

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada  
June 16, 1967

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

Richard Halstead, Wyoming Highway Patrolman, Wamsutter, Wyoming, telephonically furnished the following information on June 4, 1967, to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

At about 10:30 PM, June 3, 1967, he stopped a 1955 Buick, two-door hardtop, dark green over white in color, bearing Nevada license W 68105 on Interstate Highway 80 near Wamsutter, because the car had only one illuminated headlight. A ticket was given to the driver but he is not required to appear in court and is merely required to have the faulty headlight repaired in the next town, Rawlins, Wyoming.

The driver, who was traveling alone, identified himself as [redacted] and said he was traveling to Washington, D.C., to see Senator Robert Kennedy, since he had information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] stated that he had talked with Lee Harvey Oswald, and had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Salt Lake City. [redacted] Nevada drivers license, number [redacted] disclosed he was born May 28, 1941, is a white male, 5'10" in height, weight 165 pounds, blond hair and blue eyes. His residence address is [redacted] Reno, Nevada.

On September 16, 1965, [redacted] appeared in the Reno, Nevada Resident Agency of the FBI to report that he had left a "mental hospital" in Henderson, Nevada because certain people were trying to "dope" him. He related there had been many attempts by many people, "who had it in for him," to destroy him by use of stimulants and "dope" of many kinds.

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JAN 15 1973

62 1090200 - 5086  
ENCLOSURE

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
November 22, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

He said he had been unable to complete his training with the Manpower Development Training Agency because people are always after him and as a result he had returned to his grandmother's home in Reno to escape the people who were seeking to destroy him.

[redacted] stated he was being treated by a Dr. Franze in Reno, Nevada. He said he was born in Missoula, Montana on May 28, 1941 and resided with his grandmother at [redacted] Reno, Nevada. At that time he was employed as a keyman for slot machines and made electronic repairs.

[redacted], also known as [redacted], white male American, 5'10", born May 28, 1941, Missoula, Montana was arrested by the Reno, Nevada Police Department on October 7, 1961 for Vagrancy. At the time of arrest he had in his possession a Selective Service card belonging to [redacted] Quincy, Massachusetts.

[redacted] was arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada by the Clark County Sheriff's Office for Investigation - Mental on February 20, 1965. Due to his actions and statements to Sheriff's Deputies when questioned and to protect himself from harming others or himself, he was arrested for Investigation - Mental and taken into custody. During questioning by the arresting officers, [redacted] was asked if he had ever had any psychiatric treatment. He stated he did and was on the verge of a nervous breakdown at any time.

On February 22, 1965 [redacted] was re-arrested on Mental Order of Detention which was signed by District Judge John F. Sexton. On March 29, 1965, [redacted] went to Rose-De-Lima Hospital, Henderson, Nevada asking voluntarily to be committed. Dr. Ferguson, Psychiatrist at Rose-De-Lima Hospital, advised commitment. On April 10, 1965 [redacted] was brought to the Clark County Jail from Rose-De-Lima Hospital and booked Investigation - Mental. He was seen by Dr. Hale B. Slavin, Clark County Sheriff's Office Physician on April 13, 1965.

Re: Assassination of President  
John Fitzgerald Kennedy  
November 22, 1963  
Dallas, Texas

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Dr. Slavin's diagnosis was Character Disorder, Not Committable. He was released as not committable by Dr. Slavin and Lieutenant Wayne Anderson on April 14, 1965.

During [redacted] hospitalization at Rose-De-Lima Hospital he received shock therapy treatments, medication stelozine and thorazine.

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: 6/16/67

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)  
FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (89-44) *bac*  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Denver airtel to the Bureau dated 6/7/67.

On 5/8/67, [redacted] appeared at the Salt Lake City Field Office with an inquiry regarding "syndicate matters." He was briefly interviewed by SA R. BURNS TOOLSON, who concluded the interview after a brief period of time, when it was apparent that [redacted] was an unstable individual.

[redacted] appeared later in the day and was interviewed by SA JOHN L. FRANCIS, requesting said interview on the grounds of interest in a crime on a Government reservation.

At the outset of the interview, [redacted] began writing a statement as follows:

"May 8, 1967  
"Salt Lake City

"moved to Floriston Calif Sept 1951 Shot a dog in Floriston Mother went to work at Harolds

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Denver (89-41) (Info)
- 1 - Las Vegas (Info)
- 1 - New Orleans (Info)
- 1 - Salt Lake City

WJG:deb  
(7)

ST-110

REC-16

62-107114-5387

JUN 19 1967

*[Handwritten signature]*

Approved: *[Signature]* Sent *[Signature]* M Per *[Signature]*  
55 JUN 22 1967 Agent In Charge

SU 89-44

Club immediately after we arrived in the vicinity. She was one of the top Dealers. Dealt to Sohodi and top Gambelers. I always was a problem child, especially loved my Grandmother also my mother, but she changed as soon as we moved there. When I was 11 or 12 I shot into the trailer of a man I didn't even know with a sawed off shotgun. I don't even know why it just happened my mood was changed."

[redacted] mumbled incoherently and appeared to be unable to control a coherent and rational stream of thought. He mentioned at various times hospitalization in Nevada State Mental Hospital and electrical shock therapy attempts on his life by the syndicate, mysterious circumstances surrounding relatives' deaths, and treatment in California and Nevada by psychiatrists.

It appears [redacted] has mental problems which preclude him from being able to present any information of value regarding matters within the FBI's jurisdiction.

[redacted] provided the following brief background:

Date of Birth	5/28/31
Place of Birth	Missoula, Montana
Height	5' 10"
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Residence	[redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah
Previous Address	Reno, Nevada.

Inasmuch as [redacted] appears to be mentally deficient, no further action is being taken by Salt Lake City in this matter.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>NEW ORLEANS</b>	DATE <b>6/1/67</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>5/13/67 - 6/1/67</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>UNSUB; HENRY SOLO - VICTIM</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA FREDERICK R. HENNINGTON, III</b>	TYPED BY <b>/pd</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>UNSUB</b>	

REFERENCE:

New Orleans airtel to Bureau, dated 5/13/67.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Indices search and file review reflect the following information regarding HENRY SOLO. SOLO has been assigned FBI number 607-078-2 and subject in New Orleans file 81-3207.

File number 81-3207, dated October 21, 1967, titled: "HENRY LAWRENCE SOLO, was., 'Black', 'Feds'; VICTOR MARCEL SOLO, Sr.; LUIS SHARADORE SOLO, wa., Luis S. Sol; RONALD A. WYKE, wa., 'Green'; JOHN A. LUMLE, wa., Able; UNKNOWN VICTIMS; W.M.". This case was predicated upon receipt of confidential information received from [redacted] that aforementioned subjects were transporting prostitutes interstate from New Orleans to

Case has been: Pending over one year  Yes  No; Pending prosecution over six months  Yes  No

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		
2 - Bureau 2 - New Orleans (156-147)		5388 JUN 3 1967 REC 20
NOT RECORDED 199 JUN 14 1967		

Distribution Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
City of New Orleans				[Handwritten notes and stamps, including "REC 20" and "JUN 3 1967"]

62 JUN 23 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MO 100-117  
11/1/50

Mobile, Alabama. Informant advised that subjects may be involved in narcotics traffic. Informant contact in Mobile negative regarding alleged activity. Subjects were nephews of a well-known and influential New Orleans politician. Case was administratively closed February 24, 1950, inasmuch as investigation had failed to identify any of the subjects' alleged victims, and since it had failed to substantiate the remarks of the complainant.

On October 9, 1950, [redacted] advised that HENRY SOTO was involved in working as a pimp in the New Orleans French Quarter.

On June 9, 1955, EDWARD W. MC CANN, was [redacted] advised that HENRY SOTO was one of several individuals involved in prostitution activity in New Orleans.

On November 25, 1956, [redacted] advised that HENRY SOTO was possibly subject involved in theft of \$4,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables stolen from home of a New Orleans resident.

In airtel to Bureau, dated November 16, 1950, entitled, "CHUMBLE - CBS," New Orleans file number 94-336, information received from New Orleans Police Department related that HENRY LAWRENCE SOTO had allegedly beaten a woman at a bar in the New Orleans French Quarter. Police informants identify SOTO as a narcotics pusher in the New Orleans area.

New Orleans file 91-3033, entitled, "HANK DUNHAM'S SUSPECTS" carries HENRY L. SOTO as an individual to be questioned in a bank robbery case. Serial 27 carries SOTO's name with listed FBI number 506-373-B, New Orleans Police Department number 02000, and Identification Record citing SOTO on numerous cases involving narcotics, aggravated assault, single armed robbery, and possession of burglary tools. His record indicates violations in the following states: Louisiana, California, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois, and Missouri.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA HENRY B. BRITTON, III                      Office: New Orleans  
Date: June 1, 1967

Field Office File #: NO 139-147                      Bureau File #:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
HENRY SOTO - VICTIM

Character: UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Synopsis: DAVID SIMMONS, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., telephonically contacted this office on 5/16/67, and advised that a listening device had been located on the line of HENRY SOTO, on 4/8/67. Device was turned over to NOPD. Captain THOMAS DRAKE advised on 5/16/67 and 6/1/67 he has not been able to identify manufacturer of device or individuals employing its use.

- C -

DETAILS:

Investigation of this case was predicated upon receipt of information received from DAVID SIMMONS, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, on May 16, 1967, that a listening device had been discovered on the line of HENRY SOTO, 5218 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 6, 1967, and that this device had been turned over to the New Orleans Police Department.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 24, 1967

1

Captain THOMAS A. DRAKE, Intelligence Division, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted at his office, and he furnished the following information:

DRAKE advised that on April 6, 1967, the Southern Bell Telephone Company advised him that they had discovered a listening device on the telephone line of HENRY SOTO, 5218 Camp Street, on a pole on the side of his residence. DRAKE advised that the Police Department brought the device to their radio shop for examination in an attempt to determine its manufacturer. DRAKE stated that his radio experts have been unable to find any identifiable characteristics on this device and have made inquiries with various radio men in the city to determine its maker, however, so far, unsuccessful. DRAKE advised that he thought probably this device may have been installed by some law enforcement agency and was hoping that contact would have been made by some police agency to identify and claim the device; however, at this time, no such inquiry has been made.

DRAKE added that HENRY SOTO is a notorious narcotics user, is involved in prostitution activities, and is a long-time thief. SOTO has made long-distance calls to Mexico, allegedly to his brother in a mental hospital in Mexico. DRAKE advised that SOTO had related that the purpose of these calls to Mexico was to contact his brother's attorney.

On 5/16/67 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # RO 159-147

by SA HENRY B. BRITTON, III - emd/pd Date dictated 5/17/67

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.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 1, 1967

**1**

Captain THOMAS DRAKE, Intelligence Division, New Orleans Police Department, was recontacted at his office and he furnished the following information:

DRAKE advised that, since last contact, attempts to identify the manufacturer of the listening device located on the line of HENRY SOTO have been unsuccessful. DRAKE stated that the Police Department's laboratory has attached the device to a telephone and it operated very well. The only markings that were identifiable with a manufacturer were two switches, which were made in Japan. The device, under normal circumstances, could transmit five to six blocks; however, ideal conditions would permit transmission up to a mile. The device, when properly attached to a telephone line, would not affect normal operation of the telephone itself. Because the battery used as a power source was in very good condition, it was surmised by radio technicians that the device had not been in operation for a duration greater than ten hours. It was determined that this battery was only powerful enough to last for ten hours.

DRAKE advised that no fingerprints were able to be lifted from this device.

DRAKE described the device to be about 6 inches in length, 1 1/2 inches in width, and approximately 3/4 inch in depth. The antenna was very crudely made and measured about 4 feet in length. DRAKE stated that there were two input wires, each about 18 inches in length, which were attached to the telephone line.

Apparently because of the amateurish manner in which this device was attached it caused a short circuit on the telephone line, which was noticed by the telephone company.

DRAKE advised that the only guess he could make as to the manufacturer of this device was that it was possibly Japanese, and that such a device would be sold for around \$30.

On 6/1/67 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 198-147

by SA HENRY B. BRITTON, III:pd Date dictated 6/1/67

NO 139-147

HBB:pd

La

DRAKE went on to say that HENRY SOTO is a social acquaintance of MIGUEL TORRES, whose name has come up in the GARRISON investigation. DRAKE advised that, based upon his own speculations, there may be some connection between the device that was found, HENRY SOTO, and the GARRISON investigation. The reason for this was because of the number of people in the New Orleans area who are very interested in gaining publicity regarding their knowledge of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

DRAKE closed by saying that there may be some connection between this listening device and GORDON NOVEL, inasmuch as NOVEL had a company producing various electronic devices.

La

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/31/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (67-15407)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM W. TURNER  
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

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	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

U.S.

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a Xerox copy of an article entitled "The Inquest," by WILLIAM W. TURNER, which appeared in the June, 1967, issue of "Ramparts" magazine.

ASSASSINATION of  
President John F.  
Kennedy.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE  
1 - SF  
COL:hko  
(3)

REC-132

155839-539
150

REC-52

ENCLOSURE

EX-108 62-109060-5389

NOT RECORDED  
199 JUN 20 1967

3 JUN 15 1967

51 JUN 26 1967

Classifying (V.I.)

5/10/67

ORIGINAL FILED IN

67-452-824-3

# The Inquest

**G**RAND conspiracies need not be grand. There need be only a few central figures in a position to manipulate, wheedle, dupe, blackmail, and buy the bit actors. This is the theory of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison as applied to the assassination of President Kennedy. "The people who engineered the killing of one of the finest Presidents we ever had are walking around today," he declares. "Not to do anything about it is un-American."

The Louisiana populist can hardly be accused of dissembling. He has, he claims, discovered who killed Kennedy, who organized the plot, and what forces were involved in planning the various steps that led to the assassination. And he has done all this against formidable odds. He has been denounced and ridiculed by such columnists as Bob Conroy, Jim Bishop and Victor Reisel. The press has, for the most part, slanted its coverage of his investigation to imply motives of personal glory and political gain. The government Establishment has given him the cold shoulder, and the FBI, which "cleared" two of his present suspects immediately following the assassination, refused to release its information to him.

The truth, according to Garrison, is certain to rock the republic as it gradually unfolds in court. He is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a triggerman, and that Jack Ruby was the puppet of a more sophisticated master. He is equally sure that the working level of the conspiracy is composed of rabid anti-Castro Cuban exiles in league with elements of the American paramilitary right. The con-

certed Establishment effort to confine the events of the assassination to Oswald and Ruby suggests the Garrison thesis: a vertically integrated plot rising step by step into high echelons of government and the military-industrial complex. "Honorable men did in Caesar," dryly observes the prosecutor with a fondness for historical metaphor.

Thus far, the dramatis personae of Garrison's terse drama have been wildly disparate. On February 22 of this year, after preliminary, lengthy questioning by the D.A.'s office and shortly before he was to be arrested by Garrison and charged with conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, David William Ferrie was found dead in his cluttered New Orleans apartment.

The second major figure in Garrison's probe is 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw, retired executive director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart. Charged with conspiracy by Garrison, he is now awaiting trial.

A third individual expected to figure prominently in the Garrison inquiry is Manuel Garcia Gonzales. The New Orleans D.A. has come into possession of a photograph

by William W. Turner

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

taken at Dealey Plaza just before the assassination which shows several Latin men behind the low picket fence at the top of the famed grassy knoll. Most Warren Report critics believe one or more shots were fired from the grassy knoll area, and Garrison thinks Gonzales is one of the men in the photograph. Gonzales has disappeared and has probably fled the country.

Oswald? In Garrison's book he was nothing more than a "decoy and a fall guy."

#### [A GUIDE TO THE CIA'S NEW ORLEANS]

**D**AVE FERRIE WAS gesticulating furiously as he poured out his scheme. "Triangulation . . . the availability of exit . . . one man had to be sacrificed to give the other one or two gunmen time to escape." Leon Oswald listened impassively. So did Clay Bertrand, a tall, courtly, older man with close-cropped white hair. Bertrand, smartly attired in a maroon jacket, looked out of place with his carelessly dressed companions in the disarray of Ferrie's apartment.

This was the scene on or about September 16, 1963, as described recently in a New Orleans courtroom by Perry Raymond Russo, Jim Garrison's star witness to date, who had been present in the Ferrie apartment on that fateful night. An articulate young insurance salesman for Equitable Life and a graduate of the Jesuit Loyola University, Russo had passed, for what it is worth, a series of Sodium Pentothal ("truth serum") tests administered by medical experts. His story was sufficiently impressive to cause the three-judge panel to bind over Clay Shaw, whom Russo identified as Clay Bertrand, for trial in the assassination of the President.

Following Ferrie's rapid-fire dissertation, said Russo, the talk switched to escape. Ferrie declared in favor of a flight to Brazil with a refueling stop in Mexico, or a more risky hop directly to Cuba. (It is a source of puzzlement why Ferrie would want to go to Cuba, given his anti-Castro stance.) Bertrand disagreed, on the grounds that word of the assassination would spread too fast to permit a long flight. "Shut up and leave him alone," interjected Leon Oswald, whom Russo says was Lee Harvey Oswald, "he's the pilot." "A washed-up pilot," huffed Bertrand, alluding to Ferrie's dismissal from Eastern Air Lines for homosexual convictions.

From the conversation, Russo deduced that none of the three intended to participate actively in the assassination. Ferrie suggested they "should be in the public eye" on the day of the attempt; he himself would make a speech at a nearby college. Bertrand said he would go to the west coast on business. Oswald said nothing.

Clay Shaw was indeed on the west coast on business on

November 22. Weeks previously, his manager at the New Orleans Trade Mart had written the San Francisco Trade Mart that Shaw would be passing through on that date and would like to discuss mutual interests with their executives. At the moment when Kennedy was killed, Shaw was conferring with the San Francisco men.

Ferrie also had an alibi, of sorts. A New Orleans attorney is fairly certain that on that black Friday, the eccentric little man was in his law office around 12:15 p.m. Ferrie contended he was in New Orleans until late in the afternoon, when he and his two young roommates left on an impromptu trip to Texas to "hunt geese." On the surface it was a wild goose chase: the trio drove to Houston on Friday, to Galveston on Saturday, and returned to New Orleans on Sunday—over 1000 miles. But Garrison has witnesses who swear that Ferrie spent several hours at a Houston skating rink waiting by the telephone. It was a curious junket at a curious time, so curious that Garrison, on his own initiative, arrested and held the three for FBI investigation of "subversive activity."

Garrison charges only that the machinations in Ferrie's apartment set in motion events that culminated in the assassination. What direction the substantive plot may have taken from there is hinted at in the further testimony of Russo. He had met Ferrie, he said, some four years earlier through Civil Air Patrol activity, and frequently was invited to his apartment. There had been a party before the meeting on the evening in question, and Russo had lingered after the rest of the guests. Among the last to leave were several Cubans in military fatigues, two of whom he recalls by their first names, Manuel and a name sounding like Julian. Manuel, Garrison suspects, is the missing Manuel Garcia Gonzales.

The bizarre quality of Ferrie's life followed him into death. After being questioned by Garrison, he muttered he did not have long to live. The cause of death, the coroner revealed, had been an embolism at the base of the brain induced by hypertension. But a brain embolism can also be caused by a deftly administered karate chop to the neck, a technique which possibly killed Dallas reporter Jim Koethe, who had participated in an enigmatic meeting at Jack Ruby's apartment the night Oswald was murdered [Ramparts, November 1966].

An inveterate activist, Ferrie solicited funds for Castro in 1958, then bitterly turned against him when he struck his communist colors. According to former Havana journalist Diego Gonzales Tendedera, Ferrie flew fire-bomb raids and refugee rescue missions to Cuba from Florida in a twin-engine Piper Apache owned by Eladio del Valle, an ex-Batista official who had escaped to Miami with considerable wealth. Ferrie reportedly was paid \$1000 to \$1500 a mission, depending on the risk involved.

The caper ended in 1961, when U.S. government agents confiscated the Apache, and Ferric headed for New Orleans. On February 22, the day Ferric died in New Orleans, del Valle's head was split by a powerful blow with a hammer. Ferric was shot over the heart. A Miami police officer, noting that he had been involved in narcotics smuggling, called it a gangland slaying.

After the Bay of Pigs, Ferric boasted he had taken part in the invasion, and indeed it has come to light that a CIA-directed diversionary strike had been launched from a hidden base in the New Orleans area. The loquacious pilot was openly hostile to President Kennedy for failing to commit American military might against Castro. On one occasion a speech he was giving before the New Orleans Chapter of Military Order of World Wars turned into a diatribe against Kennedy for a "double-cross" of the invasion force. Several members walked out and the chairman abruptly adjourned the meeting.

During this period the conspicuous Ferric was frequently noticed by the New Orleans Cuban colony in the company of Sergio Aracha-Smith, local director of the anti-Castro Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front. (New Orleans police intelligence records reflect, states the Washington Post, that the Front was "legitimate in nature and presumably had the unofficial sanction of the Central Intelligence Agency.") The Lake Pontchartrain waterfront near Aracha's home seems to have become a locus for mysterious meetings. Various Garrison witnesses claim to have seen Ferric there, as well as an exchange of money between Oswald and Shaw.

In 1963, Aracha apparently had been deposed as Front director, for he had moved to Houston in 1962 and was living there at the time of the assassination. In 1964 he moved to Dallas. When Garrison investigators recently sought to question him, he refused to talk without police and Dallas Assistant D.A. Bill Alexander present. However, Garrison secured a warrant charging him with conspiring with Ferric and one Gordon Novel to burglarize an explosives depot of the Schlumberger Well Services Co. near New Orleans in August 1961. Aracha is presently free on bond.

The strange behavior of Gordon Novel lends still another piquant ingredient to the case. Shortly after being interrogated by Garrison, he hurriedly sold the French Quarter bar he owned and left town. He turned up in McLean, Virginia (headquarters of Army intelligence and CIA), blasted the assassination probe as a fraud, and noisily submitted to a "private" lie detector test given by a former Army intelligence officer that, he said, supported his veracity. In Columbus, Ohio, where he was arrested on a fugitive warrant obtained by Garrison, he cryptically stated, "I think Garrison will expose some CIA operations

in Louisiana." In what he called "his unpublished account of how the explosives disappeared," the New Orleans States-Item claims that Novel has told several persons that he, Ferric, Aracha and several Cubans did not steal the munitions but transported them to New Orleans at the instruction of their CIA contact just before the Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. Furthermore, the States-Item says Novel operated a CIA front, the Evergreen Advertising Agency, which prepared cryptographical messages contained in radio commercials for Christmas trees that alerted agents to the invasion date. Novel, however, has denied being a CIA agent.

The mysterious explosives theft dovetailed with another angle in Garrison's investigation—an April 1961 FBI raid that uncovered a large cache of arms, ammunition and explosives in a cottage near New Orleans. Garrison's men are seeking a group of Cubans said to have accumulated the cache.

Further CIA aid or comfort for the paramilitary right wing is suggested by the role of private eye W. Guy Banister, who with a partner named Hugh F. Ward ran a private sleuthing agency in New Orleans. Both a former FBI official and a former superintendent of New Orleans police, Banister was noted for his outspoken ultraconservatism. His office, according to a States-Item informant, was one of the drops for the stolen munitions. In 1963, the ever-present David Ferric worked intermittently for him as an investigator.

While researching an article on The Minutemen [Ramparts, January 1967], I learned from a defector—a Minuteman aide who had access to their headquarters files—about an allied group in New Orleans known as the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean. The League was said by the aide to have been used by the CIA in its engineering of the 1954 overthrow of the leftist Arbenz government in Guatemala. The Minuteman defector said the names of both Banister and Ward appeared in the secret Minutemen files as members of the Minutemen and as operatives of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean. He also divulged that militant anti-Castro Cuban exiles were prominent in the Minutemen ranks.

With these pieces of the puzzle beginning to fit together, Garrison hopes to complete the picture. But he will get no help from Banister and Ward. Potential witnesses to the assassination secrets seem to have a propensity for dying. In 1964, Banister, who drank heavily and was given to wild sprees, suddenly died of a heart attack. On May 23, 1965, Ward, a commercial pilot, was at the controls of a Piper Aztec chartered by former New Orleans Mayor de Lesseps Morrison when the craft, engines sputtering, crashed on a fog-shrouded hill near Ciudad Victoria, Mexico. All aboard were killed.

[THE PARAMILITARY OPERATION AT DEALEY PLAZA]

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MURDER had all the earmarks of a paramilitary operation. The Dealey Plaza site was ideal: tall buildings at one end, at the other a grassy knoll projecting to within a stone's throw of the roadway and covered by foliage. It is the opinion of Garrison's investigators, and of this writer, that the slowly-rolling Presidential limousine was trapped in a classic guerrilla ambush—with simultaneous fire converging from the knoll and from a multi-storied building. This was the "triangulation," Russo said, that David Ferrie had talked about—a sniper in the rear position to divert the public's attention while the sniper in front "could fire the shot that would do the job."

It was, in fact, the frontal fire that did the dreadful job. The explosive head shot that snapped the President's head backward and literally blew his brains into the air could not have been the effect of a high-velocity rifle bullet fired from the rear—such bullets pierce cleanly (a nurse at Parkland Hospital said that when doctors attempted a tracheotomy on the President, the damage was so great the tube pushed out the back of his head). It was the effect of a nasty hollow-nose mercury fulminate bullet, generally known as a "dum dum," which explodes on impact. Although outlawed by the Hague Convention, exploding bullets are favored by guerrilla fighters. An ex-CIA agent who had received paramilitary training from the Agency advises that the CIA supplied this type of bullet to the anti-Castro forces it trained.

The first report of the assassination in the Dallas Times-Herald afternoon edition—before the Warren Commission's three-shot, "magic bullet" theory was proclaimed—read: "Witnesses said six or seven shots were fired." A bullet mark on the curb belatedly analyzed by the FBI did not show traces of copper, as would have been the case had the bullet been the copper-jacketed type allegedly fired by Oswald. "There definitely was a shot fired from behind that fence," insists witness S. M. Holland, referring to the partially concealed picket fence on the grassy knoll. Holland, a crusty old railroader who was standing on the Triple Underpass towards which the President's limousine was heading, is the rare eyewitness who survived both the bamboozling tactics of the Warren Commission and Secret Service insistence that he change his story.

Holland's account is complemented by the testimony of the late Lee Bowers, who overlooked the parking lot at the rear of the grassy knoll from his railroad tower. Bowers said he saw two out-of-state automobiles and a Texas automobile, apparently equipped with a two-way radio, prowling the lot shortly before the assassination. He also noticed two men in the lot near the fence; when

the shots rang out they were partially obscured by trees, but there was "something out of the ordinary, sort of milling around."

Jim Garrison agrees that Oswald "was no Captain Marvel." The D.A. says: "The fatal shots came from the front." In this context Oswald's indignant protest while in custody, "I didn't kill anybody . . . I'm just a patsy; may prove, after Garrison finishes, to be true.

There is scientific evidence tending to support it. The Dallas police made paraffin casts of Oswald's hands and right cheek in order to chemically test for nitrates. Although many common substances can deposit nitrate the blowback from a gun ordinarily deposits an appreciable amount. The test showed positive reactions for both hands; a negative reaction for the cheek.

Ordinarily, a right-handed man who has shot both a pistol and a rifle, as Oswald was accused of doing, would have nitrates on the right hand and cheek. Most likely the source of the nitrates on Oswald's hands was fingerprint ink—he had been finger and palm printed before the paraffin was applied.

Moreover, the FBI subjected the casts to Nuclear Activation Analysis, a relatively new technique, so sensitive it can detect a thimbleful of acid in a tankcar of water. Deposits on the casts, the FBI reported, "could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges," but ballistics expert Cortlandt Cunningham did not view the result as exculpating Oswald. "A rifle chamber is tightly sealed," he testified, "and so by its very nature, I would not expect to find residue on the right cheek of a shooter."

This explanation seemed so implausible I contacted Dr. Vincent Guinn of General Atomics in San Diego, who pioneered the development of the NAA process. He said that he and Raymond Pinker of the Los Angeles police crime lab were also curious about the test, and ordered an Italian Carcano rifle such as Oswald supposedly fired. They fired the obsolete weapon, which some authorities think is liable to blow up, and tested their cheeks. Nitrates from the blowback were present in abundance.

[LEE HARVEY OSWALD]

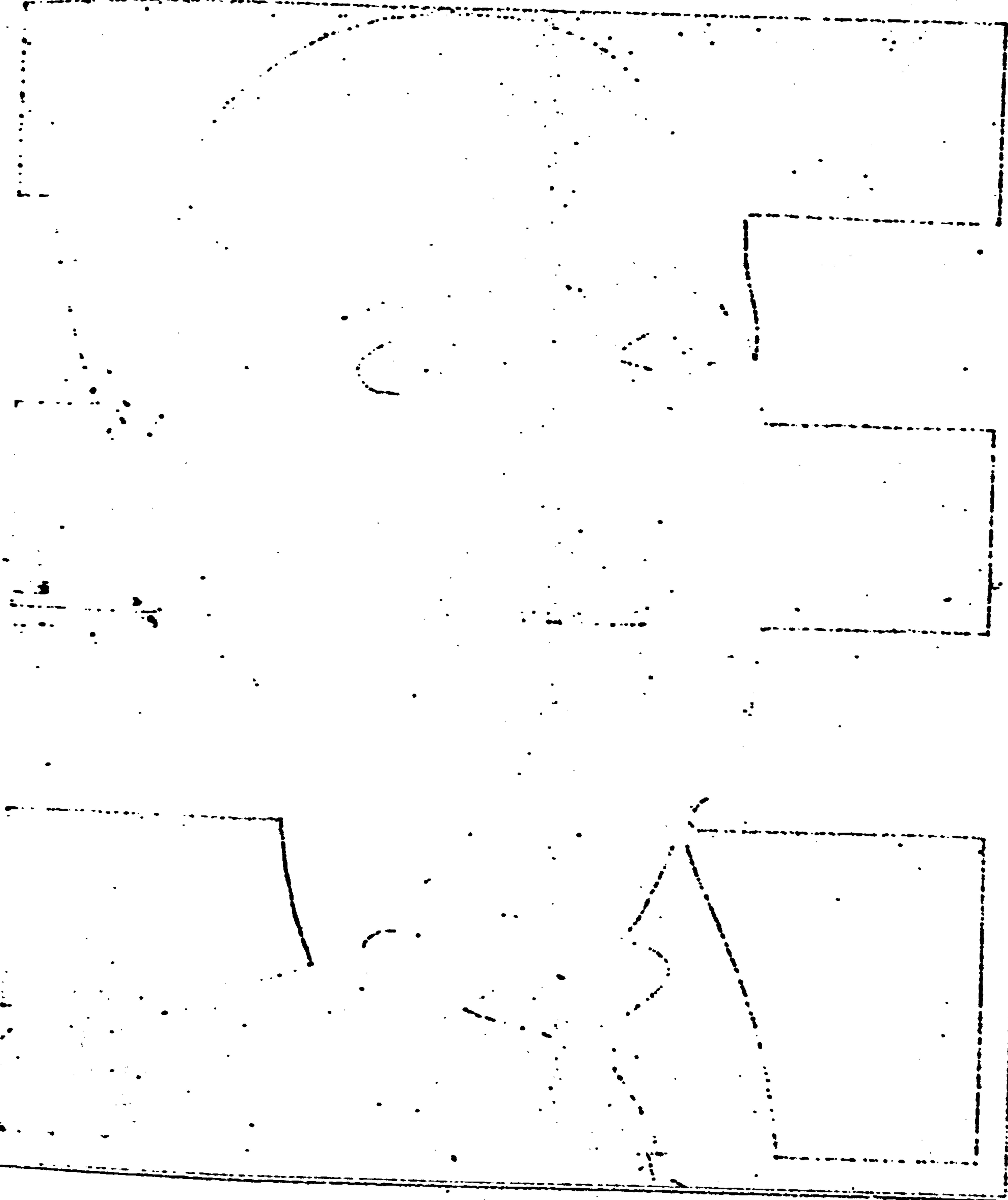
ANOTHER COMPONENT of the Garrison theory is that Oswald was not a dedicated communist at all, but an agent of the CIA who may have been trained at the Agency's facility at Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan in 1959. He was a revolutionary looking for a revolution—any revolution—and he found a cause with the CIA-sponsored paramilitary right wing planning the overthrow of Castro.

The paramilitary right wing is composed of numerous factions over which the Minutemen exert a loose hegemony. It is cross-pollinated with Birchers, Klanners, States



# [Dramatis Personae]

Six and a half feet tall, Orleans Parish District Attorney JIM GARRISON bids to become the most towering figure in American law enforcement by proving an assassination conspiracy. The Jolly Green Giant, as he is called, has defied political logic before by clamping down on Bourbon Street B-girls and tackling laxity among local judges.



CLAY BILKAND: A Harvard-educated Boston Brahmin, the courtly, craggy-faced retired businessman compiled a distinguished record in World War II, later became executive director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, and board member of a foreign firm alleged to be a CIA front.

Garrison's men found an array of whips and black hoods when they searched his meticulously tended French Quarter home. Garrison alleges he participated in a meeting with Oswald and Ferris in which Kennedy's assassination was discussed.

AP/WIDE



DAVID WILLIAM PLANA (deceased): A spare, hawk-  
faced man who wore grotesque false eyebrows and  
a reddish wig. In his mid-forties, he had been a  
candidate for the priesthood, a commercial pilot, a  
psychiatrist-impostor and a private eye. Brilliant and  
eccentric, he spoke Latin and Greek, was once  
dismissed by Eastern Air Lines because of a  
homosexual arrest record.

MARCEL GARCIA GONZALEZ: A big, dark, "pompous and  
powerful Cuban exile" said by Garrison to have been  
behind a fence on the grassy knoll in Dallas as the  
Kennedy motorcade was ambushed. A prime suspect  
in the assassination, he is now a fugitive. (His exact  
features are unknown.)

Rights and Voluble Cuban (Castroites).

It is within this context that the blurred activities of Oswald in the months prior to the assassination come into sharper focus. His fawning attempts to insinuate himself into the confidence of the radical left were a subterfuge. He wrote the national offices of the Communist Party of America, the Socialist Workers Party, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee offering his services locally. And he handed out "Hands Off Cuba" literature on the streets, a sure way of typing himself publicly. But he was not always meticulous. One set of the "Hands Off Cuba" pro-Castro handbills bore the address 544 Camp St., New Orleans, a building occupied at that time by the right wing Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front and W. Guy Banister.

The testimony of New Orleans attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. to the Warren Commission forges another link between Oswald and Clay Bertrand, who, Garrison contends, is Clay Shaw. Andrews, a Falstaffian figure with a flair for colorful language, ran a kind of turnstile law practice in which he secured the release of "gay swishers" arrested in police dragnets. Most of these clients were young Latins, he said, and most were steered to him by a "lawyer without a briefcase" whom he identified as Clay Bertrand. Andrews operated in an appallingly casual style. He hardly ever recorded the names of his clients, and although he had seen Bertrand once, he knew him mostly as "a voice on the phone."

In the summer of 1963, Bertrand referred Lee Harvey Oswald, who consulted Andrews about getting his "yellow paper discharge" rectified and his Russian wife's citizenship status straightened out. A stocky Mexican with a menacing air accompanied Oswald to the lawyer's office.

The day after the assassination Andrews received a phone call from Clay Bertrand asking if he would go to Dallas to defend Oswald. Andrews was in the hospital recuperating from an illness and could not leave immediately. The next morning Oswald was dead.

The FBI went right to work on Andrews. "You can tell when the steam is on," he recounted to Wesley Liebeler of the Commission. "They never leave. They are like cancer. Eternal." After several unpleasant sessions, he let the G-men put words in his mouth. "You finally came to the conclusion that Clay Bertrand was a figment of your imagination?" asked Liebeler. "That's what the Feebees [FBI] put on," allowed Andrews.

But a few months later Andrews encountered Bertrand, "a swinging cat," in a "little freaky joint"—Cosimo's bar in the French Quarter. "I was trying to get past him so I could get a nickel in the phone and call the Feebees," Andrews told Liebeler. "But he saw me and spooked and ran. I haven't seen him since."

Mark Lane, (Genetic destroyer of Warren Commission myths, was impressed with Andrews' candid testimony. Two years ago he called the voluble attorney and arranged to see him. But by the time Lane got to New Orleans, Andrews had clammed up. "I'll take you to dinner," he apologized, "but I can't talk about the case. I called Washington and they told me if I said anything I might get a bullet in the head..."

Andrews has been no more helpful to Garrison. Hailed before the grand jury hearing Garrison's case, the once cocksure attorney exuded equivocation. "I cannot say positively that he [Clay Shaw] is Clay Bertrand or he is not... the voice I recall is somewhat similar to this cat's voice, but his voice has overtones... Clay Bertrand's is a deep, cultured, well-educated voice—he don't talk like me, he used the King's English..." The jury felt Andrews might have done better, and indicted him for perjury.

The courageous testimony of Mrs. Sylvia Odio further documents Oswald's involvement with the paramilitary right wing. Mrs. Odio, an aristocratic Cuban refugee whose parents are still imprisoned on the Isle of Pines for contributing to Manolo Ray's anti-Castro JURE organization, immediately after the assassination volunteered the fact that in late September 1963, she was paid an unannounced visit by two Latins and a man she identified as Oswald. The Latins, who claimed to represent a nascent anti-Castro group, introduced themselves by their "war names": Leopoldo and "something like Angelo." They called Oswald by the name Leon Oswald, an interesting point in view of Perry Russo's assertion that he knew Oswald as Leon. Leopoldo, the spokesman, said they were soliciting aid "to buy arms for Cuba and to help overthrow the dictator Castro." He confided they had just arrived from New Orleans and were leaving shortly "on a trip."

Mrs. Odio was noncommittal. The next day, in an obvious attempt to win her over, Leopoldo telephoned and spoke in raptures of Leon, the American, Mrs. Odio testified to the Commission. Leon was an ex-Marine, he enthused, "He is great, he is kind of nuts. He told us we don't have any guts, you Cubans, because President Kennedy should have been assassinated after the Bay of Pigs... It is so easy to do. He has told us."

When Mrs. Odio became upset at the assassination talk, Leopoldo switched tactics. He touted Leon as an expert shot but "kind of loco," he would be the kind of man who "could do anything like getting underground in Cuba, like killing Castro."

Within hours of his visit to Mrs. Odio, Oswald was headed for Mexico City, and Garrison has not overlooked the possibility he tried to obtain a visa at the Cuban embassy there in order to get into Cuba to assassinate

... such a play would have had reasonable expectations. Indeed, under "remarks" on his visit to the American Communist Party, secretary of the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba chapter, and a former resident of the Soviet Union. Only the last was true, and the embassy, possibly leery of his pretensions, refused to waive the normal waiting period. Oswald left in a huff.

The Commission insisted the matter be further explored. Dallas police files disclosed that about three weeks after the visit to Mrs. Odio, two anti-Castro activists, Loren Eugene Hall and William Seymour, had been briefly detained. Hall had attracted the cops' attention with his full beard, a suspicious sign in All-American Dallas.

It was not until September 1964 that the G-men finally located Hall in Los Angeles. He readily admitted training with would-be Cuban invasion forces in the Florida Keys with Seymour and a third man, Lawrence Howard Jr. And he acknowledged approaching a Mrs. Odio, whose apartment he correctly located on Magellan Circle, "to ask her assistance in the movement." Seymour and Howard accompanied him, he said, but he denied knowing Oswald.

Howard confirmed to the FBI that he was with Hall in Dallas in late September 1963, along with a Cuban refugee from Miami, not Seymour. But he disclaimed not only knowing Oswald, but visiting Mrs. Odio as well.

Seymour frankly admitted training in the Florida Keys and the October arrest by the Dallas police. But he was at work in Miami in late September, he said, and employment records corroborated his alibi. By this time the FBI was baffled. It had conveyed to the Warren Commission the impression that Seymour resembled Oswald and may have been mistakenly identified by Mrs. Odio. And the Commission had inserted this dollop in its Report just before it went to press.

An anti-Castro "freedom fighter" well acquainted with both Hall and Howard contends they trained not only in Florida at No Name Key but at bases in the vicinity of New Orleans. He told me the pair was closely associated with Guy Gabaldon, an ex-Marine who in 1961 attempted to organize a private army in Southern California to invade Cuba but was dissuaded by state authorities. Gabaldon, who single-handedly wiped out a squad of Japanese in World War II and was portrayed in the movie "From Hell to Eternity," subsequently launched a fund-raising "Drive Against Communist Aggression" in which he stumped the right wing banquet circuit fulminating against Castro.

Sylvia Odio, now living in Puerto Rico, still insists the Warren Report was wrong. And the trail she pointed out is being followed by Garrison.

Pamphlets' investig. indicates that the trail is not a dead end. When Hall and Seymour were arrested by the Dallas police in October 1963, it was pointed out that they were "active in the anti-Castro movement . . . Committee to Free Cuba." Such an organization does exist, and at his famous midnight press conference after Kennedy was killed, Dallas D.A. Henry Wade blurted out, "Oswald is a member of the Free Cuba Committee," and was quickly corrected by Jack Ruby, "No, he is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee."

A Freudian slip? Probably, for unnoticed in the Warren Report's mass of miscellany is a "Supplementary Investigation Report" prepared by Buddy Walthers, one of Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker's promising young understudies. Dated the day after the assassination, it states: ". . . I talked to Sorrels the head of the Dallas Secret Service [sic]. I advised that for the past few months at a house at 3128 Harlandale some Cubans had been having meetings on the week ends and were possibly [sic] connected with the 'Freedom For Cuba Party' of which Oswald was a member."

On November 26, Walthers plaintively added: "I don't know what action the secret service has taken, but I learned today that sometime between seven days before the president was shot and the day after he was shot these Cubans moved from this house. My informant stated that subject Oswald had been to this house before."

So Oswald was associated with liberation movement Cubans who inexplicably departed Dallas at the crucial time. A glance at a Dallas map reveals the house on Harlandale to be in South Oak Cliff, in the direction Oswald was heading when he left his rooming house after the assassination. Nothing in the record indicates the Secret Service evidenced the least bit of interest in this startling intelligence.

#### [RED OSWALD AND THE WHITE RUSSIANS]

A FORMER CIA AGENT with whom I have consulted discloses that at the very least, the Agency would have assigned Oswald a "babysitter"—someone who would befriend him and thus keep an eye on him. When the Oswalds settled in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area—they had indicated this intention to the American embassy in Moscow months before their departure—they were readily assimilated into the White Russian colony. Their Red taint, normally anathema to White Russians, seemed to be inconsequential. A man named George De Mohrenschildt and his wife became their most attentive Samaritans—as Marina Oswald put it, "our best friends in Dallas."

It was an incongruous relationship. George De Mohrenschildt is a haughty Russian emigre who travels in high-

rolling financial circles and a United social stratum. An erstwhile financial partner asserts he "was an excellent conversationalist, played fine tennis and was an expert horseman." By incredible coincidence, he is an old friend of Janet Bouvier Auchincloss, Jacqueline Kennedy's mother, and used to play tennis on the Bouvier estate at East Hampton, Long Island. He came to Dallas shortly before the Oswalds, and opened an office as a petroleum geologist. He joined the swank Dallas Petroleum Club and hobnobbed with Texas' oil elite. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt was born in China of White Russian parents, and is well-known as a ladies' fashion designer. This was the couple that befriended nondescript Lee Harvey Oswald and his dowdy Russian wife.

It was De Mohrenschildt who sought out the Oswalds. How he learned of their presence is one of the more mysterious aspects of the case. "I had to go on business to Fort Worth with my very close friend, Colonel Orlov," he told the Warren Commission. "And I told him let's go and meet those people, and the two of us drove to this slum area in Fort Worth and knocked at the door, and there was Marina and the baby..."

On April 13, 1963, shortly after someone had taken a rifle shot at General Edwin Walker in his Dallas home, the De Mohrenschildts dropped in on the Oswalds in their new Dallas flat. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt noticed a rifle in a closet and commented on it. George, she related to the Commission, teasingly asked Oswald, "Did you take a pot shot at Walker by any chance?" Later the Commission, relying largely on Marina's hearsay evidence that Lee had taken the shot, solemnly declared that the act "established his propensity to kill."

The couples never saw each other again after this incident. A week later Oswald left for New Orleans, followed by Marina. Days later the De Mohrenschildts went to New York City and, in early June, to Haiti on a business venture. The story of how they came to go to Haiti—and in fact the whole De Mohrenschildt saga—is almost more bizarre than the fictions of the Warren Commission.

The saga takes form from the FBI background investigation. There emerges a brilliant, eccentric individualist of ambivalent political views. One FBI source described De Mohrenschildt as a brutal man with "a Prussian personality." A 1942 report of a government security agency discloses he was suspected of being a Nazi agent but some of his current friends termed him "definitely socialistic but not communistic." The Bureau found that he was "widely known in White Russian circles in New York City and Dallas," and listed restaurateur Serge Oblensky and Boston Bank head Serge Semenko as intimate acquaintances.

De Mohrenschildt reminisced before the Commission

that he "traveled in Cuba before Castro, during the Batista days," on oil exploration trips. In 1957 and 1958 he traveled to Yugoslavia and Ghana as a geological consultant in the pay of the U.S. State Department. His personal fortunes seem to have alternated: at times he claimed \$300,000 in assets, at times he was nearly broke.

In late 1960, during an ebb period, he and Jeanne embarked on an eight-month walking trip from the Texas-Mexico border to the Panama Canal. In one of those recurrent coincidences that mark the man, they arrived at Guatemala City at the precise time the Bay of Pigs expeditionary force was leaving Guatemalan shores. He submitted a full written report on his hiking trip to the U.S. government.

On the trip, the story goes, De Mohrenschildt met some Haitian officials and promoted a contract to make a geological survey of Haiti for \$260,000. "The Haitian government could not pay him his fee in cash," an informant stated to the FBI, "so they worked out an arrangement whereby George would take over a sisal plantation in Haiti, which would be given to him... and take his \$260,000 fee out of the profits."

On the occasion of a recent Dallas visit, De Mohrenschildt told the Dallas Times-Herald that when he heard that an assassination suspect had been captured he asked if the name was Oswald. "It was subconscious, a sort of flash and came probably from knowing that Oswald had a gun," he is quoted as saying.

#### [JACK RUBY]

"JOE, YOU SHOULD KNOW this," Jack Ruby scribbled furtively to his attorney, Joe Tonahill. "Tom Howard [his first attorney who died in 1965] told me to say that I shot Oswald so that Caroline and Mrs. Kennedy wouldn't have to come to Dallas to testify. OK?" "I don't think he loved Kennedy that much," opined Jade, one of his exotic dancers. "I believe he disliked Bobby Kennedy." Sherri Lynn, another showgirl who had known Ruby 15 years, thought differently: "A dollar means everything to Jack Ruby and he is the type of person who would do anything for money."

In February 1964, as his provocative background began to surface, two Ruby specialists on the Commission staff wrote to the CIA: "It is possible that Ruby could have been utilized by a politically motivated group either upon the promise of money or because of the influential character of the individual approaching Ruby."

The letter to the CIA outlined intriguing facets of Ruby's activities: "Ruby has very carefully cultivated friendships with police officers and other public officials... At the same time, he was, peripherally, if not directly connected with members of the underworld... Ruby

also is rumored to have been the "fall man" between the Dallas police and the Dallas underworld . . . Ruby operated his businesses on a cash basis, keeping no record whatsoever—a strong indication that Ruby himself was involved in illicit operations of some sort . . . His primary technique in avoiding prosecution was the maintenance of friendship with police officers, public officials, and other influential persons in the Dallas community."

Not did the letter ignore Ruby's affinity for Cuba. "In about 1959, Ruby became interested in the possibility of selling war materials to Cubans and in the possibility of opening a gambling casino in Havana." The pushy entrepreneur's continuing interest in Cuba was discussed. CIA, instructed the Commission staffers, should consider the possibility of "ties between Ruby and others who might have been interested in the assassination of President Kennedy." They specifically mentioned a number of people thought to know Ruby, including former Havana gambler Lewis J. McWillie, a Birch Society official, and oilmen H. L. and Lamar Hunt.

For months the CIA was silent. When finally cunned by the Commission it simply said that its files contained "no information on Jack Ruby or his activities" or any link with Oswald. The reply came after the Commission had concluded its deliberations.

"There is much more to Ruby than meets the eye," attests one of Garrison's chief sleuths, Louis Gurvich. Garrison has produced a former Dallas cab driver, Raymond Cummings, who is prepared to testify he twice drove Oswald to Ruby's Carousel Club, once in the company of David Ferris.

There already exists a body of evidence tying Oswald to Ruby. For example, there is Wilbryn Waldon "Bob" Litchfield II, who claimed he saw Oswald waiting to see Ruby at the club a month before the assassination. Litchfield was waiting to see Ruby himself, and accurately described a third man—whose presence has been verified.

There is also Carroll Jarnagin, an attorney reputed to have a photographic memory. In a voluntary statement to the FBI, Jarnagin told of overhearing an ear-pricking colloquy between Oswald and Ruby in the Carousel Club the night of October 4, 1963. The gist of it was that Oswald was to be hired to assassinate Texas Governor John Connally with a rifle from a high building. Bobby Kennedy had clamped down on racket activity in Chicago and Castro had ousted the American gamblers from Cuba. The reasoning was that if the straightlaced Connally could be eliminated, Texas, which is "right next to Mexico," could be opened up and "there'd be money for everybody."

Jarnagin's testimony was discounted by the Warren Commission, largely on the strength of a lie detector test

given by D.A. H. Wade. The result, claimed Wade, was that Jarnagin was sincere but his story "fantastic"—a determination well beyond the capacity of a polygraph.

Ruby's gangster links are well established, and his connection with one Paul Roland Jones is a story in itself. Jones averred he had been introduced to Ruby in Chicago in the late 1940's by several syndicate hoods, and later got to know Jack and his sister Eva, who ran the Singapore Club in Dallas, quite well. He had come to Dallas as an emissary of the mob to negotiate "a piece of the action."

He approached then-sheriff Steve Guthrie and an obscure lieutenant on the police force, George Butler, to arrange for protection. The two pretended to play along, then sprung a trap on Jones and charged him with bribery. Butler became a hero of sorts, and was tapped to assist the Kefauver Committee in its 1950 rackets hearings. But Jones told the FBI he believes Butler was at first in earnest and wanted a pay-off, desisting only when he learned the Texas Rangers were wise to the negotiations.

Butler is still a lieutenant, working out of the juvenile bureau. The assignment seemingly permits him leeway for his activities as the self-professed leader of extreme right wing elements on the force. In 1961, while in rural Midlothian, Texas, to make an anti-communist speech, he offered Penn Jones Jr., the scrappy editor of the Midlothian Mirror, the opportunity to print a statewide newspaper under the auspices of the Ku Klux Klan. He boasted, Jones says, that one half of the police force belonged to the KKK. He frequently escorts H. L. Hunt to various public engagements.

It was Lt. George Butler who was in overall charge of the transfer of Oswald on November 24 and who gave the "all clear" to bring the prisoner into the basement.

Early in 1959, when Castro came to power, Ruby looked covetously to Cuba. He made overtures to sell surplus jeeps to the Cuban premier, and tried to wangle a letter of introduction from a known Castro partisan in Houston. Late in 1959 he visited gambler Lewis McWillie in Havana on what he later called a "purely social" trip. While there he boasted to at least two U.S. citizens that he was "in with both sides." Most prominent of the anti-Castroites whose friendship he claimed was Rolando Masferrer, a Batista henchman.

Ruby's Cuba interests and crime syndicate connections converge in the testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich, a fast-living young lady four times around the marriage cycle and a one-time police informant. In 1962, she arrived in Dallas on the heels of her then husband, Robert Perrin, who at various times had been a bodyguard to top hoodlums, a narcotics smuggler and a gun-runner to Franco

during the night. Ruby had a job of police work and a detective position for a job in Dallas. drinks in Jack Ruby's club.

The job didn't last long. When Ruby showed her against the bar, the strong-willed Nancy stormed out and filed assault charges against him, but was "persuaded" by the Dallas cops to drop them. She saw Ruby again—in an apartment where she and Robert Perrin had gone to firm up a deal to run military supplies and Enfield rifles to Cuban insurgents. There was some litch in the money arriving when, she related, "I had the shock of my life . . . A knock comes on the door and who walks in but my little friend Jack Ruby. And you could have knocked me over with a feather . . . and everybody looks like this, you know, a big smile—like here comes the Saviour."

Ruby evidently was the bag man, because Perrin's cut was upped to \$15,000. But Nancy scotched the deal because "I smelled an element that I did not want to have any part of." The element, she elucidated, was organized crime. A man had showed up whom she took to be a relative of syndicate chieftain Vito Genovese. Running scared, she and Perrin moved from city to city, but he finally headed for New Orleans alone. He died there of arsenic poisoning. The arsenic was "voluntarily consumed," the coroner certified.

In his *Whitewash II*, Harold Weisberg does some expert collating. In the course of his FBI interview, Rev. Walter J. McChann, a priest who ministered to the Cuban exile community in Dallas, remarked that there was a retired Army colonel named Castor whom he felt was "playing the role of an intelligence officer" in his contacts with the Cubans. And an interview with Mrs. C. L. Connell, a volunteer assistant of the Dallas Cuban Relief Committee, contains the opinion that "General Edwin A. Walker and Colonel (FNU) Caster, a close acquaintance of Walker, have been trying to arouse the feelings of the Cuban refugees, in Dallas, against the Kennedy administration."

There is one more loose end to the Nancy Perrin Rich story: the Vito Genovese relative she thought was involved in the deal. Buried in the Warren Report is an FBI account of a tip that Ruby was present at a party in a Dallas apartment two nights before the assassination at which Joe F. Frederici, identified as "a nephew of Vito Genovese," was also present. The tipster said that Frederici and his wife Sandy were to leave the next day "for New Jersey or someplace in the East." Provocative—and, as far as the record is concerned, unresolved.

What the record does show, however, is that organized crime has been implicated in smuggling war material to the Caribbean. A case brought before the McClellan Anti-Racketeering Committee of the Senate by Robert

Healey in 1964, involved a plot allegedly financed by Michael (Al) DeLoach, Vito's son, and another man, and financed in part by Teamsters' funds obtained by Louis "Dabe" Triscuro, boss of a Miami local. A surplus Air Force Globemaster was to airlift tons of arms and ammunition to Cuba via the Dominican Republic. At the last minute Miami customs agents, who had feigned taking bribes to look the other way, closed in and seized the plane and cargo.

What is known of Jack Ruby's activities in the period encompassing the assassination only heightens the mystery surrounding him. The party he reportedly attended was Wednesday night. As for the next day, a Secret Service report synthesizes: "Numerous witnesses identify Jack Leon Rubenstein alias Jack Ruby, as being in Houston, Texas on November 21, for several hours, one block from the President's entrance route and from the Rice Hotel where he stayed." But the Dallas Secret Service, going on the recollections of several persons who vaguely placed Ruby in town that day, just as flatly ruled out a quickie trip to Houston.

Ruby has gone out in a blaze of ambiguity, ranting about a pogrom against the Jews and intimating Lyndon Johnson harbors dark secrets. The government, if it ever wanted the truth, lost its chance when Chief Justice Earl Warren declined to have Ruby removed to Washington for questioning. "I want to tell the truth," Ruby had implored, "and I can't tell it here."

[CUI BONO?]

THE DAY AFTER the assassination, Gary Underhill left Washington in a hurry. Late in the evening he showed up at the home of friends in New Jersey. He was very agitated. A small clique within the CIA was responsible for the assassination, he confided, and he was afraid for his life and probably would have to leave the country. Less than six months later Underhill was found shot to death in his Washington apartment. The coroner ruled it suicide.

J. Garrett Underhill had been an intelligence agent during World War II and was a recognized authority on limited warfare and small arms. A researcher and writer on military affairs, he was on a first-name basis with many of the top brass in the Pentagon. He was also on intimate terms with a number of high ranking CIA officials—he was one of the Agency's "un-people" who perform special assignments. At one time he had been a friend of Samuel Cummings of Interarmed, the arms broker that numbers among its customers the CIA and, ironically, Klein's Sporting Goods of Chicago, from whence the mail-order Carcano allegedly was purchased by Oswald.



His friends who told Underhill what they say he was sober but badly shook. They say he attributed the Kennedy murder to a CIA clique which was carrying on a lucrative racket in gun-running, narcotics and other contraband, and manipulating political intrigue to serve its own ends. Kennedy supposedly got wind that something was going on and was killed before he could "blow the whistle on it." Although the friends had always known Underhill to be perfectly rational and objective, they at first didn't take his account seriously. "I think the main reason was," explains the husband, "that we couldn't believe that the CIA could contain a corrupt element every bit as ruthless—and more efficient—as the Mafia."

The verdict of suicide in Underhill's death is by no means convincing. His body was found by a writing collaborator, Asher Brynes of the New Republic. He had been shot behind the left ear, and an automatic pistol was under his left side. Odd, says Brynes, because Underhill was right-handed. Brynes thinks the pistol was fitted with a silencer, and occupants of the apartment building could not recall hearing a shot. Underhill obviously had been dead several days.

Gary Underhill's chilling story is hardly implausible. As a spy apparatus the CIA is honeycombed with self-contained cliques operating without any real central control. The hand of the CIA has materialized repeatedly in Jim Garrison's investigation, and he has implicated anti-Castro Cuban factions aligned with the American paramilitary right—both of which have been utilized by the CIA in its machinations to overthrow Castro. The CIA agent with whom I talked declares that even after the Bay of Pigs debacle, the CIA continued to cherish its pipe dream of sponsoring an invasion of Cuba, and continued to secretly train Cuban exiles at its paramilitary base in Virginia. Such bootlegging was directly counter to the Kennedy administration's policy of cracking down on free-lance armies aiming their sights at Cuba.

1963 was a summer of discontent for those inalterably committed to the toppling of Castro. The Cuban premier had made conciliatory remarks about the ameliorating United States attitude. On an ABC television interview with Lisa Howard, for instance, he lauded "the stopping of piratical acts against Cuba" as "steps in the right direction" of improved relations. The United States had responded, and Kennedy was in fact moving towards a modus vivendi with Castro. Miss Howard, who had Castro's confidence, was acting as a covert envoy of the administration at the same time that Adlai Stevenson was talking privately with his Cuban opposite number in the United Nations, Dr. Carlos Lechunga.

Apparently a detente was near realization when Kennedy met death. In a UN speech on October 7, Stevenson

raised the possibility of an end to the Cuban-U.S. civil war, in effect abandoning the Cuban government-in-exile. In his new book *Reds and Blacks*, former Kennedy official William Attwood reports that "the President more than the State Department was interested in exploring [the Cuban] overture," and that a clandestine high-level meeting was imminent. On November 19, Presidential Aide McGeorge Bundy told Attwood, who was acting as an intermediary, that Kennedy wanted to see him after "a brief trip to Dallas."

Soon after the assassination, Dr. Lechunga said he had been instructed by Castro to begin "formal discussions." "I informed Bundy," Attwood says, "and later was told that the Cuban exercise would be put on ice for a while—which it was and where it has been ever since."

Since the assassination, the thawing cold war with the Soviet Union has been shoved into the background by the new holy war against communism in Southeast Asia. This little hot war has enabled the military-industrial complex against which President Eisenhower warned to gain ascendancy. The hawks of the Pentagon, whose wings barely fluttered during the Kennedy epoch, are now in full flight, and the CIA, which Kennedy sought to cut down to size, has become an indispensable instrument of U.S. foreign policy in Southeast Asia.

There is no more talk of lowering the oil depletion allowance, or of investigating the controversial TFX contract awarded Convair in Ft. Worth. The Texas oil and contracting industries have profited immensely from fueling the war machine and building its warehouses and docks.

No wonder that Garrison, who attributes the assassination to a "powerful domestic force," sits at the vortex of that force. Its voice is heard in the swirl of scorn and deprecation that has met his efforts.

But the labeling of Garrison as political opportunist and glory-hound is false. He has relayed word to the President, through a Louisiana senator, that he seeks only the truth and will step aside to let the FBI make all the arrests and issue the press releases. There has been no response, and Johnson continues to devour a daily diet of slanted FBI reports. "Progress of the Garrison Investigation," fed him by his old crone J. Edgar Hoover.

Recently the phone rang at Garrison's home. A metallic voice warned his wife, "You have kids—we'll get them on the way to school." Momentarily frightened, she turned to her husband and pleaded, "Jim, don't you think of the kids before you get into these things?" "I do," Big Jim said calmly. "I don't want them growing up in a country that can't stand the truth."

FBI

Date: 6/15/67

REC 39

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	

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (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 - INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

*Sanford*

*[Signature]*

Re New Orleans teletype, 6/14/67, concerning captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of above letterhead memorandum.

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
- 2- Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2- New Orleans

FGB:mlt  
(7)

REC 39

62-109060-5398

JUN 19 1967

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

59 JUN 21 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

cc LHM

Hand 818

AGENCY AS...  
 DATE FORW. 6/20/67  
 HOW FORW. BY...



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
June 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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

On June 14, 1967, Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana, advised an Agent of this office that he felt his telephones at his home, as well as the telephones at his office were tapped.

When asked as to why he thought his telephones were tapped Sheriff Heyd advised that he resides at 6110 Duplessis Street, New Orleans. He has two telephones in his home. One of these phones is a publicly listed phone having number 282-4932, and the other is a non-listed phone with number 282-2687.

Sheriff Heyd said that on June 1, 1967, he had as his house guests Captain and Mrs. Thomas Keller. Captain Keller is a member of the United States Army and assigned at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. On June 1, 1967, Captain Keller made a station-to-station long distance telephone call to the ticket office of the Astrodome Stadium in Houston, Texas, for the purpose of reserving tickets for a baseball game being played by the Houston Astro Baseball Team. He made this telephone call on the unlisted telephone instrument in Sheriff Heyd's home. At the suggestion of Sheriff Heyd, Captain Keller told the long distance operator that charges on the call should be charged to the listed number, 282-4932.

Sheriff Heyd said that on the following day a woman representing herself to be from the New Orleans Office of the Telephone Company called

104-5390  
ENCLOSURE

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

his residence on the unlisted number at which time Captain Keller's wife happened to answer the phone. The caller, thinking she was talking to Mrs. Heyd, "literarily read off" Mrs. Keller for making the telephone call to Houston on the unlisted phone and having the call charged to the listed number. Sheriff Heyd said he had Captain Keller charge this call to the listed number as he, Sheriff Heyd, pays the charges on this telephone from his own personal funds. The unlisted phone is paid for from Sheriff's Office funds and he did not want long distance toll charges for personal calls to be charged to the unlisted phone. He said his wife called the business office of the phone company in New Orleans and was told by some employee that the telephone company had not made the call criticizing Mrs. Keller for the way this long distance call had been charged.

Sheriff Heyd said that with regard to his home telephone numbers, many of his friends have complained that on occasions they have attempted to reach him or his wife and have gotten no ringing signals when they dialed his home phone numbers or the phones would ring two or three times and then would disconnect. He said he and his wife have also heard clicks on the lines when they have used their home telephones.

With regard to his office telephones, Sheriff Heyd said he has heard clicks on these lines as if someone was turning on some type of recording device.

Sheriff Heyd was asked if he had any suspects

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

in connection with the alleged tapping of his telephones. He said he felt the phones were tapped by the staff of Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison. Sheriff Heyd said he understands from Garrison's staff that Garrison has expressed considerable displeasure over the fact that Sheriff Heyd allowed representatives of the news media to interview John Chancler and Miguel Torres, two of Garrison's witnesses before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with his inquiry into captioned matter. Sheriff Heyd said Chancler and Torres were prisoners in his jail at the time he allowed newsmen to interview them. Sheriff Heyd said "Garrison is psychotic and will do anything."

The substance of Title 47, U. S. Code, Section 605 (Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications) was explained to Sheriff Heyd. It was suggested to him that he might desire to bring his suspicions to the attention of representatives of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Orleans for any appropriate action the telephone company wished to take.

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: 6/10/67

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	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of a LHM, and two (2) copies are enclosed for Dallas.

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [REDACTED]  
Lafayette, La.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs 6) ENCLOSURE
  - 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs 2)
  - 2 - New Orleans
- RAH:jpb  
(7)

AGENT RAH:jpb  
 DATE FORW. 6/13/67  
 HOW FORW. 0-6 0-14  
 BY [Signature]

NIPAL  
 KR. ENTECH  
 LEBER  
 FUTURE

REC 29 62 109060

5391

18 JUN 12 1967

EX-104

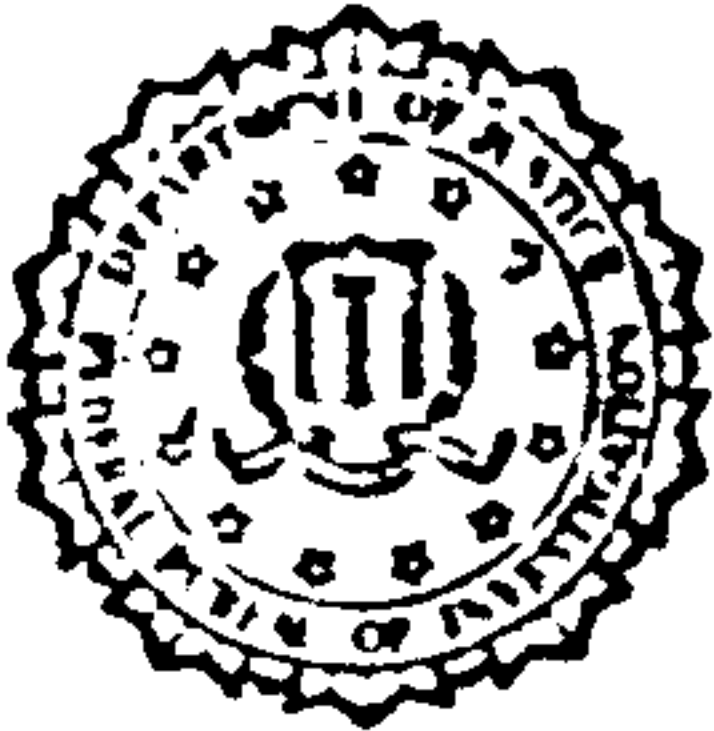
CC [Signature]

[Signature]

56 JUN 27 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

June 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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	_____

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

A confidential source, contact with whom has been insufficient upon which to judge his reliability, advised on June 9, 1967, that Television Station KATC, Lafayette, Louisiana, carried the Bob Hamm Speech report on May 22, 1967, and May 23, 1967, captioned "Garrison and the Mafia." Source stated this report had been prepared by Bob Hamm and Joe Holstead, who were in Texas when the assassination occurred and made inquiries in Dallas for News Media.

Source continued by stating the report indicated that District Attorney Garrison believed that organized crime, specifically, "La Cosa Nostra" is responsible along with other Anti-Castroites for the assassination. The reason being is that organized crime wanted the assassination to appear as though it had been done at the instigation of Castro, and this would then, hopefully, arouse the United States to a point where Castro would be removed from power in Cuba thereby allowing reopening of the gambling casinos and other hoodlum interest.

Source said the report also mentioned that David Ferrie may have "flown some missions for a very important member of the syndicate who has been a long-time resident of Louisiana" (Carlos Marcello).

In addition, source stated that during the latter part of March, 1967, he had seen a New Orleans Police Department photograph of a Cuban or Puerto Rican national named First Name Unknown Santanna, whom he described as about thirty or thirty-three, dark hair, olive complexion and slender build.

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.

5311

Source said Santanna was alleged to have owned an Italian Manlicher-Carcano rifle similar to that used by that of Oswald and that Santanna was alleged to have been located in the Plaza in Dallas during the assassination but did not fire his rifle and disappeared that day and has not been heard of since.

Source said it was his understanding that Santanna had been there allegedly at the instructions of Sergio Arcacho Smith, Oswald, Ferrie, and Clay Shaw.

Source also stated it was his understanding that Garrison considered Layton Martens of Lafayette, Louisiana, as a very important link in this matter, and it was pointed out by source that Martens is believed to have lived with both Ferrie and Shaw, having shown Shaw's address as his own while attending the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette.

It was the understanding of source that Garrison had been conducting an exhaustive search to locate a man named First Name Unknown D'Mare (phonetic), who was supposed to have traveled to Galveston, Texas, about the time of the assassination and there met with Ruby and Ferrie. Source said D'Mare has relatives in the Galveston, Texas, area named McKenna and that about five weeks ago D'Mare was a stand-up master of ceremonies in a Las Vegas, Nevada, nightclub.



## Domestic Intelligence Division

## INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6-13-67

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison is attempting to show that hoodlums and anti-Castro Cubans were involved in the assassination along with Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw.

We have previously received information Garrison is attempting to locate a Cuban refugee by the name of Santanna. Our files disclose one Emilio Santana arrived in the U.S. as a refugee in 1964, and was last reported residing in Miami, Florida. We have received reports Garrison has been in contact with this individual.

Attached memorandum discloses Garrison is attempting to locate a former master of ceremonies in Jack Ruby's restaurant in Dallas by the name of D'Mare. This individual undoubtedly is identical with William D. Crowe, Jr., who was a master of ceremonies at Ruby's Carousel Club in Dallas from mid-October until 11-23-63 when he used the name William DeMar. Latter individual made allegation immediately after assassination that he thought he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in Ruby's club during the week before the assassination. Extensive investigation disclosed no indication Oswald ever in Ruby's club or ever in contact with Ruby.

**ACTION:**

Copies of attached memorandum have been furnished to the Department, Secret Service and CIA.

REL:cls

*rel:cls*  
*Walt*

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO  
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 5392

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

136

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

REC 48

Date: 6/16/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING  
OO: DALLAS

*Sanford*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

*B*

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these newspaper articles.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 3) ENCLOSURE
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 3)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 3)
- 1 - New Orleans

*B* EX-103  
62-109060-5393

REC 48

8 JUN 19 1967

ECW:jab  
(6)

D. C. BUCH

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

Approved: *[Signature]*  
57 JUN 28 1967 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Shaw Trial at Least 2 or 3 Months Away

At least another 60 to 90 days of legal jockeying lie between Clay A. Shaw and his trial on charges that he conspired to kill the president of the United States.

Attorneys for the 54-year-old retired New Orleans businessman squared off in court yesterday with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office.

The result: A decision to permit the defense to file more papers and give the state an opportunity to answer them.

THAT WILL CONSUME 30 days and take the case into mid-July.

Even then, there will have been no basis for a ruling on the main point of Shaw's pre-trial motions—a request to toss out the indictment against him.

In this round of legal boxing, the court is hearing the state and defense argue over three defense pleas:

1. A motion to suppress certain evidence and return property seized from Shaw's French Quarter home.

2. A 93-point request for specific times, dates, places and people in what Garrison charges was a New Orleans-hatched plot to murder John F. Kennedy.

3. A plea to reveal to the defense all information given the grand jury and the state about Shaw.

ONLY AFTER THESE motions have been disposed of will Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. consider the primary Shaw pleading: That the indictment charging him with complicity in Kennedy's slaying is faulty and should be thrown out.

During yesterday's hearing, Judge Haggerty told the defense lawyers they would be given a further opportunity to amend their motion to quash the indictment after the three other motions are settled.

For the next 15 days, the defense will prepare memoranda on why Garrison's office should provide more specific information about the conspiracy charge against Shaw.

The state then will be given 15 days to answer. Presumably, about mid-July, there will be another hearing at which Judge Haggerty will rule on the three defense motions.

AFTER THAT COMES the matter of the main motion, and its determination may take a good deal of time, depending on what further moves the defense makes.

Judge Haggerty commented yesterday afternoon that the trial could not be held until "August or September at the earliest." Court observers believe that may be optimistic.

In the hearing yesterday, three important points emerged:

1. Judge Haggerty declared that the state does not have to prove who killed John Kennedy in order to prove a conspiracy. His comment came after Asst. DA James L. Alcock, speaking against further disclosures of information to the defense, asserted:

"The State doesn't have to go beyond the State of Louisiana to prove a conspiracy. The minute a rifle was bought, that is a conspiracy."

"I agree with you 100 per cent," Judge Haggerty told the DA's assistant. "The state need go no further. We could have seven different groups in seven parishes all being found guilty at the same time."

(Garrison has charged that Shaw conspired with three men—all of them now dead—to murder Kennedy. The co-conspirators he named were the late David W. Ferrie, a one-time New Orleans airline pilot who died of what the coroner called "natural causes" on Feb. 22; Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission blamed exclusively for Kennedy's death, and Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub operator who gunned down Oswald in the Dallas police station two days after the President was killed. Ruby died of cancer after being convicted of Oswald's murder.)

2. JUDGE HAGGERTY ordered the records of Truth and Consequences, a group of private businessmen helping finance the Garrison investigation, sealed and held by the Clerk of Court until after Shaw's trial.

The defense wants the T&C records made public. Especially, defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond said, he wants to know if any member of the grand jury which indicted Shaw has contributed to the private investigation fund.

3. Perry R. Russo of Baton Rouge was named as the individual who provided the information upon which the DA's chief investigator, Louis to search the Shaw home at 1313 Dauphine.

The testimony came first from Judge Matthew A. Braniff, who said, in response to defense questions, that the DA's chief investigator, Louis Ivon, identified Russo as the confidential informant who gave the state its search warrant information.

Shaw's house was combed by a dozen DA's men the day he was arrested on March 1. Five cartons of personal papers and belongings were seized, and the defense wants the property returned.

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

PAGE 18

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-13-67

Edition RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5393

~~IT WAS~~ RUSSO ~~who served~~  
as the star Garrison witness  
at the preliminary hearing  
which bound Shaw over for  
trial.

The 25-year-old insurance  
salesman testified that he  
overheard Shaw, Ferrie and  
Oswald plot Kennedy's death  
during a September, 1963  
meeting at Ferrie's Louisiana  
Ave. pkwy. apartment.

There was no indication  
then that Russo might have  
known Shaw before that night  
or that he ever was inside the  
tall, white-haired defendant's  
home.

LATER, IVON took the  
stand, and defense lawyer  
William Wegmann pounded  
him with a series of questions  
about circumstances sur-  
rounding the search warrant.

Asst. DA Alcock objected  
to their questioning. He said  
the defense could not go be-  
yond "the four corners of the  
search warrant" to challenge  
its validity.

He was overruled by Hag-  
gerty and part of the colloquy  
between Wegmann and Ivon  
went like this:

Q. Direct your attention to  
the last paragraph of the  
search warrant. Who dictated  
the items to be seized?

A. Myself, Richard Burnes  
(an asst. DA).

Q. I'll go on. Did Russo tell  
you of these items?

A. No.

Q. Did you and whoever as-  
sisted you make up this list  
of items?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, you had  
no reason to believe the items  
listed by you were in the  
house or were material to  
the case?

A. Yes.

"No further questions,"  
Wegmann said.

The search warrant in ques-  
tion is a detailed document  
bearing a list of specified  
items taken from the Shaw  
house.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Kentwood Cleric Subpenaed by DA

A Kentwood preacher and one-time candidate for governor was subpenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison today in his presidential assassination probe.

The Rev. Clyde Johnson, who is also a Kentwood merchant, was ordered to appear for questioning tomorrow at 10 a. m. in Garrison's office.

The subpena was signed by Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock.

ALCOCK DECLINED to say why Johnson, an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1963, was directed to appear for questioning.

Kentwood is the birthplace of Clay L. Shaw, the retired New Orleans businessman accused by Garrison of plotting to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison claims the plot was hatched in New Orleans in the fall of 1963 by Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment.

OSWALD WAS shot to death in the Dallas police station two days after the assassination by Dallas night club owner Jack Ruby, who later died of cancer. Ferrie died two days after Garrison confirmed a States-Item story that his staff was investigating the Kennedy death.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, while a candidate for governor, was injured in a car accident which he said was caused when someone shot at him.

He told officers he was standing by his car on a highway south of Monroe when another vehicle drove by and

## Probe--

Continued from Page 1

several shots were fired. He said he jumped into his car, hit the accelerator and the car bounded over a ditch into a bridge abutment.

Two years ago, Johnson was arrested in Baton Rouge on charges of disturbing the peace and impersonating an officer.

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

PAGE 1

STATES ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/14/67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63  
Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-10906-393

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# PAIR CLEARED IN BRIBE PROBE

## Police Find No Violation in Beauboeuf Case

By ROBERT USSERY

Two police officers accused of attempting to bribe assassination probe figure Alvin R. Beauboeuf did not violate the police code of conduct or state law when they offered him money and a job for information on behalf of District Attorney Jim Garrison, a police department investigation has concluded.

Acting Supl. of Police Presly J. Trosclair Jr. announced at a press conference Wednesday afternoon that an intensive investigation concluded that the two, Lynn Loisel and Louis Ivon, "have not violated any rules of the code of conduct of the department of police." Both men are detailed to the district attorney's office as investigators.

In the latest probe development, Garrison's office obtained a subpoena for a minister who resides in the home-town of accused conspirator Clay L. Shaw.

The subpoena orders the Rev. Clyde Johnson, Kentwood, La., to appear in the district attorney's office at 10 a.m. Thursday.

### APPEARANCE EXPECTED

However, a source in the office of Criminal Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr. said the subpoena would not be served Wednesday. He said Johnson was expected to appear Thursday. It is believed the subpoena will be served then if necessary.

Burton Klein, an attorney for the 21-year-old Beauboeuf, lodged a complaint with the police department last month claiming that the two officers attempted to bribe his client and threatened him.

Trosclair said that after questioning as many persons as possible, including Beauboeuf's wife, the department could find no other evidence of intimidation attempts.

One reporter asked Trosclair if the police department concluded that the men are innocent of the bribery accusation in the eyes of the law.

The acting superintendent first noted that the officers had acknowledged offering money and a job with an airline to Beauboeuf.

### NOT VIOLATION

He then noted that federal, state and city authorities reward informants financially, and added, "We do not interpret it as a violation."

Trosclair also said he listened to a tape recording in the Metairie law offices of attorney Hugh B. Exnicios in which the officers discussed the matter with Beauboeuf.

Exnicios reportedly had such a recording which was the basis for a national magazine article blasting Garrison tactics.

Trosclair said that conversations on the tape showed that the officers offered to formalize the arrangement for information in a contract.

"Does it stand to reason that if anyone was going to do anything illegal they would sign a contract?" Trosclair asked.

Klein challenged Trosclair to play the recording in public and let the public decide whether a felony was committed.

The attorney said it is "a sad commentary on modern day law enforcement officials when absolutely conclusive evidence of felonies is pushed aside because of the power of a district attorney and the fear it places in public officials. It has now engulfed the police department.

"There is no doubt in my mind that more than one felony was committed by Garrison's staff . . . The action of Chief Trosclair acting under authority of the superintendent of police is a discredit to every man who wears a badge."

### NO REASON GIVEN

Clay L. Alcock, the assistant district attorney who obtained the subpoena of the Kentwood man, declined to discuss the reason for its issuance.

Kentwood is Shaw's birthplace. Garrison charged that Shaw conspired in New Orleans to kill President John F. Kennedy with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie. He has recently charged that Shaw also conspired with Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald and later died of cancer. Ferrie is also deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who is also a merchant in Kentwood, was an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1963.

Two years ago he was arrested in Baton Rouge on charges of disturbing the peace and impersonating an officer.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6/15/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63  
Character: AFO

or  
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

527

62-109060-5394  
**CHANGED TO**  
62-117208-2

AUG 17 1976

Buc/psr

2  
△



FBI

Date: 6/15/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(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

*REC-69*  
*Royle*  
*LENOR*  
*Wick*

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy of these newspaper articles.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Miami (Encl. 4)
- 1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab  
(6)

*E*  
**ENCLOSURE**

**REC-69** 62-109060 5395

17 JUN 17 1967

C C Wick

*Wick*

Approved: *[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

59 JUN 20 1967

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

QUESTIONING TOMORROW

# DA Subpenas Kentwood Preacher in Plot Probe

A Kentwood preacher and one-time candidate for governor was subpoenaed by District Attorney Jim Garrison today in his presidential assassination probe.

The Rev. Clyde Johnson, who is also a Kentwood merchant, was ordered to appear for questioning tomorrow at 10 a. m. in Garrison's office.

The subpoena was signed by Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock.

ALCOCK DECLINED to say why Johnson, an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1963, was directed to appear for questioning.

Kentwood is the birthplace of Clay L. Shaw, the retired New Orleans businessman accused by Garrison of plotting to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Garrison claims the plot was hatched in New Orleans in the fall of 1963 by Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment.

OSWALD WAS shot to death in the Dallas police station two days after the assassination by Dallas night club owner ~~Jack Ruby~~, who later died of cancer. Ferrie died two

staff was investigating the Kennedy death.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, while a candidate for governor, was injured in a car accident which he said was caused when someone shot at him.

He told officers he was standing by his car on a highway south of Monroe when another vehicle drove by and several shots were fired. He said he jumped into his car, hit the accelerator and the car bounded over a ditch into a bridge abutment.

Two years ago, Johnson was arrested in Baton Rouge on charges of disturbing the

peace and impersonating an officer.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-14-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63  
Character:

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62 100 5895  
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

## Beauboeuf Claim Refuted

# DA's Men Cleared Of Plot Case Bribe

The New Orleans police department today cleared two district attorney's office investigators of charges that they attempted to bribe or intimidate a witness in Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation.

Asst. Police Supt. P. J. Trosclair called a news conference this afternoon to announce the results of the department's investigation of the charges.

The accusation was made by Alvin Beauboeuf, one-time roommate of the late David W. Ferrie, a key figure in Garrison's presidential assassination inquiry.

TROSCLAIR SAID a thorough investigation by the police intelligence branch cleared both Dets. Lynn Loiel and Louis Ivon of attempting to bribe or intimidate Beauboeuf.

The charge appeared originally in an article written for Newsweek Magazine. Beauboeuf and his attorney, Burton Klein, later called a news conference to allege that Garrison aides tried to bribe him to give testimony.

They said there was a tape recording of the bribe attempt and that it had been turned over to Jefferson Parish authorities for action. Beauboeuf said the offer was made in Jefferson Parish.

INVESTIGATING police are believed to have concluded that the tape was edited or altered in some fashion.

Beauboeuf was rooming with Ferrie at his Louisiana ave. pkwy. apartment when the one-time airline pilot was arrested here in 1963, three days after Kennedy's murder. Beauboeuf and another Ferrie roommate accompanied Ferrie on a trip to Houston the day Kennedy was killed.

Ferrie was found dead at his apartment Feb. 22—five days after the Garrison investigation became public knowledge. The coroner said he died of natural causes.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-14-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

11-22-63  
Character: AFO

or  
Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

5375

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Atty. General to Contact DA

## Gremillion to Look Into Alleged Bribery

Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion said Tuesday he will contact District Attorney Jim Garrison about a Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Or-

leans letter "asking me to investigate certain aspects of alleged bribery charges" in the DA's presidential assassination probe.

Gremillion said he "will probably make a further statement" after conferring with Gov. John J. McKeithen, who earlier said

he does not think the state should get involved in the case.

Primary accusation against Garrison came from Alvin Beaubouef, who claimed he was offered \$3,000 and a job if he would "help substantiate the alleged plot" against Kennedy.

Beaubouef, a friend of the late David W. Ferrie, reportedly said a Garrison investigator made the offer and when he refused he was told he would be shot if he made trouble.

Ferrie, who died last February in his New Orleans apartment, was named by Garrison as one of the conspirators in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy, assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Gremillion said he has not been furnished any facts, names or circumstances concerning the alleged bribery, but "my office will be looking into the matter."

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

PAGE 10

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-11-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63

Character: AFO or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

6-11-67

375

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Return Conditions Given by Novel

**BUCKE MAY**

Fugitive witness Gordon Novel today told Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison he will return here and testify in the DA's Kennedy death plot investigation if he is protected against arrest.

The 29-year-old former bar operator made the offer in what he said was his "final legal challenge" to Garrison.

He said he will testify "at my expense . . . on a lie detector and under sodium amyl before your stacked grand jury."

**BUT NOVEL MADE** an important proviso. He will come only under the terms of the uniform interstate witness compact which would guarantee him against arrest or prosecution in any state through which he travels.

It was the second time this week that the matter of the interstate witness compact was raised in connection with reluctant Garrison witnesses.

The governor of Texas said he is delaying action on Louisiana's request for 44-year-old Sergio Arcacha Smith and suggested the state seek Arcacha's return under the witness compact.

Thus, Arcacha in Texas and Novel in Columbus, Ohio, almost simultaneously sought the same immunity from arrest and prosecution.

**BOTH ARE CHARGED** by Garrison with conspiracy to burglarize a munitions bunker at Houma in August, 1961. Both also are charged with the actual burglary by Terrebonne Parish authorities.

Novel had admitted making a munitions pickup at Houma, but says it was a routine part

of his work as an intelligence agent here before the April, 1961, Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Arcacha was the New Orleans leader of a militant anti-Castro Cuban organization here in 1961 and 1962.

Both Novel and Arcacha are fighting extradition on the burglary conspiracy charges.

**IN WHAT AMOUNTED** to an open telegram to Garrison, Novel promised not to invoke "the fifth amendment, retroactive executive privilege, or this nation's national security act" if he is permitted to come here under the witness compact.

"I will testify on any question you . . . can dream up," he told Garrison in the wire.

Specifically, Novel said he would like to testify on a number of points, namely:

- 1. International fraud; 2. public and official bribery; 3. intimidation; 4. in my opinion the probable murder of David Ferrie; 5. seditious treason; 6. mysterious intelligence activities from Nov., 1959, to date in the southern quadrant of the USA and certain islands off Florida; 7. hot war games and cold munitions transfers; 8. ten 1950 model Canadian surplus Vampire jet support fighter aircraft; 9. certain Cuban-Anglo-French sabotage affairs of early 1961."

**SUGGESTING THAT** Garrison seek Arcacha under the interstate witness compact — which guarantees immunity — Texas Gov. John Conally wrote Gov. John J. McKeithen Jr.:

"Pending final disposition of your request pursuant to this act, your request for extradition of Sergio Arcacha Smith is being retained on my docket without prejudice."

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

— PAGE 14

STATES-ITEM

— NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-14-67

Edition: RED COMET

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

375

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

REC 48

Date: 6/13/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(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

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Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami are one copy each of these newspaper articles.

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

ECW:jab  
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 48

62-109060-5396

9 JUN 15 1967

EX-104

56 JUN 27 1967

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# DA'S OFFICE IMPLICATED

## Two Bribe Attempts Claimed in JFK Probe

Two new charges of bribing witnesses cropped up today in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's assassination plot probe.

In a copyrighted story, Gene Roberts of the New York Times stated that he interviewed two Parish Prison inmates who told him they had been offered "concessions" by Garrison's office "if they would help him prove his charge that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the result of a conspiracy."

The two prisoners, both convicted of burglary charges, are Miguel Torres and John Cancler.

REPORTERS OF the States-Item contacted both men weeks ago, but came up with no conclusive evidence of intimidation in either case.

Roberts said Torres, a one-time heroin addict, told him he had been offered his freedom, one ounce of heroin and a three-month vacation in Florida if he would be "cooperative" in the investigation.

Cancler told Roberts that representatives of Garrison's office offered to drop the charges against him if he would break into Clay Shaw's apartment and "put something" there.

The bribery charges were revealed today, the day that Shaw is due to appear in court to argue motions in his case. He is so far the only man charged with conspiracy to assassinate the president in the district attorney's investigation.

Several months ago, in the early days of the investigation, States-Item reporters talked with Torres after it was learned Garrison's investigators had been to see him.

AT THAT TIME Torres, a 29-year-old Cuban, appeared extremely nervous and refused to discuss any phase of the investigation, including why he had been questioned.

Torres is a slightly built man, well groomed and with a fair command of the English language.

Shortly after the visit by the States-Item, made in the presence of Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd Jr., Torres was placed in a maximum security cell and reporters were not permitted to interview him. Roberts interviewed him later, at Angola, when the stiff regulations were apparently no long in effect.

CANCLER CONTACTED the States-Item himself, through an attorney, and said he had information about the investigation.

Reporters interviewed Cancler in the criminal sheriff's offices.

Cancler said he had been contacted in mid-January by one of Garrison's aides, who drove him to the French Quarter home of Shaw at 1313 Dauphine.

"Do you think you could get into that house?" Cancler said, he was asked.

ACCORDING TO CANCLER, he looked the place over and commented that it was too easy a job for a man of his ability. Then asked why the offer had been made.

He said the investigator told him Garrison was investigating the assassination of Kennedy and believed Shaw had something to do with it. When he discovered the enormity of the thing he'd been asked to do, Cancler said, he decided he'd rather not get involved.

At the time, Cancler told States-Item reporters he was not certain whether he was to put something into the apartment or to take something out, or merely to "case the joint."

However, he later told Roberts he had been asked to "put something" into the apartment.

Cancler is a long-time police character known as "John the Baptist." He is a talkative Negro, whom one of Garrison's assistants has called "one of the best—if not the best—active burgler in New Orleans.

He was convicted Feb. 19 of the Dec. 6 burglary of a New-

comb' blvd. home, but last month came up with another Parish Prison inmate, Donnell Carroll, who says he actually committed the burglary.

ON THE BASIS of new evidence, Cancler asked for a new trial. Criminal Court Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp has the motion under consideration and is due to rule on it soon.

Torres has apparently opened up since the time he was questioned by States-Item reporters, for he went into a lengthy story for Roberts of his association with the DA's investigators.

He said he was told that "the boss" (Garrison) was very powerful and could either grant Torres his freedom or assure the completion of his nine-year prison term, as well as bringing federal charges to bear against the Cuban.

"Although they had me over a barrel," Roberts quoted Torres as saying, "I didn't want to frame anyone."

Garrison told Roberts he was surprised anyone would accept the statements of such types and said, "I wouldn't dignify those people with an answer."

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

PAGE 16

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-12-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109... 5396  
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Shaw Lawyers Will Make Bid to Veto Indictment

## Attorneys to Seek Way to Nix DA's Charges

Shaw's defense lawyers go to court Monday seeking to overturn the John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy indictment against him.

In what looks to be a long hearing, defense attorneys said they hope to:

—Quash the Orleans Parish Grand Jury conspiracy indictment against Shaw.

—Suppress the seizure of Shaw's belongings and have them returned. They were seized earlier this year when Shaw was first arrested by District Atty. Jim Garrison.

—Have the defense be provided a bill of particulars, which would include times, dates and places of the alleged conspiracy.

—Have the DA's office comply with a prayer for oyer, asking the prosecution to produce documents and other evidence in the conspiracy.

One of Shaw's lawyers, Edward F. Wegmann, Saturday refused to confirm or deny that Lee Odom, who cropped up in the Garrison investigation when his name was found scribbled in Shaw's notes, would appear at the hearing.

"He will be here when his appearance is needed," said Wegmann. "I stand on that."

There are 32 others, however, who have been served with sub-

penas. These include Criminal District Court judges Malcolm V. O'Hara, Matthew S. Braniff, Thomas M. Brahney Jr., Rudolph F. Becker Jr., Oliver P. Schulingkamp, Frank J. Shea and Bernard J. Bagert.

Only Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., who has been assigned the Shaw case and will conduct the hearing Monday, was spared the service of a subpoena.

Garrison himself was called by the Shaw forces and will appear. Likewise, members of his staff who have handled the investigation, may be called by Shaw's lawyers.

Other persons given subpoenas to appear include the organizers of "Truth and Consequences of New Orleans, Inc.," the businessmen's group financing the investigation. They are Willard E. Robertson, Joseph M. Rault Jr., and Cecil Shilstone. Complete records of the organization have been requested, including disbursements of the more than \$9,000 Robertson Friday said Garrison has spent.

Additionally, Albert V. LaBiche Jr., foreman of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury that indicted Shaw, and members of that jury have been subpoenaed.

Court proceedings will start at 10 a. m. in the section of court presided over by Judge Haggerty.

Garrison alleges that Shaw, former managing director of International Trade Mart, conspired with David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby to murder President Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 6-12-67

Edition:

Author:

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

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Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

104060 - 5396

ENCLOSURE



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dean Andrews Perjury Trial Set for Aug. 9

Judge Frank J. Shea today set Aug. 9 as the starting date for the perjury trial of rotund Jefferson Parish attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr.

Thus, Andrews likely will be the first principal in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's Kennedy death plot investigation to go to trial.

Judge Shea overruled four motions filed by Andrews, including a request that Criminal District Court toss out the indictment against him.

THE JUDGE READ each motion and announced, "Motion denied" after each one.

Andrews and his attorney, Sam Monk Zelden, sought an order to disclose testimony given the Orleans Parish Grand Jury which indicted Andrews on charges of lying under oath. At the same time, they asked for the right to inspect the original transcript of Andrews' testimony before the grand jury on March 16.

The hip-talking former Jefferson Parish assistant district attorney was indicted the same afternoon he testified. Garrison has charged that Andrews lied when he said he could not identify Clay L. Shaw and the mysterious "Clay Bertrand" as the same man.

SHAW, A 54-YEAR-OLD retired New Orleans businessman, has been indicted for complicity in Kennedy's death. The grand jury accused him of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and the

late David W. Ferrie to kill Kennedy. Shaw is free on \$10,000 bond, awaiting trial.

Ferrie, a onetime airline pilot, died five days after the Garrison investigation became public in February. The Warren Commission placed the sole blame for Kennedy's death on Oswald.

Andrews told the Warren Commission a man he knew as Clay Bertrand telephoned him after Kennedy's death and asked him to serve as Oswald's attorney. Garrison said the call was made by Shaw and charged that Bertrand and Shaw are the same.

THE FIRST indictment against Andrews was withdrawn by the DA's office in April, and he was reindicted in an 11-foot-long document which quoted about 2,000 words of his testimony.

About Bertrand and Shaw, the grand jury quotes Andrews as saying:

"I can't connect the two. I can't say he is, and I can't say he ain't—there is no way in my mind that I can connect the two—but if you asked me under oath I can't give you my personal opinion. . . ."

LATER, ANDREWS told the jury he believed Shaw was taller than Bertrand. The testimony transcript quotes him as saying:

"I see him on TV — He is a tall cat—I don't believe the person I know as Clay Bertrand is as tall as him."

Andrews pleaded innocent to the perjury charge at his formal arraignment April 18.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

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Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.  
 Being Investigated

62-10746-1-5396  
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# PRISONERS SAY DA MADE OFFER

## Claim Garrison Extended Aid for Help—Story

By GENE ROBERTS

© 1967, New York Times News Service  
(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Two Louisiana prisoners have accused District Attorney Jim Garrison's office of offering them concessions if they would help him prove his charge that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a conspiracy.

The charges came as Garrison and his staff were preparing for a hearing Monday in Criminal District Court at which attorneys for Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman who Garrison says helped plot the assassination, will seek the dismissal of conspiracy charges.

Miguel Torres, a one-time heroin addict who is in prison for burglary, said he had been offered his freedom, an ounce of heroin, and three months' vacation in Florida if he would be "cooperative" in the District Attorney's investigation.

### PUT SOMETHING

Another convicted burglar, John Cancler, said he had been told before his conviction in February, that he might be needed to "put something" in to the French Quarter home of Shaw.

Cancler said a representative of Garrison's office had told him that burglary charges against him would be dropped if he were to break into Shaw's home. But after he refused, he went on, the district attorney's staff stepped up its prosecution against him.

The two prisoners made their accusations in recent interviews with this reporter, who visited them in prison, and then signed statements that outlined the main points in their stories.

### NOT SURPRISED

When told by this reporter Sunday that two prisoners had made charges against his office, Garrison said he was not surprised that men who had been convicted by his staff would make charges against it.

As a result, he said, he wouldn't be interested in listening to the charges or in commenting on them. "I wouldn't dignify those people with an answer," he added.

Garrison said he was surprised that charges by Torres and Cancler would be given credence in view of their criminal records.

### INVESTIGATION

However, a large part of Garrison's investigation has centered on the interrogation of people who have less than conventional backgrounds.

One convicted burglar whom Garrison's staff questioned at length in the assassination investigation is Emilio Santana, 29, of Miami. He pleaded guilty to burglary in Criminal District Court in New Orleans in 1964, was sentenced to three years on probation, and later given permission to move to Florida in the custody of the Florida Paroles and Probation Commission.

R. W. Buckhalt Jr. of the Florida commission said Garrison's office had Santana flown here on Feb. 12 of this year for questioning and kept him here until Feb. 17.

### USES ADDICT

It is also known that Garrison's staff has attempted to develop several alleged homosexuals as witnesses in his assassination case. Garrison has already used one former narcotics addict, who is now a prisoner in Parish Prison, as a witness against Shaw.

He is Vernon Bundy who testified that he was on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain preparing to inject a shot of heroin into his arm in the summer of 1963 when he saw Shaw talking to Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission says killed President Kennedy alone and unaided. Shaw denies that he ever knew Oswald.

In addition, Garrison said at a news conference in February that he and his staff were questioning Torres in an effort to get information about the Kennedy assassination.

### NOT FIRST

Torres and Cancler are not the first persons to make charges about the conduct of Garrison's investigation.

Last month, another Louisiana man, Alvin Beauboeuf, charged that an investigator for Garrison had offered him \$3,000 and a job with an airline if he would "help substantiate" the alleged conspiracy. He said that a tape recording of the conversation was in existence.

Garrison responded by releasing a notarized statement in which Beauboeuf swore that he was offered the money only after he had complained that he could not afford to take the time to cooperate with the district attorney's office.

### SIGNED STATEMENT

Beauboeuf replied through his attorney that he had signed the statement only because of "threats and coercion."

Torres, who is 29 years old, made his charges against Garrison's office in a two-hour interview with this reporter in a prison conference room at the state prison at Angola.

Speaking with the faintest trace of a Spanish accent, the slightly built native of Cuba said he had served about three years of a nine-year sentence for burglary. After serving his term in the state prison, he faces three years in a federal prison on a conviction growing out of his long-time addiction to narcotics.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

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Date: 6-12-67

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Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

570