to both questions and refused to say anything further.

Marochini and Oswald once were employed here at the same time by the same coffee manufacturer, though in plants a block apart, records show.

Marochini From Brooklyn

Oswald was an employe of the William R. Reilly Co. plant in the summer of 1963. Marochini worked that summer at the Standard Coffee Co. Both firms were owned by W.B. Reilly.

Marochini lives in a middle class residential area near Lake Pontchartrain. He speaks with a slight accent. He was born in Brooklyn and educated in Italy. He told newsmen he once operated a bar called Dante's Inferno in the French Quarter.

Among the items seized in the raid July 31, 1963 at an unoccupied house in Lacombe, about 20 miles north of here, were 20 empty 100-pound bomb casings, 48 cases of dynamite, napalm and firing caps.

The FBI said the explosives were designed for use by persons planning "a military operation against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace."

The FBI identified the owner

- The Washington Post _____
- Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star (Washington) *f. 2*
- The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- Sunday News (New York) _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- World Journal Tribune (New York) _____
- The Sun (Baltimore) _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date 3 4-67

ENCLOSURE

7 21 4623

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW ORLS

MAR 4 1967

~~REC 5~~

758AM 3-4-67 URGENT RJS

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89:69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISC - INFO CONCERNING.

RE NO TEL THREE THIRTY THREE PM MARCH THREE LAST.

Rec'd 192 J-27

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE THIS DATE REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING:

DANTE MARACHINI

DANTE MARACHINI, A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., PRESENTLY EMPLOYED

BY THE CHRYSLER COMPANY AT THE MICHOD ASSEMBLY FACILITY,

COMPLETED NINETY MINUTES OF ANSWERING QUESTIONS AT FIVE FIFTYFIVE

PM FRIDAY AS THE FOURTH WITNESS SUBPOENAED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM

GARRISON IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL MURDER PROBE. WHEN ENTERING

GARRISON'S OFFICE, MARACHINI TOLD NEWSMEN " I DONT KNOW WHAT THIS

THING IS ALL ABOUT." MARACHINI MADE NO COMMENT UPON LEAVING THE

DA'S OFFICE. THE PAPER RELATES THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND

CONCERNING MARACHINI: HE ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL AND TECHNICAL

SCHOOL IN BARI, ITALY FROM NINETEEN FORTYTHREE THROUGH NINETEEN

FORTYNINE.; IN NINETEEN FIFTYONE WAS WORKING FOR THE WHITCO CHEMICAL

COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. AUGUST NINETEEN SIXTYTWO WORKING FOR JAMES

E. COMISLEY CO., NEW ORLEANS, LA. ; IN APRIL NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE

MARACHINI WENT TO WORK FOR STANDARD COFFEE COMPANY WHICH HAS

FACILITIES AT BOTH SEVEN TWO FIVE MAGAZINE AND SIX FOUR ZERO

MAGAZINE. IT WAS DURING THIS SAME PERIOD THAT OSWALD WAS EMPLOYED

BY THE WILLIAM B. RILEY COFFEE COMPANY, INC., SIX FOUR ZERO

MAGAZINE. BOTH COFFEE FIRMS ARE OWNED BY THE WILLIAM B. RILEY

COMPAN 53 MAR 13 1967

END PAGE ONE

EX-114

REC 5

4624

NO MAR 7 1967

5/10/67

PAGE TWO

IN AUGUST NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE BEGAN WORK AS A PLANNING AND SPECIFICATIONS MAN FOR CHRYSLER AT MICHOU.

MARACHINI AGE FORTY TWO WAS DESCRIBED AS FIVE FEET SEVEN INCHES TALL.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

~~CORR PAGE ONE LINE FOURTEEN WORD TWO SHD BE COMISKEY~~

END

SXC

FBI WASH DC

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/3/67

There is no record in Bureau files of Dante Marachini, who is mentioned in attached. There is no record of his name in the Warren Commission Report index.

We do not know what connection Marachini has in the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. However, the wire service reports that Marachini's wife told reporters that Garrison may have wanted to talk to Marachini since he was acquainted with James Lewallen, a former roommate of David Ferrie, whom Garrison says conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald.

TJS:ts

Wlop

FBI

Date: 2/28/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109560)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM, which is self-explanatory. Three copies are being sent to New Orleans in view of the investigation currently being conducted by the District Attorney, and one copy each is being sent to Secret Service, Tampa, and Secret Service, New Orleans, along with two copies to Dallas.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Tampa

JRW/ss
(8)

EX-114

REC 5

62-109560-4625

1-cc ea, LHM to
USSS + Dept
3/6/67 - 6/1/67

MAR 3 1967

MAR 14 1967

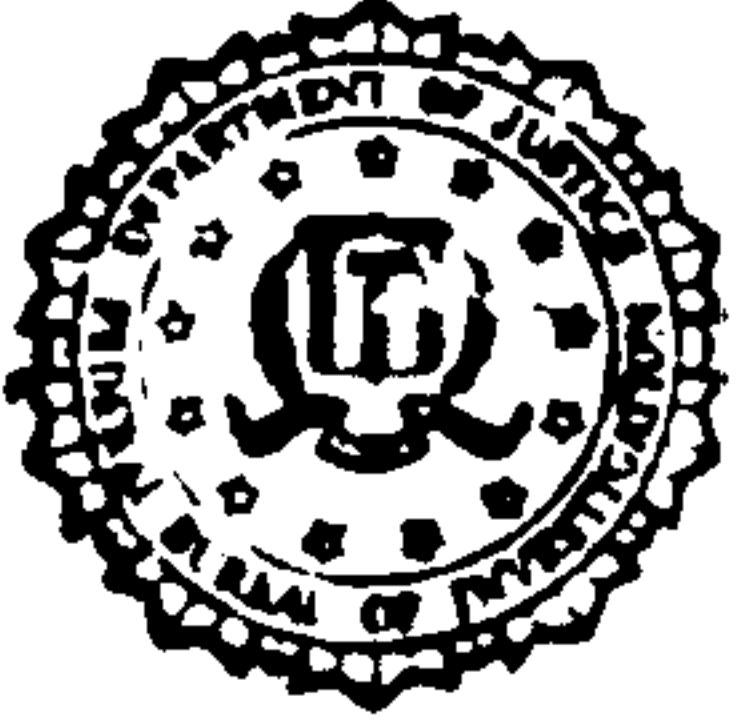
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

February 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 21, 1967, [redacted], a resident of [redacted] Florida, furnished the following information:

He stated that he had no objection to his name being made known to agencies of the government conducting investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, but did not desire to have his identity otherwise disclosed.

During the months of August to October, 1966, [redacted] using the name [redacted] resided at [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that during this period, he became acquainted with numerous individuals in the French Quarter of New Orleans, where he spent most of his time. He described these individuals as follows:

[redacted], described as a white male, approximately twenty-seven to twenty-eight years of age, of Latin extraction. [redacted] told [redacted] about an individual named [redacted] who, according to [redacted], is a leading figure in criminal activities in the New Orleans area. [redacted] told [redacted] that if he ever encountered [redacted] that if [redacted] mentioned [redacted]'s name, [redacted] would provide [redacted] with anything that he desired in New Orleans. [redacted] states that to his knowledge, he has never met [redacted].

[redacted] related that during the period August to October, 1966, there was a Cuban bartender at the Regents Row Bar in New Orleans, who seemed to be acquainted with San Martin. [redacted] is unable to recall the bartender's name and could describe him only as approximately forty years of age, wearing a mustache, medium height, stocky build, ruddy complexion.

Another individual encountered by [redacted] during August to October, 1966, was a thirty-five-year old white male, who was a habitue of the Finale Club and is conspicuous because he has a

COPIES DESTROYED

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

hairlip. [REDACTED] is unable to recall the name of this individual, but recalled that he is the type of individual who tends to be shunned by people, and, as a result, he will sit by himself in a bar and rarely associates with people. [REDACTED] recalls that on one occasion, this individual made the statement to him that people did not give him credit for the sense that he had, and that he heard a lot and knew a lot. [REDACTED] recalls that on one occasion this individual took some delight in discussing in great detail the extent and type of wounds sustained by President Kennedy.

[REDACTED] stated that the reason that he reported this information to the FBI is that he feels that he is gifted with extra-sensory perception, and upon reading recently of the investigation currently being conducted by the District Attorney in New Orleans concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, he has the distinct feeling that these individuals are all somehow related and involved in the assassination. He advised that he was unable to furnish any other data regarding these individuals.

A copy of this memorandum is being furnished to Secret Service, Tampa, Florida, and Secret Service, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Handwritten signature

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Handwritten signature

- ① - Bureau (Encl. 8)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 8)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 8)
- 2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

EX-102

REC-2T

62-109060-4626

RECORDED

FEB 25 1967

C. G. Wick

Handwritten notes and initials

Handwritten signatures and initials

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAR 16 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1964 DEATH PROBED**Seek JFK Link
in Fla. Mystery**

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—Authorities are investigating the death of a Florida man two years ago at the request of his brother who said he wanted a fresh probe because of the current investigation in New Orleans of the Kennedy assassination. The brother, Earl Killam, said the dead man, Thomas Ruby Killam, told him he fled as in December, 1963, because he was being harassed by agents." Killam said his brother didn't specify whether the agents were federal, state or another type.

"I'm a dead man," Killam told his brother as saying, "I'll run as far as I'm going to."

WANDA KILLAM, the dead man's wife, reached yesterday in Dallas by the Pensacola News-Journal, said her husband had been questioned several times about the assassination by federal agents.

Killam died beside a broken window on a Pensacola street March 19, 1964. His throat had been slashed.

Police said the death was an apparent suicide. The coroner ruled it accidental.

Earl Killam, 38, a car salesman, has asked Escambia County Solicitor Carl Harper to exhume his brother's body to determine the exact cause of death.

HARPER SAID he took a statement from Earl Killam yesterday morning and would investigate immediately. He would not discuss his investigation except to say he was seeking concrete evidence, "not suspicions."

Harper said he planned to talk to New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who is conducting an assassination probe.

Wanda Killam said her husband returned to Florida in early December, 1963, saying he was going to look for a job. She stayed in Dallas, where she had been employed for several years as hostess in a night club owned by Jack Ruby.

RUBY, WHO died of cancer with the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused of killing President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mrs. Killam said she, too, favored an investigation of her husband's death and said of the suicide ruling: "No, Hank wouldn't do that."

She said her husband was briefly employed in Dallas as a house painter by a man named Jack Carter. Earl Killam said Carter once roomed in the same Dallas boarding house as Oswald.

KILLAM SAID that after his brother returned to Florida he spent four months in Tampa and then returned to Pensacola March 15 to live with their mother.

Two days later, he was dead. Killam said: "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?"

Thomas Killam received a phone call at his mother's home at 4 a.m. March 17, 1964, according to his mother. She said

he dressed and left the house. She heard a car pull away, although Killam did not own a car.

ABOUT A half hour later, two street sweepers heard a crash on a city street. Police said they turned their truck around and saw a man staggering in front of a broken display window.

Killam died before he could be hospitalized. The police report said that, based on the presence of blood four feet inside the show window, it was concluded "the expired jumped through the window and then crawled back to the sidewalk."

Coroner A. H. Northrup said Killam died of a long, three-inch deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. The coroner added: "Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through plate glass window."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-23-67

Edition: Red Comet

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: 89-0

 Being Investigated

-4626



—AP WIREPHOTO.

A POSSIBLE MISSING LINK in the Kennedy assassination is the death of Thomas Henry Killam, who claimed "agents" were trying to get him for special knowledge of the Kennedy slaying. Killam's wife Wanda (in drawing) and his brother have asked for a reopening of an investigation into the death, which was termed variously a suicide and an accident. Escambia County (Fla.) Solicitor **CARL HARPER** said he will confer with New Orleans District Attorney **Jim Garrison** on the matter.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

TESTS IN FERRIE DEATH MAY TAKE 2- 3-DAYS

Toxicology Report to Shed Light

A toxicological report apparently held the key today to whether David William Ferrie committed suicide, was slain or died a natural death.

Police sources said it might be two or three days before the tests are

determining the exact cause of death is ready.

Ferrie, found dead shortly before noon yesterday in his apartment at 3330 Louisiana Ave. Pkwy. was described by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison as a key figure in his investigation of the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

ORLEANS PARISH Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta said anatomical findings showed

that Ferrie suffered a rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, which caused a hemorrhage.

Garrison appeared convinced the death was a suicide. A cryptic note was found at the scene.

The only stipulation the DA

would be allowed in the room in order to "keep it from turning into a circus."

"I can't pose for a photograph when a man has committed suicide," he added. "I'm just not that callous."

Garrison disclosed that members of his staff have been maintaining a nightly stakeout on Ferrie's apartment "for a long period," beginning each evening and ending when Ferrie went to bed. Last night's stakeout, he said, ended at 11, when all the lights in the apartment went out.

HOWEVER, WASHINGTON Post newsman George Lardner, here to cover Garrison's investigation, said he went to Ferrie's residence about mid-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
States-Item

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ENCLOSURE

4620

nained until about 4 a. m.
The reporter said Ferrie appeared to be neither excessively excited nor depressed, and there was no indication that he might be contemplating suicide.

Dr. Chetta said rigor mortis had set in and the time of Ferrie's death had to be before 4 a. m. Lardner, however, insisted that he had visited with Ferrie until that hour.

GARRISON SAID this time element represents a major inconsistency in the case, and is one of the mysteries we don't understand."

The stakeout on Ferrie's home, he added, had been "for the purpose of gathering information."

Concerning the circumstances surrounding Ferrie's death, Garrison seemed convinced the death was a suicide.

From the stakeout and from other sources of information, Garrison stated, "we noticed he was becoming increasingly nervous. He became unable to go to the airport (where Ferrie was a flying instructor) on a regular basis, and he was constantly biling members of our staff concerning the progress of the case . . ."

THESE AND OTHER observations, said the district attorney, "had caused us to become increasingly concerned as our investigation progressed, about the possibility of his killing himself."

Garrison said that Ferrie had made "comments to individuals in the last week or so—an individual—about the possibility of killing himself." He clarified this by saying Ferrie had "indicated it to someone we had working on the case."

Washington, D. C., physician said it would have been possible for Ferrie to write a note and then walk back to his bedroom after the blood had burst.

Yet it is still unexplained how Ferrie could have known the hemorrhage would occur, unless he took drugs to induce it.

ANOTHER FIGURE in Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination was in hiding after saying he feared for his life. But a third probe figure, being held in Parish Prison, has still asked for no increased security and is getting none.

David Lewis, who said his knowledge of the Kennedy case put his life in danger, today was reported to have left New Orleans with his family for an undisclosed location.

Lewis a 26-year-old baggage clerk, formerly was a private detective. In that role he claimed to have met New Orleans-born Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the Kennedy assassin.

LEWIS, HIS wife and their four children were away from home last night, and neighbors said they had no idea of the family's whereabouts. Employees at the bus station said:

"We don't know where he is and don't know when he will be back — and that's official."

On the other hand, Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. said he has no plans to increase security for Miguel Torres, a Cuban prisoner reportedly here for questioning about the JFK plot.

Torres, serving a nine-year sentence at Louisiana State Penitentiary, is now locked up at Parish Prison.

Heyd said Torres had asked for no special security and and DA's office had not asked that any be provided. Torres is being held in a regular tier with other prisoners.

GARRISON SAID yesterday his office was on the verge of arresting Ferrie for involve-

ment in a plot to kill Kennedy, when Ferrie was found dead in his uptown apartment.

Garrison said the decision to move in on Ferrie was made yesterday morning, shortly before Ferrie's nude body was found lying near 15 empty and half-empty medicine bottles.

The district attorney said that "in a meeting in my house this morning, we had reached a decision to arrest him (Ferrie) early next week. Apparently we waited too long."

AS LATE AS Monday, Garrison had stated that, due to premature publicity, no arrests would be made for a period of months in his investigation into a supposed plot to assassinate Kennedy.

In an hour-and-a-half-long press conference at his office yesterday, Garrison unloaded the first real information he has given out since the States-Item disclosed his investigation last Friday. Previously, Garrison had not publicly mentioned Ferrie's name in connection with the investigation and had only spoken of the investigation itself in roundabout terms.

At about 4:30 p.m. yesterday, however, the DA tossed out his first bombshell of the day by beginning:

"The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals. Evidence developed by our office had long since confirmed that he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

Garrison added that he has had "for some time enough evidence to make an arrest."

The district attorney spoke only in generalities of Ferrie's association with a supposed plot to kill the President, but at one point he said, "I have no reason to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on Nov. 22,

1963 (the date of the assassination)."

The 6-foot-6 lawman holed up in his inner office for most of the afternoon with his staff.

WHEN THE conference finally began at 4:30, more than 20 newsmen were led into the office, single file, to face a tired but still energetic-looking Garrison. He answered all questions put to him by the horde of reporters during the session, occasionally punctuating his more positive remarks with a terse "no comment."

Garrison, who repeatedly referred to Ferrie as "an extremely intelligent man," said that the men conducting the stakeout had reported other signs of a mental breakdown on Ferrie's part, such as "increased endless pacing of the floor."

THE NIGHT before his death, the DA recounted, the doomed man spent the entire evening sitting in a chair staring at the front door.

Garrison said he was not ruling out the possibility of murder in the Ferrie case, but "for these reasons and for other reasons we can't go into now, we are assuming it is a suicide."

Ferrie, who would have been 49 on March 28, was born and reared in Cleveland, Ohio. He came south in the early 50s, living first in Miami briefly, then coming to New Orleans, according to the district attorney's records. Garrison identified him as a former pilot for Eastern Air Lines and said he was "known as a remarkably competent pilot."

FERRIE WAS KNOWN here as a flying instructor and a private investigator, but the city directory lists him as a psychologist. He has an arrest record, dating back several years, in both Orleans and Jefferson parishes, primarily on morals charges.

Ferrie called The States-Item last Friday night after the story broke and talked to reporter David Snyder. He told Snyder that the district attorney had become interested in him in connection with the assassination investigation.

"Supposedly," Ferrie said, "I have been pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy."

YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, Garrison said that an airplane did not figure in Ferrie's connection with the supposed assassination plot. Ferrie, he said, did not fly to South Texas, but drove there the night of the assassination with two companions.

Ferrie himself had explained this to the States-Item on Saturday, after earlier reports had said he made the trip by plane.

"The weather at that time between here and Houston and Galveston was so bad that it was impossible to fly," said Garrison.

HE ADDED that the Texas tip had triggered the investigation into Ferrie's affairs. "We felt it was rather peculiar," said the DA, "that a man would suddenly take a trip to South Texas on the evening of the assassination, when everybody else in the country was home watching television."

Garrison stressed that there is no question as to whether Ferrie had been directly involved in the shooting of Kennedy.

"Mr. Ferrie was not in Dallas at the time of the assassination. We have known that for years and that is not the point." What the real point of the Ferrie investigation was, Garrison declined to say. He did reveal that the other two persons on the Texas trip are not suspects.

RELATING THE series of events leading to Ferrie's arrest in connection with the assassination, Gar-

rison said that a check of files and other information sources immediately after the fatal shooting turned up Ferrie's name, along with others.

When it was discovered that Ferrie had left town for Houston, he said, an all-night stakeout was placed on Ferrie's apartment "about midnight, Sunday, Nov. 24."

A reporter pointed out that

this was the same day that Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald in Dallas. Asked whether the two incidents were in any way connected, Garrison said, "No comment."

Garrison stated that Ferrie showed up at his apartment some time after midnight Monday morning, was arrested for questioning later that morning and subsequently turned over to the FBI for questioning.

THE DISTRICT attorney said his men found 40 pages of material concerning Ferrie included in the FBI report on the assassination in the National Archives in Washington. However, he said, 36 of these pages were marked "Top Secret" and were unavailable to his investigators.

He said that the 26-volume report of the Warren Commission on the assassination mentions Ferrie only once in passing, and then misspelled his name.

Garrison would not say whether Ferrie's death had materially obstructed the progress of his investigation, but he did say that he was still confident "beyond a shadow of a doubt" that the investigation would eventually be drawn to a successful conclusion.

"WE'VE ALREADY gone far beyond the point that the Warren Commission ended at," Garrison asserted. He blamed the commission and the FBI for accumulating "mountains and mountains of

evidence," but not evaluating it thoroughly.

"This is a problem of analysis and evaluation," he said. "We don't need more fact gathering, we need more evaluators."

Garrison stressed that "I intend to maintain control" of the investigation, and not hand over the reins to a federal agency that might "cause things to delay and bog down."



DAVID FERRIE'S APARTMENT at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy., where the flying instructor was found dead yesterday.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'SUICIDE' PLAN UNAPPARENT

Ferrie Last Seen 'In Good Spirits'

(Editor's Note—Washington Post newsman George Lardner Jr. was one of the last people to see David Ferrie alive, interviewing him in Ferrie's apartment until 4 a. m. yesterday. Ferrie was found dead at 11:40 a. m. Here is an account of what Ferrie told Lardner.)

WASHINGTON (AP)—A New Orleans pilot who figured in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination predicted shortly before his death that Garrison's inquiry would turn out to be a "wiltz hunt," the Washington Post said today.

In a copyrighted interview with George Lardner Jr. of the Post, David W. Ferrie was quoted as saying he was waiting for Garrison to fall on his face.

Ferrie, who was found dead in bed seven hours after the four-hour interview with Lardner, told Lardner he was sure that the FBI had investigated thoroughly Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in New Orleans.

"Ferrie told me he felt convinced there was no plot to kill the President, that Lee Harvey Oswald was 'a mer,'" Lardner reported in today's editions.

OSWALD, WHO lived in New Orleans during the summer of 1963, was named by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's assassin. The commission said there was no evidence Oswald did not act one.

Garrison, the New Orleans strict attorney who has promised arrests and convictions in connection with his theory that an assassination conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans, said Ferrie's death was an "apparent suicide."

Aut coroner Nicholas Chetta, who said the pilot's death was due to a ruptured blood vessel in the brain, said further tests were being made.

Lardner said Ferrie "seemed in good spirits, not like a man about to kill himself" during the interview that ended at 4 a. m. yesterday. Ferrie's body was found covered by a sheet at 11 a. m.

"FERRIE said he never knew Oswald and had no recollection of ever having met him," Lardner reported.

Ferrie complained to Lardner that Garrison had him "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy." He previously called this a "big joke."

Lardner also said Ferrie scoffed at reports that the pilot had flown Oswald to Cuba around 1959. "I've never even been to Cuba," Lardner quoted Ferrie as saying. "At the time I was supposed to be flying Oswald to Cuba, I understand he was in the Marine Corps."

Within 72 hours after the assassination, Garrison's men picked up Ferrie as a "fugitive from Texas" and questioned him about reports he might have been in Dallas the afternoon of the killing.

"FERRIE said he was sitting on a courthouse bench outside a federal district courtroom in New Orleans, shooting the bull with a couple of federal agents" at the time of the shooting, Lardner reported.

"Ferrie said he did leave

for Texas on a trip with several acquaintances after leaving the courthouse but that he went to Galveston and Houston 'hunting geese,' and never set foot in Dallas," Lardner added.

Lardner said Ferrie told him he had been conducting his own investigation of the assassination to counter Garrison's.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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ENCLOSURE

4626

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sick, Scared Ferrie Felt World Held No Justice

By DAVID SNYDER

The man labeled "one of history's most important individuals" by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was also sick, sometimes scared, and bitterly sure that there was no justice for him in this world.

At the end of his life, the mysterious David William Ferrie lived in the

clutter of a second-floor duplex on, as he said, a diet of "coffee, cigarettes and Jello."

THERE ALSO were pills — bottles and bottles of them.

The bottles were clustered, a hodgepodge of shapes, sizes and colors, like some sort of surrealistic centerpiece on a coffee table in the middle of his living room.

My first contact with Ferrie was a telephone call late Friday afternoon following the appearance of the initial story in The States-Item on a new investigation launched by the district attorney into the slaying of President John F. Kennedy.

FERRIE'S voice was nasal and almost inaudible. He said

he was physically sick and mentally tired of remaining silent on the investigation. He wanted to talk.

He did talk — about everything under the sun — for a span of four and a half hours at night. Until the day of his death he stayed in contact by telephone.

The man investigated on two different occasions by the DA's office in connection with the slaying met me at the downstairs entrance to his apartment.

HIS STEPS were feeble as we climbed the stairs to the second floor. He apologized for the slowness, but said he was suffering from encephalitis. He assured me that it was not contagious.

He also apologized for the

condition of the apartment. Renovation work was in progress, he said.

The living room was filled with the rank smell of old cigarette butts and the ashtrays were stacked with them.

FURNITURE, greasy with deep-seated dirt, rested on a litter-strewn, thread-bare carpet.

Dirty coffee cups cluttered the table tops and a dusty baby grand piano in one corner.

It was the room of a man who had ceased to worry about the niceties of life.

Ferrie either propped himself against the arm of a sofa or reclined full length against two soiled pillows as he related the details of troubles that had reduced him from a



DAVID W. FERRIE

"man of means" to poverty.

FROM TIME to time he broke into the narrative to lash out at the law, at justice and the news-media.

Several times he asked if I thought he would be arrested in connection with the DA's investigation. He was to ask this question over and over during telephone conversations over the weekend and almost until the time of his death.

His head covered with a wig that was a rusty shade of red, his shoes off, and a cigarette or cup of coffee constantly in his hand, Ferrie talked almost non-stop.

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Page 1

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ENCLOSURE

Once he questioned the Warren Commission report on the trajectory of the bullets that crashed into Kennedy's body and head.

HE DRAGGED enormous medical tomes from another room and launched into a medical dissertation on the assassination. He knew the human body like his living room and you caught flashes of brilliance as he tried to explain his theories.

It fascinated him, but, he said, he knew nothing more about it than what he had read.

It was because of his knowledge of science that he had become a part-time investigator.

"Ferrie is a pilot," he told me, "but in complex cases involving science several attorneys have found it advantageous to have me investigate for them."

He was proud of his ability, both as a pilot and an investigator.

Ferrie told of winding up a tension-packed case for G. Wray Gill, of the celebration afterwards with friends, and of a spur of the moment decision to take a trip to Texas for some "relaxation."

COINCIDENTALLY, the case in federal court wound up on the same day that Kennedy was shot, and the trip to Texas was in part responsible for Ferrie's involvement in the assassination probe, he said.

Of the Texas tour by car, Ferrie said, "I had no idea this would turn out to be a stupid move."

The reason for going to Houston, as Ferrie recounted it, was almost ridiculous in its simplicity.

"One guy remembered there was an ice skating rink in Houston, so we decided to go skating."

Ironically, Ferrie seemed to be in better spirits on the day before his death than on the first day I talked to him.

He had become engrossed in the business of putting together a law suit designed to bring what he considered his tormentors to justice. He had begun to fight back against a society he thought had handed him too many bad breaks.

FERRIE called often to ask about progress in the investigation. He read every scrap in the papers and watched every newscast on television.

On the day before his death, he called with a new theory on how the bullets struck Kennedy, and he wanted me to go to a pathology lab so he could show me what he was talking about with a cadaver.

He wanted me to arrange a lie detector test in case he was arrested.

But the new confidence apparently was window dressing.

The note found by his body expressed feelings he had expressed to me on a number of occasions and different ways.

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hermann Deutsch

**JFK 'Plot' Theory
Probably Immortal**

I THINK this "plot" argument over the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, is likely to go on and on and on. After all, there are still those who insist that Gov. Sen. Huey P. Long of Louisiana was selected for murder 32 years ago by a plot or cabal, whose chosen tool was Dr. Weiss, but whose real executioner was a Long body-guard.

I was among those who leaped briefly to an early conclusion that some sort of sinister organization—perhaps a group of Red activists, perhaps not—had plotted JFK's assassination, and had selected Oswald for its tool. My reason for thinking so was the otherwise to me inexplicable act of Jack Ruby in killing Oswald as he stood handcuffed

between two brawny Dallas policemen or deputy sheriffs, with who knows how many presential eye-witnesses or how many millions of viewers to watch the homicidal act.



★ ★ ★
**OSWALD HAD PROVED HIM-
SELF** not only an excellent shot,

who certainly merited the Marine Corps marksmanship medal that had been awarded to him, but a compulsive exhibitionist as well,

HERMANN DEUTSCH

motivated by an almost pathological desire to be noticed by others. To my mind, this would tend to explain his actions on November 22, quite obviously planned with care only up to the moment of firing the two fatal shots.

If there was a plot, it seems obvious to me that the plotters expected Oswald to be killed at the scene just as have been so many other assassins; either that, or they expected him to try to make good his escape, and if he did so, to disappear. But what does he do? He goes to his home and then comes back to downtown Dallas which is literally swarming with policemen on the lookout for him, and he kills Dallas policeman Tippit in a throng where scores of individuals see and later describe him with such minute fidelity as to appearance and actions that he is arrested in a matter of minutes.

Now, always supposing that there is a ruthless cabal which has selected him as its chosen angel-of-death, does it not seem reasonable that the one thing on which they had counted was this extreme exhibitionism which made Oswald avid for the limelight on any terms at all? And does it not seem equally obvious that the cabalists agree among themselves: "We've got to shut this talking mynah before he spills the whole works just to keep himself in the center of the stage."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 10

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Date: 2-23-67
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JUST WHY ANY CALCULATING cabal should select Jack Ruby, a chap who apparently had a number of buttons missing, I don't know, any more than I know what could have been promised him for his part in the grisly development in which he added the traditional third wanton killing to a melange of murder.

The question is moot by now, in the sense that both Oswald and Ruby have been silenced by death. I venture to predict, however, that the talk of a "plot" will go on and on and on, regardless of the outcome of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's current probe. Indeed, the fact the probe was launched, even though it came to naught, will be cited by quasi-historians in the year 2028, as proof positive that there was more to the Kennedy assassination than the mad impulse of a psychopath, had had failed to make a success of his marriage, his service in the Marine Corps, his Russian citizenship (naturalized by his own decision), his status as a propagandist or anything else he undertook, including the effort to provide at least a reasonable facsimile of a bare living for himself and his family.

Are there not still those who hotly contend that a bodyguard's bullet, ricocheting wildly about a Louisiana capitol corridor, was the proximate cause of Huey Long's death in 1935, when it has been proved time after time that only one bullet, a small one, passed through Long and left a small blue puncture, barely visible, at its points of exit and entrance.

★ ★ ★

I SHOULD LIKE TO CITE, without rancor, an instance of what I mean in a matter in which individuals think with their emotions rather than with their brains. Four years ago almost to the day (Feb. 22, 1963) my book about the event, *The Huey Long Murder Case*, was published by Doubleday. It was the first and as far as I know, the only account of what transpired by one of the very few survivors who were present at most of the critical turns of Huey Long's career.

A Mrs. W. went to Tess Crager's Basement Book Shop at this time, and was asked whether she cared to add the new book about Huey's assassination to her collection of Louisiana lore.

"Does it say that a bodyguard killed him?" she inquired.

"On the contrary," replied Mrs. Crager. "It seems to prove that nothing of the sort could have happened."

"In that case," retorted Mrs. W. briskly, "I don't want to read it."

There will always be a number of Mrs. W.'s long after any major crime is committed. The JFK assassination will be no exception.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'64 Death of Man Quizzed in JFK Case**to Be Probed****Left Dallas Because of Hounding, Claim**

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — Escambia County authorities Wednesday began investigating the 1964 death of a man whose brother said feared he was being pursued by "agents" connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Thomas Henry Killam died beside a broken shop window on Pensacola street March 19, 1964 with a slashed throat. Authorities differed on the cause of death with police ruling it accidental and the coroner terming it suicide.

Earl Killiam, the dead man's brother, has asked County Solicitor Carl Harper to exhume his brother's body to determine the exact cause of death. He said his brother knew he would be killed.

Killam, a 35-year-old auto salesman, said his brother told him he fled Dallas in December, 1963, because he was being harassed by "agents." Killam said his brother didn't specify whether the agents were federal, state, or someone else.

QUESTIONING TOLD

When Thomas Killam left Dallas, his wife, Wanda remained behind. She had been employed several years as a hostess at a Dallas night club owned by Jack Ruby, accused slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald, charged with the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

Wanda Killam was contacted Wednesday in Dallas where she works as a cigar girl in the theater lounge. Wanda Killam told the Pensacola News-Journal her husband had been questioned several times by federal agents about

the assassination.

However, she said she didn't know whether her husband was referring to federal agents when he told his brother he was being pursued. She said he left Dallas in early December, 1963, after telling her he was going back to Florida to look for a job.

Earl Killam said one of the reasons he had asked for the investigation two years after his brother's death was because of the current assassination probe in New Orleans.

FAVORS PROBE

Mrs. Killam said she was in favor of an investigation into her husband's death.

She said she was certain her husband wouldn't have committed suicide. "No, Hank (her husband) wouldn't do that."

She said Killiam was employed for a short while in Dallas as a house painter with a man named Jack Carter. Carter

once roomed in the same Dallas boarding house with Oswald, Earl Killam said.

Killam said "agents and plotters" drove his brother out of Dallas and back to Florida where he came to Pensacola in December, 1963, and then spent the next four months working in Tampa. He returned to Pensacola March 15 to live with their mother, Killam said, and was dead two days later.

The day he returned his brother said Thomas told him: "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

The News-Journal said on the morning of March 17, 1963, Thomas Killam received a phone call at his mother's home at 4 a. m. The newspaper quoted the mother as saying her son dressed and left the house. She heard a car drive off, the mother said, although Killam

didn't own a car.

3-INCH LACERATION

About a half hour later, two street sweepers heard a crash on a city street. They turned their truck around and saw a man staggering in front of a broken display window, police said.

Killam died before he got to a hospital. The police report said based on the presence of blood four feet inside the show

window "in my opinion the expired jumped through the window and then crawled back to the sidewalk."

The coroner, A. H. Northrup, said Killam died of "a long, three-inch deep laceration over the lower left side of the neck. Apparently sustained deep laceration in throat when he fell through plate glass window."

Earl Killiam is skeptical. "Did you ever hear of a man committing suicide by jumping through a plate glass window?" he asked.

Meanwhile, Harper would not discuss his investigation except to say he was seeking concrete evidence "not suspicions." But he added he was very interested in the case.

Harper said he planned to talk with New Orleans District Atty. James Garrison who is conducting an assassination probe.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

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TESTS ARE RUN ON BODY OF FIGURE IN JFK PROBE

Garrison Says Arrest of Ferrie Was Planned

Toxicological tests were run Wednesday and will be resumed Thursday to determine the cause of the death of David William Ferrie, a central figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation into the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, said anatomical findings showed that Ferrie suffered a rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, which caused a hemorrhage.

Garrison said at a press conference Wednesday afternoon that he had decided Wednesday morning, before he learned of Ferrie's death, to arrest the man next week.

The DA would not elaborate on what charges he would have filed or what evidence he had.

The Times-Picayune learned at on Monday night Ferrie had contacted two persons who had been interrogated in Garrison's probe, seeking information about persons who had been associated with Lee Harvey Oswald. One of the men was Carlos Bringuier, who had a contact with Oswald here in August, 1963.

NOTE IS FOUND

Ferrie was found dead at noon Wednesday in his apartment at 10 Louisiana ave. pkwy. Dr. Chetta found an unsigned note on Ferrie's dining room table which read in part:

"To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable and on the other hand every-

The coroner said more information was written on the



DAVID W. FERRIE Found dead in apartment.

note, but declined to say what it was.

Dr. Chetta said although Ferrie had an assortment of drugs in his apartment, he did not know whether Ferrie had consumed any.

He said the time of death was "sometime last (Tuesday) evening."

Garrison said his investigators, who had kept a stake-out at Ferrie's apartment for "some time," saw the lights in Ferrie's apartment go out at 11 p. m.

However, George Lardner, a reporter for the Washington Post and Times-Herald, here to cover Garrison's investigation, said he went to Ferrie's residence about midnight to interview him and remained until about 4 a. m. "Once you get him talking it's hard to shut him off," Lardner said before he learned of Fer-

NOT DEPRESSED

The reporter said Ferrie appeared to be neither excessively excited nor depressed, and there was no indication that he might be contemplating suicide.

Dr. Chetta, questioned later, said that rigor mortis had set in and that the time of Ferrie's death had to be before 4 a. m. Lardner, meanwhile, insisted that he had visited with Ferrie until that hour.

Garrison told The Times-Picayune late Wednesday that the time of Ferrie's death, according to the coroner, and the time that Lardner says he was with Ferrie represents a major inconsistency in the case, and "is one of the mysteries we don't understand."

Dr. Chetta said he had information that Ferrie talked about ending his life two weeks ago. He would not elaborate, except to say the man who said this has a first name of "Joseph."

Garrison said of the man's death, "The apparent suicide of David Ferrie ends the life of a man who, in my judgment, was one of history's most important individuals."

The DA said that "evidence developed by our office has long since confirmed he was involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy."

He said investigators who had conducted the stake-out at Ferrie's apartment had information "which had caused us to become increasingly concerned as our investigation progressed about the possibility of his killing himself."

DECIDED TO ARREST

"Because of this," he continued, "in a meeting at my house

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans, States-Item

Date: 2-23-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

907

his morning we reached a decision to arrest him early next week—apparently we waited too long."

Garrison said the "primary reason for the planned arrest of Ferrie was because we felt we had reached a point where we had enough information to move."

"Although my office has been investigating Ferrie intensively for months, we have not mentioned his name publicly up to this point," Garrison added. "The unique nature of this case leaves me no other course of action."

Asked if he had any reason to believe anybody but Lee Harvey Oswald took part in the actual assassination, Garrison replied:

"I have no reason to believe at this point that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas that day."

When asked whether Ferrie's death will hinder his investigation, he replied "No comment."

'PACING FLOOR'

Garrison said his men had noted some "nervousness" in Ferrie for the last 10 days. He had

seen "pacing his floor end-to-end" and that he had indicated to an investigator that he was thinking about taking his

Garrison said Ferrie knew he was the subject of an investigation and had cooperated with his assistants.

When asked whether he will ask for help from the federal government in the probe, Garrison replied by asking what would be the purpose of seeking federal aid, to delay the investigation three years? "We've done more in three months with a small staff than the government has done in three years with 5,000 men."

Garrison said the district attorney did say, however, that he will ask Gov. J. McKeithen for a few men to aid the investigation.

NOT OBLIGATED

Lewis, who had said he feared for his

life because of what he knew about "the plot," could not be found Thursday for comment on Ferrie's death.

He is a shipping agent at a bus line here.

Employees at the bus station said "we don't know where he is and don't know when he will be back — and that's official."

Neither Lewis, nor his wife and four children were at his residence Wednesday night. Neighbors on both sides of the house said they didn't know where the family was.

At the press conference, Garrison refused to allow photographs to be taken, saying that pictures would "create something of a circus atmosphere" around the circumstances of Ferrie's death.

Asked if he was taking steps to protect other principals in the case, he said his office is under no obligation to protect anyone and that the size of his staff would prohibit such action.

MENTIONED IN REPORT

The district attorney said that Ferrie's name is mentioned throughout 40 pages of a report on the assassination which is stored at the National Archives in Washington. However, 36 of the 40 pages are classified secret and are not available to local investigators, he added. Garrison said the names of persons mentioned along with Ferrie in the report have been recorded and they are being questioned. He did not elaborate on who the other principals are or where they live.

Ferrie, who had lived here since the early 1950s, was "a brilliant man" who possessed knowledge in many areas, stated Garrison. "He was a man of lights and shadows, a man of mountains and valleys." The district attorney said he "felt sorry" for Ferrie.

During his last hours of life, Ferrie sat in a chair facing his opened front door Tuesday. At about 11 p.m., he rose and put out the lights, according to a report from Garrison's investigators on stakeout duty near Ferrie's residence. The investigators remained for a short time after the lights in the apartment

were out, and then left assuming that he had gone to bed. During the night hours Tuesday, no one entered or left the apartment while the investigators watched the residence, they said.

WANTED HELP

Bringuier, and another man, who asked that his identity not be revealed, said that when Ferrie visited them Monday he was interested in obtaining information about people who had been associated with Oswald.

Bringuier said that Ferrie wanted help in the form of "any information about Americans or Cubans in contact with Oswald here." Ferrie also asked him "what day" the "plot" supposedly was being carried out.

Bringuier said that he immediately telephoned the district attorney's office and re-

lated details of the visit, which he said occurred "sometime in the morning."

ASKED SAME DATA

Bringuier, a Cuban exile, said that Ferrie met him in a restaurant near the former's place of business at 111 Decatur.

Garrison's office had contacted him some time after he had heard of the investigation. News of it came to him in early January, he said, but he would not reveal how.

The other source said that Ferrie subsequently visited

him Monday and also asked him for information about certain people connected with Oswald. Ferrie seemed "very anxious" to contact them, the source said, and added that "Ferrie was in deep trouble." The man said he too called the district attorney's office to report details of the visit.

Neither source would reveal what people Ferrie was interested in.

'VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS'

According to police, Ferrie was discovered dead in bed in his apartment at 11:40 a. m. Ferrie was nude and a bedsheet was pulled over his head.

Police questioned an unidentified youth who, one detective

ever, the youth said he didn't find the body, didn't know Ferrie and "just happened to wander in."

Ferrie had said Saturday morning that he was suffering from what he called viral encephalitis. He said he had been inside the house "for about three weeks."

Garrison's office immediately joined in the investigation, though this is not usually the case until a coroner's verdict is rendered. Detectives Douglas Ward and Lester Otilio took names of all who stood outside the two-story stucco building — neighbors, curious passers-by, reporters and photographers.

Dr. Chetta arrived on the scene and took over the investigation.

FRIEND, CLAIM

Also at the scene were Police Capt. Henry Morris; Lt. Cornelius Drumm, chief of homicide, and Sam Moran, chief investigator for the coroner's office.

A police source said the

youth under questioning was a friend of Ferrie and one of his co-workers. He said the youth found the body and notified police. The youth is 24 with sandy blond hair, combed long. He had long sideburns and wore a plaid shirt.

Ferrie lived in an upstairs apartment.

Ferrie's body was taken to the coroner's office about 2 p.m. A police detail was put at the door of the office, and no visitors were allowed inside.

The mystery witness was taken to headquarters by Det. James Alphonse of the homicide division.

Coroner's lab technicians went to work on the case. Bureau of Identification personnel began taking fingerprints and other evidence.

PERSONAL EFFECTS

Moran opened Ferrie's personal effects in the outer coroner's office. He got through the wallet and then picked up everything and went into the privacy of Dr. Chetta's office.

Noted among the effects were a number of identification cards. Apparently, no money was in the wallet. There were pieces of paper with names and phone numbers on them.

In the apartment were found at least 15 pill bottles, some with caps on them and some empty. It was not disclosed what kinds of medicine they represented.

Ferrie ran a private flying service from a coffee shop at New Orleans Lakefront Airport. "He was always very nice and never got out of line," recalled a waitress who declined to give her name. "He was intelligent and real serious about flying, because that's all he ever talked about."

TALKED FREELY

Ferrie talked freely with reporters from both The Statesman and The Times-Picayune last weekend, but he refused to be interviewed on television. A television reporter said he was because he felt he would be "an unsympathetic character."

The former airlines pilot said Saturday morning that he was told Friday night that he would be indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in regard to the Garrison investigation of the possibility of a plot to kill President Kennedy. Ferrie didn't say who had told him.

DENIES OSWALD LINK

He denied any link with Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin. "I did not know Oswald," said Ferrie, who had lived in New Orleans for 15 years.

He told of the circumstances surrounding his arrest in 1963 a few days after the assassination of President Kennedy. According to Ferrie, he and two companions decided that after Nov. 22, 1963, to drive to Mexico on a pleasure trip.

"We went that night to Vidalia, La., then to Houston, Galveston, Tex., where we did some goose hunting, and flew back to Alexandria."

There I discovered that Garrison and his assistant Frank Klein had broken into my apartment and carted off a lot of things."

Ferrie said he was arrested by Garrison's office as being a fugitive from Texas. After giving Garrison a minute account of his activities, Ferrie said he was released.

GRAND JURY CALL

But Ferrie said he got a call from the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in January, 1967, to appear. As he got to the Criminal Courts building, he was asked to step into the district attorney's office.

Ferrie said Garrison's investigators talked with him extensively about the November week leading up to the murder in Dallas, Tex., and he asked to be allowed to see a transcript he gave the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to Ferrie, that was the last he heard from the district attorney's office until his friends started calling him and telling him of recent questioning by the district attorney's office.

Ferrie was cynical about the district attorney's investigation of the supposed plot. Regarding a list of the expenses of the DA's investigators, he said: "Look at this, Miami, that's a good place for the assistant attorneys to go in the winter."

On the probe, itself, he said: "It's a big joke, that's what it is."

'GET A LITTLE WEAK'

The Ferrie apartment was a walkup adjoining a front porch that was piled high with debris, including children's toys. Inside the living room, standing in a corner, was an American flag.

Pill bottles, books and other reading matter were scattered about the living room. Ferrie was barefooted during a recent interview, and as a reporter left him, he said, "You don't mind if I lie down; I get a little weak."

In 1961, Ferrie was booked in Jefferson Parish with committing a crime against nature and indecent behavior with juveniles. Both charges were

show.

SHOCKED—MOTHER

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, said of Ferrie, "I've always been amazed that that man was arrested and questioned, but not interviewed by the Warren Commission. He is not listed in the Warren Report as testifying in person before the commission members."

"And," she added, "he is not the only one who should have been questioned by commission members and was not. This just verifies what I've been saying for the past three years, that it was an inadequate investigation."

"I'm shocked and dismayed that another life may have been forfeited for lack of a thorough investigation," she said.

Ferrie had said the FBI first became interested in him after a man identified as Ed Voebel reported he served with Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol unit commanded by Ferrie.

Actually, Ferrie said, Voebel was in the Moisant Squadron and "I was in the Lakefront Squadron." Ferrie said he never knew Oswald.

TESTIMONY CITED

A New Orleans police detective, Frederick S. O'Sullivan, had testified before the Warren Commission that he found "nothing concrete" to link Ferrie and Oswald.

A David Ferrie, O'Sullivan

testified, was in charge of a New Orleans Civil Air Patrol unit, but O'Sullivan was not sure whether he was Oswald's commanding officer.

O'Sullivan was asked by the commission if he knew whether Oswald was associated with or knew Ferrie through the CAP.

"No, I am not sure," O'Sullivan replied.

O'Sullivan said that after the assassination he went through all the old CAP files that were available, trying to get any information he could for the Secret Service.

"We found papers signed by Ferrie, but nothing in relation to Oswald," O'Sullivan testified.

CHECKED PLANE

O'Sullivan went on to tell the commission that he believed Ferrie had been arrested after the assassination in connection with "this Oswald situation."

"I don't know just what he was charged with, I believe just under investigation or whatever it was, I don't know."

During the investigation of Ferrie, O'Sullivan said, he and Lt. Paul Dwyer of the New Orleans police department checked Ferrie's airplane to see "if it was flyable, to see possibly whether he had been flying it lately with the thought that he may have transported Oswald to Dallas."

"... we found his plane, but his plane was not in flyable condition. It had flat tires, instruments missing, needed a paint job," he testified.

The officers also checked if Ferrie had rented an aircraft from anyone at the airport and said one company told them they would not rent to Ferrie but did not explain why.

Voebel had told the commission that he and Oswald had joined the CAP unit, but that Oswald only attended two or three meetings and then "just quit coming, so I figured he had lost interest in the whole thing."

Part of the CAP training involved firing .22 caliber rifles, but O'Sullivan said he did not recall Oswald ever taking part in that phase.

House Where Ferrie's Body Was Found



DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE was found dead Wednesday in the bedroom off the upper front porch of this two-story stucco home at

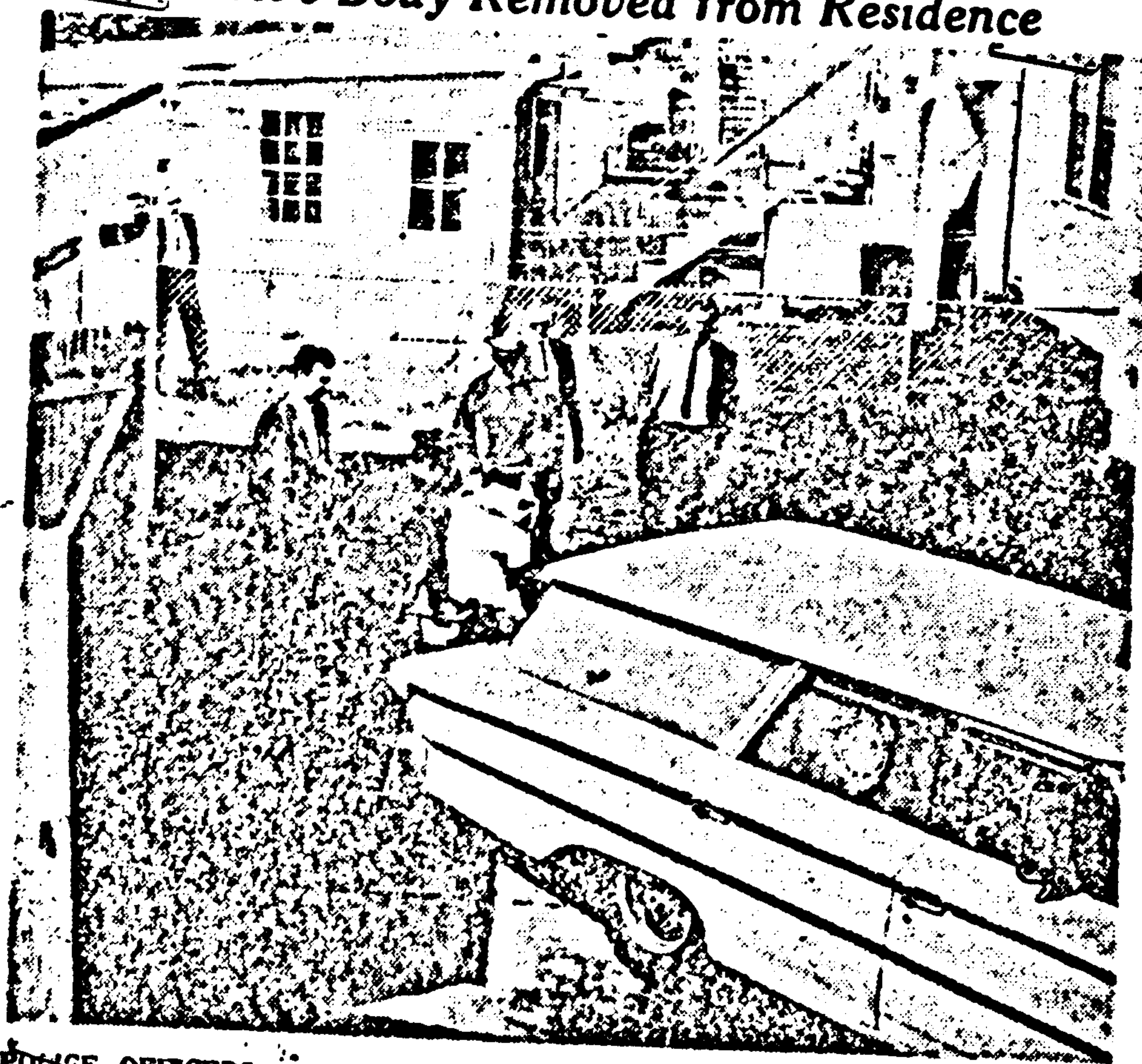
3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. The body was discovered in bed by a youth at 11:40 a. m.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.



—AP WIREPHOTO
READING AN UNSIGNED NOTE found in the home of David W. Ferrie after his body was discovered Wednesday is Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner. Ferrie, a key figure in the district attorney's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy, was found dead in his home Wednesday afternoon. District Attorney James Garrison said he planned to arrest Ferrie next week in connection with the case.

Ferrie's Body Removed from Residence



POLICE OFFICERS remove the body of David William Ferrie from his second-floor apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Wednesday. The body was removed through the rear entrance of the building.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Thinks DA Has Data--Long

"I'm convinced Jim Garrison has some information the Warren Commission didn't have," Louisiana Sen. Russell B. Long said Tuesday in Washington.

Long made the comment in an impromptu press conference in Washington, called to discuss Long's link with the district attorney's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison said in a press conference here Monday that Long had touched off his curiosity about the murder. According to Long, he discussed the possibility of a conspiracy with Garrison at length on a plane trip last October.

"I am convinced he has some information the Warren Commission didn't have," continued Long. "He asked me not to tell the FBI what he was doing and I didn't."

Long said that Garrison had under arrest one suspected conspirator at the time the Warren Commission made its report, but released him be-

cause the commission found Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

ASSOCIATES EYED

According to Long, Garrison's investigation is centering around Oswald's former associates here. The senator said Garrison was keeping him informed of developments "only in a general way."

Meanwhile, further checks of records in the City Finance Department and at the Criminal Courts Bldg. added some expenses and deleted some for Garrison's special investigation.

Records show that Emilio Santana was paid \$30 for expenses for investigations here Friday and Louis Ivon was reimbursed \$20 for expenses, connected with an investigation.

Deleted from the expenses published in Saturday's The Times-Picayune were December trips to Chicago and Cincinnati, which actually had to do with cases other than the Kennedy death investigation. The Chicago trip advance was \$425.60 and

the one to Cincinnati was for \$605.99.

Additionally, a trip to San Francisco, Calif., listed in the expenses showed Ivon received \$993, but his actual expenses were only \$522.36. Records show that he returned \$470.64.

Another trip to Laurel, Miss., Jan. 13, 1967, was for actually \$14.90, not \$114.90 as published.

Garrison told his press conference Monday that he will shortly set up a special fund so he won't have to file public expense vouchers which provide clues to the activities of his investigators.

The district attorney's office was quiet Tuesday. He indicated Monday that there would be no more press conferences concerning the case, and said it may be months before any arrests are made. He blamed the New Orleans States-Item and The Times-Picayune for what he called premature press coverage of the investigation causing a delay.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-22-67

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Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
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Character:

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

Being Investigated

4626

FBI

Date: 3/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

Enclosed are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans daily newspapers, "The Times-Picayune" and "The New Orleans States Item" on March 3, 1967, concerning District Attorney JIM GARRISON's investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

- 3- Bureau (Enc. -10) (RM)
- 2- Dallas (Enc. -10) (RM)
- 2- Miami (Enc. -10) (RM)
- 2- New Orleans

ECW:sms
(9)

4627

CC Wick

EX-104

REC-78

MAR 6 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PLOT EVIDENCE ALLEGED, BUT SHAW DENIES GUILT

'Shocked, Dismayed,' Says Public Statement

Addressing a crowded press conference Thursday in a calm and steady voice, Clay Shaw emphatically denied that he "conspired with anyone at any time or at any place" to murder President John F. Kennedy.

It was Shaw's first public statement since the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison announced Wednesday night that Shaw, former managing director of International Trade Mart, had been arrested for participating in a conspiracy to murder the late President.

Reading from a prepared statement, the silver-haired Shaw said: "I am shocked and dismayed at the charges which have been filed against me. I am completely innocent of any such charges."

He continued:

"I have not conspired with anyone at any time or at any place to murder our late and esteemed President John F. Kennedy, or any other individual. I have always had only the highest and utmost respect and admiration for Mr. Kennedy. The charges filed against me have no foundation in fact or in law.

"I have not been apprised of the basis of these fantastic charges and assume that in due course I will be furnished with this information and will be afforded an opportunity to prove my innocence.

"I did not know Harvey Lee Oswald (sic) nor, to the best of my knowledge, do I know anyone who knew him. I have never seen or spoken to Oswald or anyone who I knew was associated with him.

"I have received messages of support from persons in this country and abroad who are dismayed and shocked at the accusations that are made against me. These people know me well and know I am incapable of being involved in a plot of this kind. Their expressions of confidence have been gratifying."

Shaw also told the press conference, in answer to a question, that he never used the name "Clay Bertrand," nor was familiar with anyone named "Clay Bertrand."

Bertrand Allegedly Was Alias for Shaw

In the district attorney's application for a warrant to search Shaw's home following his arrest Wednesday, "Clay Bertrand" is listed as an alias for Shaw.

The name "Clay Bertrand" was first brought into the assassination story by Dean A. Andrews Jr., a Jefferson Parish district attorney.

Andrews told the Warren Commission that the day after the assassination, Nov. 23, 1963, he received a telephone call from a man who identified himself as "Clay Bertrand" and asked Andrews to represent Oswald, the accused assassin.

The Warren Commission said it was unable to locate such a person.

Just recently, Andrews told The Times-Picayune that Bertrand was "in and out of New Orleans." He did not

elaborate and would not comment further.

Shaw's press conference was scheduled to begin at 2 p.m. in the office of Edward F. Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys. Also present was Herve Racivitch. Both attorneys are with the firm of Racivitch, Johnson, Wegmann and Mouldoux.

However, the conference got underway a few minutes before 2 p.m.; and after reading his statement, Shaw was asked if he would repeat it for newsmen who arrived after the conference began to take it down on tape. He reread it with the same calm, steady voice.

Shaw then answered questions.

He Says He Never Overheard Talk

He said he never overheard any conversation concerning a conspiracy; and though he was not aware that he was investigated by the FBI, he was delighted and pleased with the announcement from Washington, D. C., that he was cleared by them during the probe of Kennedy's death.

Asked why he thought he was investigated by the FBI, Shaw said, "Possibly because of the distribution of pro-Castro leaflets outside the International Trade Mart." However, he said later that he never saw Oswald, the day he distributed leaflets or at any other time.

Asked about information contained in the search warrant application referring to a confidential informant linking him with Oswald and Ferrie in a conspiracy, Shaw said:

"I never met, as far as I know, Mr. Dave Ferrie. I was never in his apartment."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

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New Orleans, La.

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ENCLOSURE

Shaw was also asked if he was worried and if he agreed with some persons who claim that Garrison is on a witch hunt. He said he was not worried. Regarding a witch hunt, he replied: "I think you should ask Mr. Garrison about that."

Asked why he thought Garrison arrested him, Shaw said he had no way of knowing, adding, "I guess he felt he had a duty to perform."

Shaw also said that he was questioned by Garrison's office about Christmastime last year when he was asked to answer questions about Oswald distributing leaflets in front of the old ITM, and Shaw said he told them that he did not

actually see Oswald that day.

Shaw Asked Again About 'Clay Bertrand'

He was asked again about the name "Clay Bertrand," and he said: "I repeat, I never use it. I never heard of it."

Shaw, asked if he knew any reason why he would be charged as participating in an assassination plot, said: "I don't understand what he's (Garrison) getting at."

At one point Wegmann said he had "every confidence in the world in Mr. Shaw's absolute and complete innocence."

He said Garrison did not question him Wednesday; and when asked what he was questioned about by others in the DA's office, he said, "No comment."

In addition to denying ever knowing Oswald or Ferrie, he said he does not know any anti-Castro Cubans. "No," he said, "I have not known any of them."

Shaw was dressed in a grey suit, and as he moved toward the room where the press conference was to be conducted, he recognized a newsman, said hello and shook hands with him. The conference lasted slightly more than 10 minutes.

Andrews has said that Bertrand, whom he saw mainly by telephone, was a man who called him from time to time and asked him to represent homosexuals who were picked up by the police.

Andrews would not be interviewed at his apartment Thursday, but referred reporters to testimony in the Warren Report.

There are 14½ pages of testimony by Andrews in which he tells that Oswald came to him for legal advice early in the summer of 1963.

Andrews said that Oswald wanted some advice about his service discharge. He told the commission that Oswald came to his office in the company of some homosexuals, whom he described as "Mexicanos."

He told commission attorney Wesley J. Liebeler that he had no direct contact with Oswald after the assassination but that he received a phone call asking him to go to Dallas to defend Oswald.

"I was in Hotel Dieu, and the telephone rang. A voice I recognized as Clay Bertrand asked me if I would go to Dallas or Houston—I think Dallas," I guess, wherever it was this boy was being held—and defend him. I told him I was sick in the hospital, if I couldn't go, he

would find someone who could go."

Andrews said he assumed Bertrand was the one who had sent Oswald to his office. He said he had never seen Oswald or the homosexuals who accompanied him before. "They were just walk-ins," he related.

Andrews was not specific about the time of day he got the phone call from Bertrand. He explained to Liebeler that he was in the hospital because he had pneumonia and was under heavy sedation at the time.

Descriptions Given But They Conflict

The FBI and the Warren Commission were given conflicting descriptions of Bertrand by Andrews. In a statement to the FBI in December of 1963, he described Bertrand

as about six feet, one to two inches tall, brown hair, well dressed. When giving testimony to Liebeler, he described Bertrand as follows: "He is about five feet, eight inches. Got sandy hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion. Must weigh about 165, 170, 175."

When asked about the discrepancy, Andrews said: "But you know, I don't play Boy Scouts and measure them. I have only seen this fellow twice in my life."

Andrews told Liebeler: "This is my impression, for whatever it is worth, of Clay Bertrand: His connections with Oswald I don't know at all. I think he is a lawyer without a briefcase. That's my opinion. He sends the ~~kid~~ to different places. Whether this boy is associated with Lee Oswald or not, I don't know, but what I would say, when I met him about six weeks ago when I ran up on him and he ran away from me, he could be running because he owes me money, or he could be running because they have been squeezing The Quarter pretty good looking for him while I was in the hospital, and somebody might have passed the word he was hot and I was looking for him, but I have never been able to figure out the reason why he would call me, and the only other part of this thing that I understand, but apparently I haven't been able to communicate, is I called

Monk Zelden on Sunday at the NOAC (New Orleans Athletic Club) and asked Monk if he would go over—be interested in a retainer and go over to Dallas and see about that boy. I thought I called Monk once. Monk says we talked twice. I don't remember the second."

"It's all one conversation to me," said Andrews.

"Only thing I do remember about it, while I was talking to Monk, he said, 'Don't worry about it. Your client just got shot.' That was the end of the case. Even if he was a bona fide client, I never did get to him; somebody else got to him before I did. Other than that,

that's the whole thing, but this boy Bertrand has been bugging me ever since."

Andrews said that Bertrand owes him money but "I ain't looking for him for that. I want to find out why he called me on behalf of this boy after

the President was assassinated."

Thursday night, Andrews and Zelden answered questions for reporters following questioning of Andrews by the DA's office.

Zelden, who answered most questions for Andrews, said that Andrews during a period of a year talked with Bertrand 10 or 12 times.

Bertrand sent boys to Andrews for legal representation; and if there was any question concerning their ability to pay the attorney's fee, they called Bertrand from Andrews' office, Zelden said.

Bertrand would assure Andrews, Zelden said, that if the defendant were unable to pay

the fee, that he, Bertrand, would.

On one occasion at a New Orleans bar, Zelden said, the man known as Bertrand was pointed out to Andrews; but Andrews did not talk to him.

Asked if Oswald ever called Bertrand from Andrews' office,

Zelden first said "Not to my knowledge," but he later answered: "I think so."

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CLAY L. SHAW —AP WIREPHOTO.
Smiles during press conference

13

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Articles Held in Search of Shaw Quarters Listed

The District Attorney's office Thursday announced that the following items were taken from the residence of Clay Shaw at 1313 Dauphine by investigators using a search warrant Wednesday night:

- 1 ledger sheet from 1963.
- 1 map.
- 3 pieces of rope.
- 1 chain.
- 5 whips.
- Pieces of chain.
- 2 pieces of leather.
- 1 Army cartridge belt.
- 1 black hood and cape.
- 1 black net type hat.
- 1 black gown.
- 1 shotgun and case.
- 1 black leather book cover with numerous papers.
- 1 book entitled A Holiday for Murder.
- 17 folders containing various papers.
- 1 green leather checkbook with odd papers.

- 26 folders containing various papers and documents.
- 1 brown leather folder containing personal documents.
- 3 manuscripts.
- 1 Underwood typewriter and case.
- 1 white photo album with pictures.
- 5 green checkbooks.
- 1 green journal.
- 1 black account book.
- 2 carbon papers.
- 4 paperback books.
- 2 photo albums.
- 1 pocket calendar 1954.
- 1 pocket calendar 1967.
- 1 pocket calendar 1966.
- 1 calorie counter.
- 1 copy Wall Street Journal Monday, Feb. 6, 1961.
- 12 hardcover books.
- 1 letter holder, red leather, containing various papers.

The return bore signatures of John Volz, James L. Alcock and F. Sedgebeer, all investigators for the District Attorney's office.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

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ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warrant Request Gives Basis of Case

By CLARENCE DOUCET and BOB USSERY

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office said in a search document Thursday it has evidence linking Clay Shaw, David V. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald in a conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison's office, quoting what it called a confidential informant, said those three men and others discussed how they would kill President John F. Kennedy, agreed to carry out the conspiracy, and discussed means and manner of carrying out the agreement.

The report lists Shaw as having the alias "Clay Bertrand." The meetings allegedly took place in September, 1963, at Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

Details of the information were contained in an application for a search warrant filed in Garrison's office after the arrest Wednesday night of Shaw participating in a conspiracy.

In Washington, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the FBI investigated Shaw and cleared him of any part in the assassination. President Johnson said he sees no reason to reopen the Warren Commission's investigation.

At a press conference Thursday, Shaw denied any part in any conspiracy at any time.

Garrison Alleges There Was Conspiracy

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin. Garrison has said there was a conspiracy, that the Warren Report was wrong and that he will make arrests and convictions. Shaw was the first person arrested as a result of Garrison's probe.

The name "Clay Bertrand" was first mentioned in connection with the assassination by Dean A. Andrews Jr., an assist-



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DEAN A. ANDREWS JR.
Questioned at length Thursday.

ant district attorney in Jefferson Parish who was being questioned by Garrison's office late Thursday afternoon.

A short while after Andrews entered the DA's office alone, his attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, entered the office.

Both men emerged shortly before 8 p. m. Without discussing details of the questioning, Zelden said Andrews tried to cooperate "in this matter that means so much to all of us."

He said information that Andrews gave Garrison's men was essentially what Andrews gave to Warren Commission officials with "some variations" that were "questions of recollection."

Andrews told the Warren Commission that the day following the assassination he was called by a man who identified

himself as "Clay Bertrand" and was asked to defend Oswald.

Andrews also claims that Oswald visited him several times during the summer of 1963 to discuss his other-than-honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, the citizenship status of his wife and his own citizenship status.

Of Andrews' testimony, the Warren report said: "Andrews, who believed that he was contacted on Nov. 23 to represent Oswald, testified that Oswald was always ac-

companied (when he visited Andrews' office) by a Mexican and was at times accompanied by apparent homosexuals. Andrews was able to locate no records of any of Oswald's visits."

The DA's warrant application said that its "confidential informant" was given sodium pentothal (commonly called truth serum); and his information under the treatment "verified, corroborated and reaffirmed his earlier statements."

It said that Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, administered, controlled and supervised the truth serum test.

The full text of the warrant application follows:

Criminal District Court
Parish of Orleans
State of Louisiana
Application for Search Warrant

Before me, the undersigned judge of the criminal district court, Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, personally came and appeared: Louis Ivon, chief investigator for the district attorney's office for the Parish of Orleans, living and residing at 10115 Seawood New Orleans, Louisiana.

Who, after being duly sworn by me, deposed and said that a search warrant should issue authorizing the search, during the daytime or the nighttime and on Sunday, of the following described premises:

Municipal number: 1313 Dauphine.

Type of occupancy: Residence.
Structure: Brick 2-story, white masonry building with side of building facing Dauphine street and continuation of building joining wall and enclosing courtyard. The entrance to 1313 Dauphine street is a red wooden door.

Number of stories: 2 stories.

For the purpose of seizing the following described property: which has been used as a means of committing an offence or which may constitute evidence tending to prove the commission of an offence, to wit: photographs, letters, Political propaganda, leaflets, address book, newspapers, telegrams, cancelled checks, maps,

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

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diagrams, blueprints, time schedules, telephone bills, copies of ~~news~~ and manuscripts, recordings, ledgers, cancelled airplane tickets, telephone vouchers, tools and implements, guns, rifles, ammunition, telescopic sights, gun cases, miscellaneous gun parts, gun cleaning kits.

The reasons and facts for the request of this search warrant are: affiant has evidence that meetings were held in the apartment of David W. Ferrie at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway and the people present were David W. Ferrie, Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand), and Lee Harvey Oswald and an informant and other persons. These meetings were held in September, 1963, and the above named individuals, namely David W. Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand) were discussing how they would kill John F. Kennedy, President of the United States. At these meetings there was an agreement and combination among Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand), Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie and others to kill John F. Kennedy. At these meetings there was discussion and agreement to carry out this conspiracy. One of the sources of information of the affiant is a confidential informant who was present at the meetings and saw conspirators and heard the names. This confidential informant saw David W. Ferrie and Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand) and Lee Harvey Oswald and others and this confidential informant heard these subjects agree to kill John F. Kennedy, heard these subjects discuss the means and manner of carrying out this agreement. That the said confidential informant after giving this statement to the affiant, voluntarily submitted to sodium pentothal, commonly called truth serum, which was administered under the care and control and supervision of the coroner for the Parish of Orleans, a medical doctor. That the said confidential informant, while under the sodium pentothal, verified, cor-

roborated and reaffirmed his earlier statements.

That Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand) presently resides at 1313 Dauphine street in particularly described above and that he resided at said address at all times mentioned in the affidavit.

Louis Ivon (Signature)
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March 1967, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Matthew S. Braniff
(Signature)
Judge of the Criminal
District Court, Section B

Coroner Present as Drug Is Used

Chetta was asked if he gave the truth serum to the unnamed informant.

"I was present, that's all," he replied.

Chetta referred all other questions to the district attorney.

In another development Thursday, a preliminary hearing for Shaw was set for March 14. It was requested by Garrison—an unusual step for the prosecution. Guy Johnson, an attorney for Shaw, said: "We do not understand the motivation of Mr. Garrison."

The motion for the preliminary hearing was given to Judge Bernard J. Bagert, who was sitting as committing magistrate Thursday. Judge Bagert allotted the case to himself the next time he sits as committing magistrate, which is March 14. Charles R. Ward of the DA's office presented the motion. Judge Bagert said later that it is "unusual" for the state to request the preliminary hearing.

Shaw's arrest was announced at about 5:45 p. m. Wednesday. He was released on \$10,000 bond some 3½ hours later.

Earlier Thursday, the new U.S. Attorney General Clark said the FBI investigated Shaw late in 1963 and cleared him of any link with the assassination. "On the evidence that the FBI had, there was no connection found," Clark said in Washington.

Meanwhile, a New York radio station said in a copyrighted broadcast Thursday night that it had learned from a "responsible, unimpeachable source" that Garrison believes Kennedy was assassinated by a group of plotters directed from Cuba.

Station WINS said that according to Garrison's files, "after an abortive CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) invasion of Cuba, Castro put out an execution order on the President. Four Cuban assassination teams were put together in the United States, made up of Cuban sympathizers and Cuban nationals who had infiltrated the borders."

No formal charge has been filed against Shaw. Garrison's office simply stated the reason for his arrest.

A bachelor, Shaw directed ITM for 18 years before retiring to devote his time to real estate and personal interests.

Ferrie, a free-lance pilot whom Garrison described as "one of history's most important individuals," was found dead in his bed. Dr. Chetta ruled that death resulted from natural causes, but Garrison has continued to maintain that Ferrie committed suicide.

Ferrie was questioned by Garrison's office in November 1963, 72 hours after Kennedy was killed. He was questioned again last November.

Shaw, 34, was in San Francisco the day Kennedy was shot. He stayed at the St. Francis Hotel. According to reports, he went there to deliver an address to trade officials.

Killam's Body May Be Examined Anew

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — The body of a man linked with the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy may be exhumed for examination.

The county solicitor, Carl Harper, said Thursday he plans to consult medical experts on the possibility of exhuming the body of Henry Thomas Killam, found dead on a Pensacola street three years ago.

Killam's body was found be-

side a shattered glass window of a store. His throat was cut.

Police ruled death accidental. The coroner returned a finding of suicide.

Killam's 38-year-old brother Earl, asked the prosecutor last week to order the body exhumed. The brother's request was made after the New Orleans probe of the Kennedy assassination was disclosed.

Harper said whether or not an exhumation is ordered depends upon whether an autopsy would be of any benefit.

"This angle has got to be resolved before anything definite is done," Harper said.

The brother said Killam worked in Tampa, Fla., for about four months after he left Dallas in December.

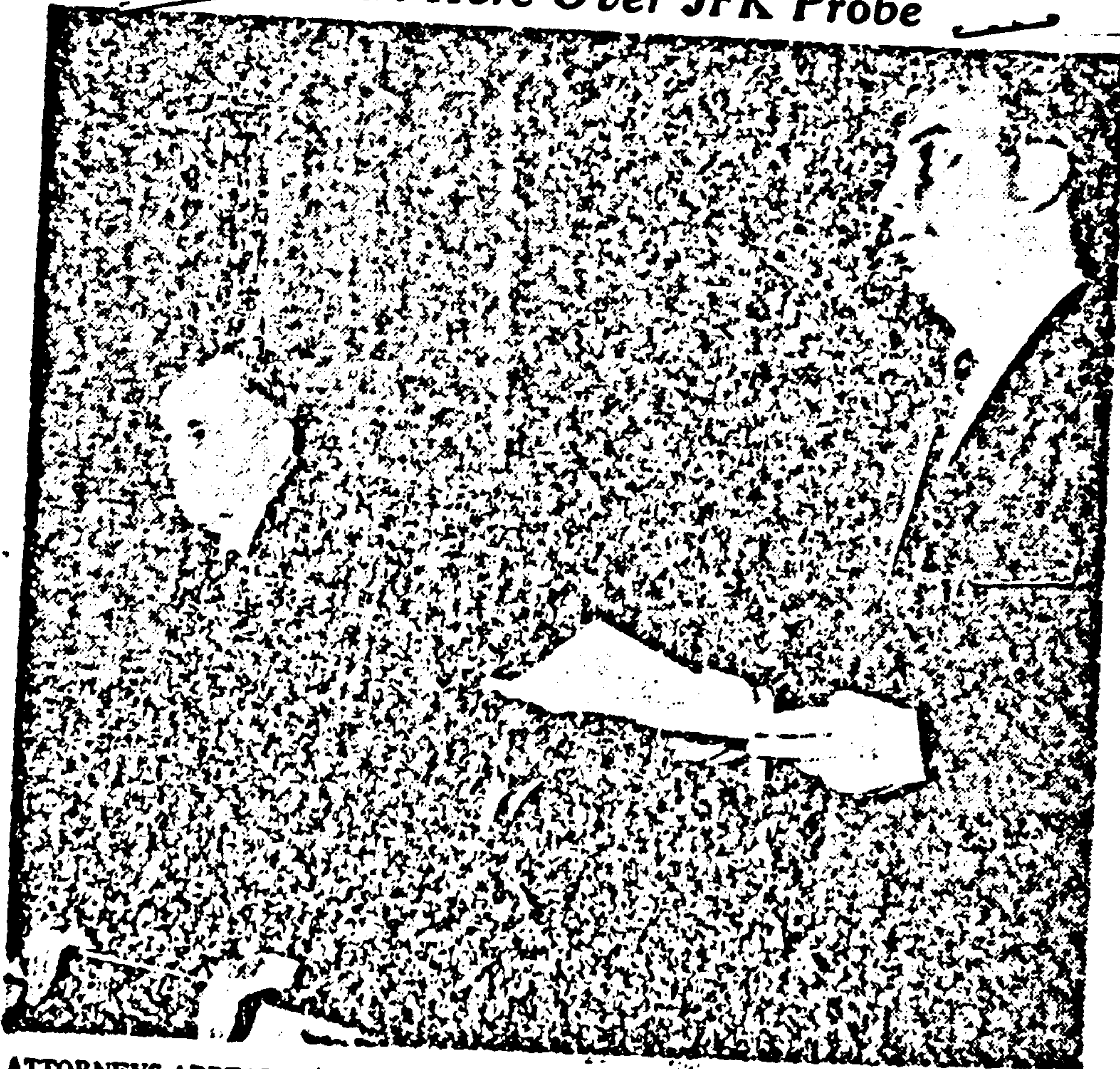
The dead man's widow, Wanda, worked several years as a hostess in Jack Ruby's night club, officers said.

Earl Killam said his brother left Dallas in December 1963. He said his brother told him he left Dallas because he was harassed by agents connected with the assassination investigation.

Killam said his brother told him March 15, 1964: "I'm a dead man. I've run as far as I'm going to run."

He died two days later.

In Court Here Over JFK Probe



ATTORNEYS APPEAR in the court of Criminal District Court Judge Bernard J. Bagert on Thursday as the district attorney's office requests a preliminary hearing for Clay L. Shaw, accused by DA Jim Garrison of con-

spiring in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Shown here are Atty. Guy Johnson (left), representing Shaw, and First Asst. D.A. Charles R. Ward.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Austrians Not Satisfied with Warren

Report, Claim

Ambassador Says New Probe Is Followed

By PAUL ATKINSON
(Picture on Page 1)

The ambassador of Austria to the United States said here Thursday that "no one in Austria was absolutely satisfied with the Warren Report."

Dr. Ernest Lemberger, interviewed at International House, was questioned about the recent reopening of the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy by Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison. "Now we are even hoping to find something," said the ambassador.

"The Austrian people just

can't think a great personality such as President Kennedy has been shot by, let's say, a crazy man. The Garrison investigation has been getting good coverage in our Austrian newspapers."

Dr. Lemberger said the late President Kennedy is the first and only United States President to come to Austria. President Kennedy met Russian leaders Nikita Khrushchev there.

'LIKED VERY MUCH'

"It was one of the most important discussions in President Kennedy's life," explained Dr. Lemberger. "We liked the President very much. In fact, we have a bridge, museum and library named after President Kennedy in Vienna.

"Our country has decided to give a gift to the Kennedy Center in Washington soon. Probably we will collect the money from the people and I can assure you, we will have no trouble getting the money."

The ambassador, in a far-ranging interview said his country, though neutral, "was not frightened to hear about" the in-

volvement of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the National Students Association.

Asked if there was any suspicion of the American students when they came to Vienna for a youth conference in the mid-1950s, Ambassador Lemberger replied. "I don't think we suspect the Americans were working with the CIA; but the story made much greater impression in the United States than it did in Europe."

Referring to future visits by American students, Dr. Lem-

berger said he didn't believe the students would be "suspect." He added, "Probably, you will find we'll joke with them about it."

BIG OPERA GOERS

Dr. Lemberger said Austrian students who travel are subsidized by the government, but by the Ministry of Culture or Education and not by any intelligence unit. "This is openly in our budget," said Dr. Lemberger.

The ambassador also spoke of another government subsidized unit, the State Opera. "The opera is in our cultural budget," said Dr. Lemberger. "We have three different houses going the same night with different operas. Our people go to the opera as you do to the movies in the United States."

Prices are as low as 20 cents, said Dr. Lemberger.

Dr. Lemberger said that the singers and actors in the State Operas and Theater are civil servants, and that singers are paid better than actors. A reporter asked him if the actors ever went on strike for higher wages.

The ambassador laughed. "No, but we have had strikes for cultural reasons," he said with a smile. "Some orchestra people strike because they don't want to play for a certain conductor."

The nation's economy is good, said Dr. Lemberger. He said America, if it desired, could export more to Austria.

Dr. Lemberger said one recent development, for instance, will be an aid to America's export of automobiles. Previously, he said the cars were taxed according to their horsepower, and this put the powerful American cars practically out of reach. It opened the way for the smaller European cars.

"Now we think the tax will be on price," said Dr. Lemberger. "I helped fight for this, and I think it only just."

'COLD WAR' VIEWS

Beleaguered U.S. automobile manufacturers probably are anticipating the change with glee.

The soft-spoken ambassador also said he sees a lessening of the so-called "Cold War" between East and West. "We are convinced now in Europe that under a given set of circumstances," said Dr. Lemberger, "that Russia is not a threat to

Free Europe, but the threat is Asia."

Dr. Lemberger said, generally, it is believed that tourism is his country's greatest industry. "But that is not so," said Dr. Lemberger, "it is steel. Tourism only balances out our budget."

Ambassador and Mrs. Lem-

berger were honored with a 19-gun salute from the U.S. Naval Station Thursday morning and were honored guests at a "Night in Austria" dinner during the evening.

Dr. Lemberger inaugurated the Austrian Room at the International House. Furnishings for the room are a gift of Col. Eberhard P. Deutsch, honorary

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consul of Austria here. Col. Deutsch is a founder member and director of IH. Dr. Lemberger presented Col. Deutsch with the Gold Cross of Merit of the Republic of Austria, in appreciation of Deutsch's work as counsel to Gen. Mark W. Clark between the spring of 1945 and the fall of 1946 in the military administration of Austria and her re-establishment as a free and independent nation, and his work as honorary consul for the past five years.

No Criticism of Garrison Plot Probe-McKeithen

Cooperation Is Pledged, Says Governor

By C. M. HARGRODER
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)
BATON ROUGE, La. — Gov.

John J. McKeithen said Thursday he had "no criticism" of Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison for failure to turn evidence over to federal authorities, "and even if I did, I wouldn't voice it."

In his regular press conference, McKeithen said "I have learned that most of Jim Garrison's enemies are buried." He added he meant "in a political sense . . . and I don't propose to join the list of the various decedents."

The governor said he had sent word to Garrison by state Public Safety Director Thomas D. Burbank that he would cooperate in any way in the investigation of the alleged conspiracy in the murder of President Kennedy, "and I so reiterated that this morning when he called me about 6:30 or 7."

He said Garrison called to tell him what he later told the press . . . "not a great deal more than he told the press." He asked if Garrison said whether this was the plot, McKeithen replied his "conversation with me was more of a confidential nature."

McKeithen said no federal officials have been in touch with him about the matter, and the visit of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to his office Thursday was "on another matter."

The governor professed to be "aghast" at the report that

certain gambling activities were conducted from the campus of Louisiana State University here, "but I'd be surprised there were a great deal of organized crime turned up in this state, because if there was organized crime . . . I would

have learned something about it since I've been governor, and there's been no evidence brought to me by our state police or local officials of organized crime in this state."

McKeithen said he has not yet found a replacement on the Louisiana Tax Commission for Mrs. Wilma Lockhart, but confirmed he has talked to her about accepting the proposed job of director of the Louisiana safety commission. "I gather that she is giving serious consideration to accepting."

McKeithen also repeated his stand on tax equalization in answer to a renewed request by the council for a better Louisiana that he push equalization. "When I ran for governor I did not consider that one of the burning issues," he said, and added he felt other problems were more pressing. He again said he would not permit the controversy to "destroy" his administration.

Equalization, he asserted, would not mean more tax revenue, but only reduce taxes paid above a median and increase those below it. "I haven't got the time or the energy or that much desire to spend my time on equalizing assessments. It's something I think that we will eventually have to do . . . but I don't propose to go into it

again, because I've been into it," and became involved in a fight with the assessors.

"There's a governor's race coming up this fall. That would be a good popular issue for someone to grab and run with—perhaps (Lt. Gov. C. C. "Taddy" Aycock, former Congressman Gillis Long, or former Gov. Jimmie H. Davis) will come out for equalization of assessments. They may, I will not," he declared.

DRAWBACK NOTED

The governor hinted he may ask the Legislature to amend

the law relative to members of the tax commission, eliminating present restrictions that it is a full time job and members may have no outside business interests. He said he found these restrictions a drawback in seeking a replacement for Mrs. Lockhart. Among those he said he offered the job—and they declined—were Vertress Young, retired paper mill executive, Bogalusa; Monroe attorney George Snelling; New Orleans Councilman James Fitzmorris, and Monroe attorney Fred Fudickar Jr.

On other matters, the governor:

—Said he plans soon to name an advisory commission to decide what steps to take on the suggestion from the Louisiana Municipal Association for creation of a commission on local government. The LMA has proposed such a state commission to assist local government meet problems of rapid urbanization.

ON SPENDING

—Said he does not expect to have to exercise his power to reduce state spending this fiscal year in view of lagging sales tax receipts, and pointed to a rise in income tax and other receipts.

—Suggested that the Louisiana Council on Governmental Reorganization may be given the

Public Affairs Research Council's proposals for reorganization of the state hospital system, and perhaps be asked to study creation of a department of corrections as proposed several years ago by the forgotten man committee on Angola problems.

—Hinted that if money can be found he favors construction of a new institution for first offenders such as that now located at DeQuincy, or improvements to the old facility in a move to isolate all first offenders from the hardened criminal population at Angola.

The governor expressed no concern, and said he was "not disturbed" by the lack of qualified applicants under civil service for the job of warden at Angola. He expressed confidence in Wingate White, director of institutions and acting warden, in fact, at Angola.

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DREW PEARSON

Was JFK Killed In CIA Backfire?

WASHINGTON—President Johnson is sitting on a political H-bomb—an unconfirmed report that Sen. Robert Kennedy, D-N. Y., may have approved an assassination plot which then possibly backfired against his late brother.

Top officials, queried by this column, agreed that a plot to assassinate Cuban dictator Fidel Castro was "considered" at the highest levels of the Central Intelligence Agency at the time Bobby was riding herd on the agency. The officials disagreed, however, over whether the plan was approved and implemented.

One version claims that underworld figures actually were recruited to carry out the plot. Another rumor has it that three hired assassins were caught in Havana where a lone survivor is still supposed to be languishing in prison. These stories have been investigated and discounted by the FBI.



DREW PEARSON
is still supposed to be languishing in prison.

Yet the rumor persists, whispered by people in a position to know, that Castro did become aware of an American plot upon his life and decided to retaliate against President Kennedy.

This report may have started New Orleans flamboyant Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison on his investigation of the Kennedy assassination, but insiders believe he is following the wrong trails.

This much can be verified:

1. President Kennedy was so disillusioned with the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco that he swore to friends he would like "to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." He ordered a thorough investigation by a group headed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor. But the

President's real watchdog was his brother Bobby, who ended up calling the shots at the CIA.

2. During this period, the CIA hatched a plot to knock off Castro. It would have been impossible for this to reach the high levels it did, say insiders, without being taken up with the younger Kennedy. Indeed, one source insists that Bobby, eager to avenge the Bay of Pigs fiasco, played a key role in the planning. Whether the assassination plot was ever actually put into effect is disputed.

3. Some insiders are convinced that Castro learned enough at least to believe the CIA was seeking to kill him. With characteristic fury, he is reported to have cooked up a counterplot against President Kennedy.

4. Shortly after Kennedy was gunned down, the FBI handed President Johnson a memo reporting that Cuban leaders had hoped for Kennedy's death. The President showed it to Kennedy's top aide, Ted Sorensen, who thought the details were so ambiguous, that he called the memo "meaningless."

5. It is also known, of course, that Lee Oswald, the accused assassin, was active in the pro-Castro movement and traveled to Mexico seeking a Cuban visa a few weeks before the dreadful day in Dallas.

SOME SOURCES consider Robert Kennedy's behavior after the assassination to be significant. He seemed to be tormented, they say, by

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over the murder of his brother.

Author William Manchester, who got his information chiefly from Kennedy-controlled sources, portrays Bobby as a character of granite during those tragic days. But others had a different impression.

McGeorge Bundy, then a top White House aide, told a colleague that he was "worried about Bobby," that "Bobby was reluctant to face the new reality," that he had "virtually to drag Bobby" into President Johnson's first cabinet meeting.

Four weeks after the tragedy, ~~this~~ column was told, Bobby was morose and refused to see people. Could he have been plagued by the terrible thought that he had helped put into motion forces that indirectly may have brought about his brother's martyrdom? Some insiders think so.

Note: Those who may be shocked that the CIA would consider stooping to a political assassination should be reminded of the ugly nature of what Secretary of State Dean Rusk has called "the back-alley struggle."

HE HAS DESCRIBED it as "a tough struggle going on in the back alleys all over the world . . . a never-ending war . . . no quarter asked and none given. . . . It's unpleasant, and no one likes it, but that is not a field which can be left entirely to the other side."

The blunt truth is that the subterranean world of espionage is harsh almost beyond relief. There have been times that the CIA has been forced to resort to the most extreme measures to protect the national security.

Some of the CIA's best operatives also have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. No ~~word~~ will be heard of them for months, then a few grim details will leak out.

"We will learn that these people have been subjected to the most skillful, most fiendish tortures that man can possibly devise and that they have been reduced to animals or vegetables," Clark Clifford, head of the President's Foreign Intelligence Committee, told this column. "When they no longer can really be called men and when all possible information has been extracted from them, then they are disposed of. It is not a pretty picture, but that is the way the game is played."

We also play rough. The New York Times, in an exhaustive report on the CIA, quoted "one of the best-informed men in Washington on this subject" as saying: "When we catch one of them (A Soviet or other agent), it becomes necessary to get everything out of them, and we do it with no holds barred."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dean Andrews Not Sure If 'Bertrand,' Shaw Same

An attorney for Dean Andrews Jr., the Warren Commission witness who brought the name of "Clay Bertrand" into the probe of the death of President John F. Kennedy, says Andrews does not know if "Clay Bertrand" and Clay L. Shaw are the same man.

Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, has been arrested and booked in connection with an alleged conspiracy to kill the president. He has denied any connection with any such plot.

The office of Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, in two separate legal documents filed with Criminal District Court judges, alleged that Shaw used the alias "Clay Bertrand."

Andrews, an assistant district attorney in Jefferson Parish, was subpoenaed yesterday and questioned by Garrison's investigators.

AFTER EMERGING from questioning, Andrews' attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, was asked if Andrews knows Shaw and Clay Bertrand to be the same man. "He doesn't know," replied Zelden, "That's what we are trying to find out." The Warren Commission report says Bertrand asked Andrews to defend Lee Harvey Oswald after the president was assassinated. Andrews is an investigator for the commission two conflicting descriptions of Bertrand. He said he only saw the man once and Bertrand was mostly a voice on the phone.

ASKED YESTERDAY what he thought of Garrison's investigation, Andrews snapped: "That's his problem, not mine."

Garrison is seeking to prove that a New Orleans-based conspiracy plotted the death of President Kennedy. Shaw's arrest was the first in the probe, but Garrison has promised more.

In reply to other questions yesterday, Andrews said:

—That Andrews had no dealings at any time with David William Ferrie.

—That Andrews was not asked to take a lie detector test or be subjected to truth serum.

—That Andrews was not threatened with arrest and had not been requested to return for more questioning. He said he would return at any time if asked.

"We are just as anxious to arrive at the complete truth in this matter as the DA or anyone else," said Zelden.

Shaw, in a news conference yesterday, denied all connections with Clay in particular and any Kennedy assassination plot in general.

He said:

"I have never used the name 'Clay Bertrand' in my life. I have never heard of it."

Garrison's office, in applying for a warrant to search Shaw's French Quarter residence, said in an affidavit that at meetings held in September, 1963, "there was an agreement and combination

among Clay Shaw (alias Clay Bertrand), Lee Harvey Oswald, and David W. Ferrie and others to kill John F. Kennedy.

THE DOCUMENT says the evidence about the meetings came from an unnamed informant, whose statements were corroborated while he was under the influence of sodium pentothal, or truth serum.

Oswald, a New Orleans native who was in this city from late April, 1963, to Sept. 25, 1963, was named as the assassin of President Kennedy by the Warren Commission, which said the evidence showed he was acting alone.

FERRIE, A PILOT and part-time investigator, died last week while under investigation by Garrison's office. Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta said Ferrie's death was due to natural causes; Garrison said it was suicide.

Garrison was mum on further details about Bertrand or any other aspect of the investigation. His last public appearance was Wednesday night shortly after Shaw's arrest.

Shaw, a decorated Army officer in World War II who retired Oct. 1, 1965, after 18 years as managing director

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of the International Trade Mart here, calmly called his arrest "fantastic" at his news conference.

EARLIER IN THE day, U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said the FBI had investigated Shaw late in 1963 and cleared him of any link with the assassination.

The FBI would not say what prompted its investigation of Shaw and Shaw himself said he had no knowledge of an investigation at that time. Shaw was in San Francisco on Nov. 22, 1963, the day the President was shot in Dallas.

"I HAVE NOT conspired with anyone at anytime or any place to murder our late and esteemed President, John F. Kennedy, or any other individual," said Shaw.

"I've always had only the highest and utmost respect and admiration for Mr. Kennedy . . ."

Shaw said he never met Ferrie and "as far as I know . . . I was never in his apartment."

Garrison's aides searched the Shaw apartment at 1313 Dauphine Wednesday night and took out a collection of items in cardboard boxes.

MEANWHILE, NEW York radio station WINS, in a copyrighted broadcast, said last night it had learned from reliable sources that Garrison believes President Kennedy was assassinated by "a group of plotters directed from Cuba."

Garrison could not be reached for comment on the WINS report, but he repeatedly has said "no" when asked if he believed any foreign country or official was involved in the assassination.

WINS reporter Doug Edelson, who a station spokesman said had not visited New Or-

leans, said, "This is the information obtained by this reporter from a reasonable, unimpeachable source who has access to Garrison's files."

EDELSON SAID that according to the files, "after an abortive CIA invasion of Cuba, Castro put out an execution order on the President.

"Four Cuban assassination teams were put together in the United States, made up of Cuban sympathizers and Cuban nationals who had infiltrated the borders."

One of the teams, Edelson said, was picked up in New York by immigration officials "and interrogated by the FBI. From this team the FBI got the details of the plot. The secret Service and the President were notified and put on the alert. The other execution teams remained."

Shaw, in his statement at the news conference, insisted he "did not know Lee Harvey Oswald nor to the best of my knowledge do I know anyone who knew him. I have never seen or spoken to Oswald."

Andrews, now an assistant district attorney for Jefferson Parish, was subpoenaed to tell what he knew about Oswald and Bertrand.

When asked why he was called for questioning, Andrews replied, "Read the Warren Commission report."

THERE ARE 14½ pages of testimony by Andrews in the report. He tells that Oswald came to him for legal advice early in the summer of 1963.

Andrews said Oswald wanted some advice about his service discharge. He told the commission that Oswald came to his office in the company of some homosexuals, whom he described as "Mexicanos."

He told commission attorney Wesley J. Edelson that he had no direct contact with Oswald

after the assassination but that he received a phone call asking him to go to Dallas to defend Oswald.

He said he was called while in the hospital, and recognized the caller's voice as that of Clay Bertrand. He said he declined to defend Oswald because he was ill.

Andrews gave conflicting descriptions of Bertrand to the FBI and the Warren Commission. Asked about this, he said:

" . . . I don't play Boy Scouts and measure them. I have only seen this fellow twice in my life."

In Hammond, the Shaw arrest was termed "a great shock" by Shaw's mother, Mrs. Alice Shaw of Hammond.

Mrs. Shaw said yesterday she thought the arrest was a mistake but said she had been instructed by her son's attorney not to make any further comment.

Many Items Seized From Shaw Home

A number of items were taken from the home of Clay L. Shaw at 1313 Dauphine by investigators of the district attorney's office Wednesday

night as a result of a search warrant issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The return on the search warrant listed the following items seized:

- 1 ledger sheet from 1963.
- 1 map.
- 3 pieces of rope.
- 1 chain.
- 5 whips.
- Pieces of chain.
- 2 pieces of leather.
- 1 Army cartridge belt.
- 1 black hood and cape.
- 1 black net type hat.
- 1 black gown.
- 1 shotgun and case.
- 1 black leather book cover with numerous papers.

1 book entitled "A Holiday for Murder."

17 folders containing various papers.

1 green leather checkbook with odd papers.

26 folders containing various papers and documents.

1 brown leather folder containing personal documents.

3 manuscripts.

1 Underwood typewriter and case.

1 white photo album with pictures.

5 green checkbooks.

1 green journal.

1 black account book.

2 carbon papers.

4 paperback books.

2 photo albums.

1 pocket calendar 1954.

1 pocket calendar 1967.

1 pocket calendar 1966.

1 calorie counter.

1 copy Wall Street Journal Monday, Feb. 6, 1961.

12 hardcover books.

1 letter holder, red leather, containing various papers.

The return bore signatures of John Volz, James L. Alcock and F. Sedgebeer, all investigators for the District Attorney's office.



DEAN A. ANDREWS JR., Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney, pushes through a group of newsmen after he was subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison in connection with the Kennedy assassination probe. —States-Item photo.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

List of Key Figures In JFK Probe Here

Numerous names are appearing in headlines detailing the investigation of what the Orleans Parish district attorney says was a plot made in New Orleans to assassinate President Kennedy.

Here is a run-down on some of those who have figured in the probe:

DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON—Garrison, who initiated and is heading up the probe, has been DA since 1961. Garrison won't say what got him started on the probe, but promises that more arrests and convictions will result.

CLAY L. SHAW—Former managing director of the International Trade Mart, Shaw has been booked with criminal conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy. He denies any connection with any plot to kill the President.

CLAY BERTRAND—A mystery man mentioned in the Warren Commission report as seeking to hire New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews Jr. to defend Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination. In affidavits filed with Criminal District Court, Garrison's office has said Clay Bertrand is an alias used by Clay Shaw.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD—A New Orleans native who was arrested after the 1963 assassination and accused of killing the President. He was shot to death two days later by Jack Ruby in the Dallas police station.

DEAN ANDREWS JR.—Andrews says he is unable to say whether Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are the same. He told the Warren Commission he saw Bertrand on two occasions, but gave conflicting descriptions of him. The commission said it was unable to locate Bertrand.

SAM MONK ZELDEN—A New Orleans criminal lawyer, he is representing Andrews. Andrews, who was ill at the time Bertrand contacted him, referred Bertrand to Zelden as a possible attorney for Oswald.

JACK RUBY—A Dallas nightclub operator who shot down Lee Harvey Oswald before a national television audience two days after Kennedy was slain. Ruby died of cancer in a Dallas jail cell while awaiting a new trial in the slaying of Oswald.

DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE—A New Orleans airplane pilot and private investigator who was found dead Feb. 22 in his apartment. His death was ruled natural by the coroner's office, but Garrison first said it was suicide. Ferrie was named in an affidavit filed by Garrison's office as joining Shaw, Oswald and others in plotting the President's death here in September, 1963.

JAMES R. LEWALLEN—Ferrie's former roommate, he was subpoenaed by Garrison and questioned just before Shaw's arrest. He is a Boeing Co. employe at the Michoud space center here.

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA—Orleans parish coroner. He witnessed Garrison's interrogation under truth serum of a mystery informant who the affidavit says was present when Kennedy's death was plotted at Ferrie's apartment. He ruled Ferrie's death natural.

WILLIAM GURVICH—An official of the New Orleans Private Patrol Service, Gurvich is heading Garrison's investigation. He is the son of a former FBI agent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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 Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE