

30 years old right now, when you're 102, you can look at these files. That is, if they do not decide 75 years from now that it has to be delayed another 75 years, which is entirely possible.

INTERVIEWER: This can be done.

GARRISON: Well, of course. I'm sure that they do not intend for any living person to see what's in these files. For example, the file entitled "The Central Intelligence Dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald," which undoubtedly would show the pre-existing relationship between Oswald and the CIA, would show he was not a Communist in any way. The CIA file on Jack Ruby, which would show that Jack Ruby was involved in a gun running operation, which is an operation that the CIA encouraged, because it was useful to it with regard to its anti-Castro activities.

One of the most interesting files, which is classified as secret, is the -- is entitled "Allegations of Private First Class Eugene Dinken." Here is a private first class, almost as low as you can get in the army, and he's made some allegations. But you cannot know what these allegations are because it might affect national security. Well these allegations are -- what these allegations were very simply was that here is an individual, a young man in the service, we found out by another route was saying that the President of the United States was probably going to be assassinated by right wing elements sooner or later, by a Minute Man element. And he was saying it so strongly that he got in trouble in the service.

A big production was made of it at the time. And when that turned out to be true, the United States Government had to keep it secret because they don't want people knowing what happened.

INTERVIEWER: Well now, Mr. Garrison, you're -- you've made, I don't know whether charges is the right word, but you have said that the government has been suppressing facts and people, and places have been kind of clouded over. Have you had anybody try and stop you from making statements like this?

GARRISON: Well, they can't directly try and stop me from making statements. They have a technical problem there because one of their objectives is to try and make this appear to be, again, the best of all possible worlds. But everything that can be done behind the scenes is being done.

For example you have the -- and everything that can be done by indirection is being done. For example, you have the Attorney General of the United States announcing within days after Shaw's -- is arrested, that Shaw has been investigated and cleared by the FBI. Well of course this was a lie. And later on the Justice Department had to admit it was a lie.

Well when they admitted it was a lie, the New York Times, which is -- which plays the game with the establishment, put it on page 64. Parenthetically, when a convict whom my office convicted announced that we had offered him heroin to testify falsely, the Times put that on the front page. This is the way they play the game.

Now the -- they're doing everything they can. My phones



have been monitored for a long time. There's obviously a mail check through the Post Office about inspection of mail. But this is -- the U. S. has been doing this a long time. But it's just doing it a little stronger here. The use of the telephone company, which -- You see the telephone company, for example -- Again we have a problem throughout this whole thing about the difference between image and reality; the difference between things as they should be, as we are told they are, and as they really are.

And you have the telephone company, and you have a picture of your friendly telephone man taking a little boy across the street, or something. But in reality the telephone company, in a case like this, becomes an extension of the United States Government, of what is now a super state.

For example, the federal government does not have to tap your phone. They don't tap our phones, they monitor them. In other words, in our case for example, our lines, the private lines, office and home, of every individual connected with this case, every key witness, is -- is just thrown by attaching a connection between two terminals at the phone company into a cable that goes into a federal monitoring room, so it's all monitored. This became obvious to us early.

... But this is a standard part of the super state, whether it was Adolph Hitler, or it's Stalin. We have reached the point of being a super state. But this is -- there's more power than there should be in the federal government, and it's reached the point where the idea of democracy is -- still exists, and lip service

has to be given. It's a facade that's held up every now and then like a sign, but in reality it's fading away more and more.

INTERVIEWER: How do you conduct your business if you have these problems with the telephone and the mail? How do you conduct your investigations and get your reports without having it -- well, the cover blown?

GARRISON: Well Scott, there are two things that are true. First of all, we don't worry that much about the federal government picking up most of the details, because our attitude is that -- that hopefully sooner or later the people of the United States are going to demand an end to the fraud. And the more that the government finds out, we know exactly what happens, the harder it is going to be for them to continue to play the role of having looked into it. So to a great extent we're just going about our business, and let them pick up what they want.

With regard to sensitive matters, new areas, say the discovery of Oswald and Jack Ruby in another town, where it's not generally known they were together, details about that, or Jack Ruby and Dave Ferrie, mutual connections of theirs which we've established, that sort of thing, mutual connections of Lee Oswald and Dave Ferrie, and other people whose names I don't want to mention -- where we've established that and we don't want it to go straight to the defendant, because there's no doubt in our minds that the federal government gives whatever information it has straight to the defendant because its position is to completely protect the assassins of John Kennedy, well then we have to speak

in generalities or hold off and talk face to face.

INTERVIEWER: Ma-hm. Now you mentioned Clay Shaw before and one of the questions that I think that's in people's mind is why has it taken so long to get this trial into court?

GARRISON: Well, the reason it's taking so long is because the defense keeps filing pleadings; in other words, we can't even set the date yet. The defense makes statements every now and then, "We're ready to go to trial." And, of course, that's picked up and put in the New York Times.

They file a new pleading which means we can't set the trial. Actually I think they've reached the point where they know that this is not a laughing matter any more; they know we have a case and they're stalling in every possible way.

We can't even set it now and I wanted to go to trial in September; it's being stalled and stalled while the press of the establishment, Newsweek, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, are pounding away, pounding away, trying to get at the potential jurors and affect their outlook; and meanwhile the case is being held off.

It's--the defense and those elements of the federal government are coordinating pretty effectively; in other words, I'd sum it up by saying the attitude of the federal government is, they have to know very well how Jack Kennedy was killed and why and they couldn't care less.



Their interest is not truth; this is a game of power; and it is to their advantage to have the man who killed Kennedy go free now because it would complicate things to have him caught; and that, of course, includes helping Shaw as much as possible.

INTERVIEWER: Well then, you're saying that Oswald actually didn't kill Kennedy.

GARDISON: Oswald never killed anybody in his life. Oswald was an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency during every day he was in Russia, apparently in connection with--he was in anti-aircraft in the Marines, you know--apparently in connection with spotting to see if the U-2's which we were using during the first part of this time in Russia, if the hot engines left vapor trails.

For example, when he's talking to Offstein at--over at Child's, a place he worked in, in Fort Worth, a place incidentally which is engaged in making government maps; it's a classified operation. Oswald worked there almost immediately when he came back.

But he mentioned to Offstein that he never saw a vapor trail all the time he was in Mirsk. He was working for the U.S. government there and he was working for the U.S. government, he thought, in New Orleans and even in Dallas. He didn't kill anyone; he was a beautiful patsy and they saw him early and said, "He's beautiful; he's just what we want."

And they used him. But he didn't kill anybody. He

never killed anyone; he didn't shoot at the President. And that's not even close, that's not even close.

But the only thing I'm curious about is, as time goes on and we show that, how is the establishment going to adjust? What is the New York Times going to do, and the Washington Post? Are they going to pretend that they never took the other position? Or are they going to pretend that nothing is happening down in New Orleans as we get convictions?

I'm waiting to see how they handle that.

INTERVIEWER: Well now, of course, I think the obvious thing to say now is that obviously you feel that all of this can be proved.

GARRISON: It has been proved. We've won this fight. It's a communication problem now. They--they are through as far as developing the proof. The fraud which was perpetrated by the United States government is exposed; there's no question about it. I can sit down with any objective person and in a little while leave no doubt in his mind about the fact that Oswald did not shoot anyone; that he was an employee of the United States; that the United States government after having him acquire the name of a Communist in its service then participated in a smear and used that to take itself off the hook and keep from being embarrassed.

I can prove it to anybody if I have a little time; I can't bring it out all publicly now because of the trial, but

get this and the place where it's carried through completely, is in Dallas; but what are you going to do when there are individuals in law enforcement in Dallas who are deeply involved in the assassination? When they are protected by a handful of millionaires who helped sponsor the thing, in the name of patriotism, in the insane sense; and when the United States government is protecting the killers of Jack Kennedy for practical reasons, who's going to prosecute them? I can't go over in Dallas and prosecute them. As a matter of fact, it's going to be a little harder to go in Dallas now that I've mentioned this aspect which we've kept quiet about.

And it's obvious that the United States government has no interest in justice or truth in this case; justice and truth are just an embarrassment: the matter's closed; we must go on to more important things.

The assassination's been ratified by the United States; they accepted it. They changed their foreign policy; they went back to the foreign policy that the sponsors of the assassination wanted; and they don't want to go into it because it's embarrassing.

But to sum this point up the fact probably is that there will be in our lifetimes no real prosecution of the sponsors and key individuals, or the assassins, because the men in the jurisdiction where it happened and where it really originated are owned, controlled, by individuals who sponsored it and they're also protected by the United



French government.

But I'm going to do this after the Shaw case. I'm going to bring out their names one by one and their involvements, no matter how powerful, no matter how rich they are and invite them to come into New Orleans to sue me. Then if they come into New Orleans to sue me, then I can prove their guilt in a civil trial.

But that's the only way I know to communicate to the people of this country what a fraud has been perpetrated.

INTERVIEWER: Mr. Garrison, if these statements that you have political ambitions for Washington from the state of Louisiana,--let's say you did get to Washington; the people voted you into Congress or into the Senate--what would be your action in Washington with regard to the assassination?

GARRISON: Scott, it's not possible for me to answer that because I have no political ambitions, least of all do I want to go to Washington. I have none whatsoever. I doubt if I would go if the opportunity presented itself; it wouldn't be that hard for me in Louisiana, to be honest about it; but I couldn't be less interested.

I happen to like what I'm doing. When I've finished what I'm doing I might go in the private practice again and have nothing to do with politics or government or reporters who presume that I've gone into this investigation for political reasons which certainly excludes you but I

many reporters have that attitude.

And I'm more interested in private practice. I only have the interest in building the best DA's office in the country and we certainly have one of them. We've accomplished that; now when we finish doing everything we can to communicate to the people of this country the fantastic fraud that has been accomplished in the name of the United States government, with a gold eagle stamped on it, then I'm interested in going back into private practice. And Washington? I couldn't be less interested, especially with what I know now about Washington.

INTERVIEWER: Well, Mr. Garrison, going back just a shade, there have been a number of people involved in the Kennedy investigation who have died. I believe the figure is somewhere in the neighborhood of 20?

GARRISON: It's up to 35.

INTERVIEWER: 35. And one of the insurance companies said that the odds for this sort of a concentration...

GARRISON: Trillion to one.

INTERVIEWER: A trillion to one. What is your attitude toward this?

GARRISON: Well, the insurance company's right because all the deaths are not accidental but again I think this is a problem that has to be approached with balance. In my judgment, most of the deaths which are described are normal in the sense of being reasonably representative of the

average, predictable incidents.

For example, there's a heart attack here and an automobile accident there. On the other hand, there's no question about the fact that a number of the deaths are murders. For example, the man who--quote--"committed suicide" by throwing himself through a plate-glass window--did not commit suicide, he was thrown--Hank Kellian--he was thrown through the plate-glass window. His wife worked for Jack Ruby.

And a number of individuals who worked for Jack Ruby had to see too much. For example, persons involved in the assassination in New Orleans as well as individuals involved at Dealey Plaza and involved in the shooting of Tippett's have been at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club; and we've established them there.

And it wasn't that hard; this is the--this is the unbelievable part, it wasn't that hard. But anybody who was a witness to that has been--and known to be a witness--has been methodically removed, like Nancy Hooney.

Nancy Hooney was not only employed by Jack Ruby but she was privy to many of these--these happenings. Incidentally the Warren Commission Report never--the 26 volumes--never quite admits she works for Jack Ruby; but she did.

And in 1964 she was one day arrested on a minor technicality. She had an argument with a girl or something. The other girl was not arrested; she's arrested and in two hours the Dallas police announced that she'd hanged herself.



Well, she'd been removed too and the probability is that she was murdered. But there are a number of others who were murdered for practical reasons and this would continue even now except for the problem that the spotlight has been put on it. It's a little hard for the individuals who initiated this, or elements of the Central Intelligence Agency, to murder somebody now because the spotlight's on it.

You see, the U.S. government never murders anybody but the Central Intelligence Agency doesn't hesitate at anything where an objective is in sight.

But right now it's a little difficult to murder somebody because these questions have been raised.

INTERVIEWER: May I just--just stop for a second there? You said that Nancy Mooney had been taken to the Dallas police station...

GARRISON: Yes, right.

INTERVIEWER: And two hours later she was dead from hanging...

GARRISON: She was hanged with her trowsers pants...

INTERVIEWER: You said this was murder. Does this...?

GARRISON: I said probably. I wasn't there. I want to be...

INTERVIEWER: Yeah, yeah. But this implies involvement from perhaps the Dallas police? I don't know, I'm asking a question.

GARRISON: Scott, individuals in the Dallas police force helped kill Jack Kennedy, why should they hesitate with Nancy Mooney? But again when I say this I have to emphasize that

there's no question about the fact that the great majority of individuals in the Dallas police force are honest, well-intentioned policemen; however, it is clear that individuals on the Dallas police force were involved in the assassination and involved in the continuing protection of the assassins and were involved in things like this.

Anybody--any American who's curious about that can go to his library and every library in the country still has a set of the Warren commission reports--unless they've removed that--and if they will read the radio log--they can look up the Sawyer exhibit which is the exhibits in--after the testimony, and the Sawyer exhibits, if they want to see the--a clear cut--record indication of the involvement of the Dallas police, for example, in protecting the individual killed Tippett. Tippett was killed by one of the other individuals working on the assassination plot when they just left the vicinity of a church called the Church of the Abundant Life which happens to be at the corner of Tenth and Crawford.

And the man that killed Tippett actually ran around the block, dropped his jacket off in the parking lot and went straight into the Church of the Abundant Life; it was--I can't tell you how easy it was to establish this; it's unbelievable that he went into the Church of the Abundant Life.

The time he went in there Oswald was sitting in the back of the Texas theater as instructed and he'd bought a ticket and this fiction of a man going in without buying a



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PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Page One

STATION

WABC-TV and the ABC-TV Network

CITY

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DATE

September 24, 1967 - 2:30 PM

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Date

FULL TEXT

ANNOUNCER: 'Page One.' Channel Seven's weekly news conference, with the men and women who shape events in the metropolitan area.  
On Part One today our guest is New Orleans' District Attorney, Jim Garrison.

Mr. Garrison will be interviewed by Channel Seven newsmen, John Schubeck, Milt Lewis, and John Parsons.

Here is your moderator, Bill Bantel.

BANTEL: Good afternoon.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy almost four years ago the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone shot and killed President Kennedy, firing three shots from a rifle from a window in the Texas Book Depository Building in Dallas, Texas. This explanation of the assassination of President Kennedy was officially accepted by the federal government, and by most people.

But Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, does not accept this explanation. Mr. Garrison believes there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy, that five or six shots were fired at the President, by at least four gunmen, who were assisted by several other people.

Mr. Garrison believes Lee Harvey Oswald was not a part of the conspiracy, and did not shoot President Kennedy. Mr. Garrison also says that some of the police in Dallas, Texas were a part of the conspiracy. Mr. Garrison has made arrests in connection with his investigation, and he secured an indictment against Clay Shaw of

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Orleans for his alleged role in the alleged conspiracy.

Jim Garrison's rather vocal disagreement with the Warren Commission's Report has raised a lot of controversy, and that's why he's our guest this afternoon on Page One.

Welcome to Page One, Mr. Garrison.

We'll begin the questioning with John Shubeck.

SHUBECK: Thank you, Bill.

Mr. Garrison, you're in the midst of what could very well be one of the most important investigations in the history of the United States.

Are you in New York in connection with this investigation? If not, what are you in the city for?

GARRISON: Well, I'm in New York for several reasons. One of them is in connection with the investigation, to go over some particulars with a film expert who's still working on the case. Another reason is in connection with the recent article in Playboy, because I have an opportunity to try and communicate some of the issues of the case. A third reason, some personal business.

SHUBECK: Did you receive any payment for the Playboy article?

GARRISON: No, and I -- I don't accept money from -- personally, from any source in connection with the investigation.

SHUBECK: Do you think you derived any political benefit from this Playboy article?

GARRISON: Uh, political benefit? I don't think there's any political benefit for a Democrat from the south, trying to show that the Administration's position is entirely wrong in the assassination of -- furthermore, when you come from a southern state like Louisiana, which is a very conservative state, and you happen to have found out that a number of the individuals involved in the assassination are Democrats, I -- I don't think there's any political benefit anyone could picture.

But I might add, finally, it doesn't matter - because I have no interest in politics.

LEWIS: On the question of finances which you mentioned a moment ago, six - on the occasions you've gone to Las Vegas, who picked up the tab?

GARRISON: The cases I've gone to Las Vegas were when I was

going in connection with either a District Attorney's Conference, or business along those lines. On three different occasions when I went to the window and wanted to check out, I was told that, 'You're a guest at the Sands, all you have to do is pay the phone bills and valet, and other things.' And I've learned that, separately, that that's what they usually do with public officials. Since I don't gamble and have no other business at the Sands, I didn't regard it as significant. And don't now.

LEWIS: You don't think it compromises you in anyway, sir?

GARRISON: No, I don't think it does, because we've cleaned up every racket in the City of New Orleans without exception, and I don't have to worry about that. If I had some connection with the mob, as they say, and had to worry about it, I -- I wouldn't go there. But I don't have -- I don't have to worry about it.

LEWIS: Well, on that score, was a lieutenant of Carlos Marcello (?), who is by repute the big Mafia boss down there, did he arrange for you to stay out there?

GARRISON: Nobody ever arranged for me to stay at the Sands. The only times I've ever been there are when I, just on the spur of the moment, decide -- if I'm going to Los Angeles, or to Phoenix, I go by way of Las Vegas, and spend a few days at the Sands. No one has ever invited me. I have never been a guest of a mobster of any kind. I do not know Carlos Marcello. I have never seen him. I have no connection with him.

It makes a good news story, but it just doesn't happen to be true.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, you said a few moments ago that -- that while you're in New York City you're going over some pictures in connection with the probe. Can you be more specific to what you are doing here in connection with your probe?

GARRISON: There's a man who -- I presume he won't mind my mentioning his name, who's done pioneer work in connection with gathering pictures, both film and still shots, and his name is Richard Sprague. I guess he's the top expert in the country in gathering films with regard to the assassination. I'm going to be with him while I'm here.

PARSONS: Insofar as you've been with him, and you've looked over any pictures, have you discovered anything new that you can tell us about now?

GARRISON: I want to give you just an example. There's so many things. The most important things that have developed are -- are the structure, in the sense that you develop -- the timing used in the Zapruda films is based, but I can give you an example which is



rather interesting, if you want.

The last time we were here we located a picture taken when the police had just brought the -- the rifle out of the book depository. And they're holding it up, and it's -- you see police gathered around, a number of civilians - and it's a real interesting picture, and what makes it so interesting is that the rifle does not have a telescopic sight on it. And, of course, Oswald's did. And it was determined that this rifle had been brought out of the depository approximately five minutes after one. That's roughly twenty-five minutes before Oswald's rifle was found, in quotes.

But the -- the rifle initially brought out of the depository had no telescopic sight on it at all.

PARSONS: Have you found anything new, anything at this time, since you've been in New York ...

GARRISON: I haven't met with him yet. I haven't met with him yet.

BEUTEL: The basis of your examination will be the Zapruder film altogether?

GARRISON: No. I've been through the Zapruder film, both live and stills. I didn't mean to imply that that's what we're for. I meant that the Zapruder films turned out to be particularly valuable, because it gives a -- it is a basic reference with regard to time. In other words, it gives the time frame within which shots were fired. And from that Sprague has been able to determine almost exactly when other different pictures were taken, the Mormon picture, and the next pictures, and all the others, using the Zapruder films as a base.

BEUTEL: Your most recent charge, vis-a-vis the assassination, is that there were members of the Dallas police force involved in the assassination. Now, you didn't exactly spell that out, to my knowledge

What were they doing in the assassination?

GARRISON: Well, Dill, in answering that, I must say, first of all, that I -- I -- it's quite clear that most of the Dallas police force consists of -- of good police officers who are not involved in any way. Having made that point, I want to say that it's been apparent for a long time that there were some individuals that were involved in what happened in Dealy Plaza, were connected with what happened to Officer Tippett, particularly with leading the police -- other police cars astray by the use of a police radio in Oak Cliff, and of course with the execution of Oswald by Jack Ruby on Sunday.

There are some police individuals involved in these actions, and



we've known this for some time, although while we had a man working in Dallas, it wasn't exactly why we announced ...

BEUTEL: Well, did these police individuals that you refer to, were they in on the conspiracy before the fact of the conspiracy, or did they just get in on it and do whatever they did after the conspiracy -- after the assassination?

GARRISON: No, no. No, no. No, no -- before -- before the fact. They are a part of the pre-existing structure before the fact, and these particular police officers are individuals connected with the Minutemen organization.

LEWIS: Have you -- have you discussed this conspiracy theory of yours with these officers? Have you interrogated them? Do you plan to?

GARRISON: You mean, am I going over into Dallas ...

LEWIS: Have you sent your man -- your man ...

GARRISON: ... to interrogate them? No. No.

LEWIS: Do you intend to ...

SCHUBECK: (INAUDIBLE)

GARRISON: No.

(CROSSTALK)

SCHUBECK: Well, did he talk to the policemen?

GARRISON: These individual policemen?

SCHUBECK: Yes.

GARRISON: Oh, certainly not.

LEWIS: Well, do you intend to arrest them? What do you intend to do with them ...

GARRISON: I don't intend to do anything ...

LEWIS: whoever they are?

GARRISON: ... at all at the moment, except to try and bring out some of the additional facts so other people interested in the case can have a better understanding of what happened.

SCHUBECK: Mr. Garrison, let me nail this down. Are these

Dallas policemen still members of the Dallas police force?

GARRISON: Some of them are, and some of them are not.

SCHUBECK: Well, now, by your publicizing this, don't you think you are hurting your case by letting John Smith know 'I've got an eye on you?'

GARRISON: There's no question about it, anything you do in this sort of activity has a plus factor and a minus factor and is a calculated risk. But, again, I'm interested -- I have to wear two hats in this sort of situation, because the case is not just of interest to people in New Orleans. I have to wear one as a prosecutor, so you'll find me saying nothing about Mr. Shaw, who we have to presume is innocent. On the other hand, because we have learned things that I think the country has a right to know, I try to publicize certain things that will let everybody in America know what happened, to the extent that it won't hurt the case. And this is a calculated risk in this case, but I think your point is well made.

PARSONS: Well, aren't you really saying, Mr. Garrison, that you have a feeling that some members of the Dallas police are involved, but you don't have proof? Otherwise, you would obviously arrest them.

GARRISON: No. We have -- we have proof, but I can't go in Dallas and arrest anybody. I have no arresting authority in Dallas. All I can do with regard to individuals outside the jurisdiction is, when it becomes clear at -- of their involvement at -- and is timely, I will bring it out, so that if the people in that jurisdiction want something done about it, they can do it. But I can't arrest anyone in Dallas, anymore than I can in New York.

SCHUBECK: You've made attempts in the past to bring people to the bar of justice, into your area, into your jurisdiction. Why haven't you done this in the case of the Dallas policemen?

GARRISON: Because -- for two reasons. Aren't you aware that our attempts to bring people back to the bar of justice have been unsuccessful? We have never had extradition trouble before, but we've been shown that we can't do it. Secondly, these individuals that we've tried to bring back are involved in actions in our jurisdictions. The individuals on the Dallas police force are not active in our jurisdiction. However, we have established their involvement in the assassination, so I raise the point so that if the Dallas people want to look into it they know that there's ...

(CROSSTALK)

LEWIS: Are you saying the District Attorney in Dallas would not accept your information?



GARRISON: I don't want to get in a fight with Henry Wade, because it accomplishes nothing. I'm simply saying that it's been quite clear for a long time that individuals of the Dallas police force who were associated with the Minutemen are involved. And anyone in Dallas, or anyone in the rest of the country, that wants to see a specific example can turn to the -- go to their library and look at the Warren Commission Exhibits. They can look at the Sawyer Exhibit, and watch the activities of car 223, in the way that car 223 pulls away from the Church of the Abundant Light where the individual who killed Tippit ran, pulls them away to the Marcellus Library, pulls them away again when they start to go back. Two Twenty-Three, whoever manned 223, it's just one example of the involvement of the Dallas police.

BEUTEL: Well, have you -- have you given Henry Wade the names -- if you know the names and identity of the Dallas police -- involved in Car 223, or involved in whatever other connection they might be involved in, according to your information? Have you given Henry Wade the names of these people, so that he may do something if he wants to?

GARRISON: Bill, let me -- let me save some time and give you the short answer ...

BEUTEL: Sure.

GARRISON: The Dallas Establishment, certain individuals of the Dallas Establishment, including some of the -- a few of the oil rich men who have strong control over the Dallas Establishment, are involved in the assassination of the President, and it would be a waste of time to talk to any individuals in Dallas about it. Obviously, there's no interest in their doing anything about it, and I don't propose to get in a fight with any single individual. But it's been perfectly plain for years that they consider the matter closed ...

BEUTEL: Do we hear you correctly? Did you say that there were certain oil magnates in Dallas who were a part of the assassination plot?

GARRISON: That financed it, sponsored it, yes.

BEUTEL: You haven't named those people yet ...

GARRISON: I don't propose to name any of those people until well after the Shaw trial ...

LEWIS: Well, Mr. Garrison, at the outset you said there were at least three people involved. Later on you said at least five people involved. Later on you said at least seven people involved. And now this past week you've brought in members of the Dallas police department. Number one ...

BEUTEL: And today the oil people.

LEWIS: ... how many members of the Dallas police department, so far as you suspect, are involved in this alleged conspiracy?

GARRISON: I will not answer your question. You see, you are concerned about specifics, and it bothers you that I know more about the case than I knew some months ago. I might learn in the next six months, as a result of our investigation, that instead of a hundred people, three hundred are involved. If so, I will tell the truth. We don't take a position and hold ourselves to it like concrete.

Furthermore, I don't think you are right in your recitation that it's been a steady progression as it's continued. From the outset it has been obvious that there were more than three people involved in the conspiracy. There are more than three people involved in New Orleans alone. And that's been obvious.

LEWIS: You know, one of the great district attorneys of the United States, and I think you'll recognize this, is a man by the name of Frank S. Hogan. And he never tells you nothin'.

How do you expect, sir, by your making these disclosures, without naming people, how can you possibly conclude your case successfully?

GARRISON: Because I have a problem, as I said before, of communications. I disclose nothing about my case. With regard to the Shaw case my policy has been the same as Frank Hogan's. If you go through my statements to the press, you will find from the time I arrested Mr. Shaw that I have had nothing to say that would infer that he was guilty. I've said again and again that he is presumed to be innocent. All I am trying to do is get the word out that there is a problem here, the people of the country have not been told the truth. I think it's my duty to do that. I think that Frank Hogan would probably do the same thing. I don't think he's had a parallel case ...

LEWIS: I beg to differ, but you go ahead.

BEUTEL: Mr. Garrison ...

GARRISON: Well, I don't know Frank Hogan, but I don't think he's had a parallel case.

BEUTEL: Mr. Garrison, I think, growing out of Milt Lewis' question is this question - wouldn't it have been wiser, in terms of evidence, et cetera, and publicity, to have waited until you had a whole package of a case to come up with any of it, rather than come up piece by piece and run into obstacles all along the way, that prevented you from coming ...

GARRISON: It would be much wiser, it would be infinitely wiser, if we lived in a dream world, in the best of all possible worlds.



But this day would never have arisen ...

BEUTEL: Well, the point that Milt was making, I think, is that that is what the DA's that we in New York know would have done. Frank Hogan would, for example, have a package, and then he'd present it to a grand jury, get an indictment ...

GARRISON: No one -- no one in this case would have survived to get such a package. There would be no way in the world. By the time it was known you were working on it, it would have been interrupted. We have had every kind of obstacle conceivable, but because we burst into the spotlight before it was too late to stop us and let the public know what we were doing, it is difficult now for a major witness to be killed. It is difficult now for them to kill Shaw, and it's going to be kind of difficult for them to kill me.

BEUTEL: Well, you're saying then that your case has become easier to prosecute, to get information on, since you have put it in the bath of publicity?

GARRISON: Bill, I don't put -- again, let me distinguish. There are two things, there is our case against Shaw, about which I make no public statements. There is the assassination as a whole, which I think is -- is -- has to be publicized, the true facts, in a general way so that the people of this country will understand that a fraud has been perpetrated on them. I can't keep silent when I know this. So, those aspects of what I regard as a fraud I am trying to communicate. And one of the things I hope to accomplish by doing this is to get the federal government interested so it will again re-examine it. I've found that we get no help at all from them, but if we can get enough of the people interested, perhaps we can get the federal government to have a new investigation.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, speaking of obstacles, you said earlier this week that -- that you felt Senator Robert Kennedy, and I want to quote you, see if this is accurate, has done everything he could to obstruct the investigation.

Are those your words?

GARRISON: No. But in essence it's true. Let me say precisely what I said, John. What I said was -- I was asked if any individuals were obstructing our investigation, and I said that we had had quite a bit of trouble from Senator Robert Kennedy, because Walter Sheridan who is close to him made a real effort to get witnesses to leave the jurisdiction, has caused all kinds of interference. So I said, I have to conclude that Senator Robert Kennedy has made a real effort to stop the investigation. I'm not quibbling. I'm just trying to say ...

PARSONS: Well, why ...

GARRISON: ... I'm not sure it's all he could have done, because instead of sending one man down, he could have sent ten.

PARSONS: Why do you feel he's not helping?

GARRISON: I don't know. For example, I have nothing but a high regard for the Kennedy family. I -- I admired Jack Kennedy, and I feel strongly about him, and I think that Robert Kennedy is a competent person. But, again, when I am asked if I have had anybody making any attempts to obstruct the investigation I have to tell the truth.

Now, in this case Walter Sheridan made a real effort - in one instance offered a man, a major witness, money to move to California before the trial, and guaranteed there would be no extradition. And after he was charged, properly enough, for this, Senator Robert Kennedy came out with a statement which in effect was a testimony for the defendant.

PARSONS: Well, you're also quoted as saying that the Senator can, quote, perhaps explain better than I why his political career is so important.

Do you think it's his political career that's causing him to not help?

GARRISON: Again, I don't know the Senator, so there's no way for me to tell. All I can say is as a matter of logic it appears to me that he must have some problem resulting from the fact that he was Attorney General of the United States at the time the Warren Commission reached this untrue conclusion, and I don't know why it would bother him. But I don't see what else it would be other than politics....

PARSONS: You're dealing with the murder of his brother ...

GARRISON: Yes.

PARSONS: Do you think he would allow politics to stand in -- in the way of finding a resolution to that question?

GARRISON: Well, let me answer by saying that without any question of a doubt he is interfering with the investigation of the murder of his brother, the first valid objective competent investigation they have ever had, one which has been successful, which is not going to be a failure in any way, one which is going to produce convictions with regard to the assassination of the President of the United States, one which is already known to us, and you will know in time, as a successful investigation, and he has made a real effort to stop it.

Now, I let you be the judge.



PARSONS: Well, what you're saying, then, is that Senator Kennedy, by not cooperating, is in effect letting the murderers of his brother walk the streets.

GARRISON: Well, yes. That's a fair statement, yes.

LEWIS: Well, now, Mr. Garrison, has Senator Kennedy or any of his aides directly, or circuitously, ever said to you, 'Jim Garrison, why don't you lay off?'

GARRISON: They've done more than that. They've tried to torpedo the case. They didn't have to say that to me. When Sheridan came down to New Orleans, among other things, he said that he was sent down there by Robert Kennedy, and he said one of his objectives was to see that Shaw never came to trial. So it doesn't matter what he says to me when he says that.

LEWIS: Did you ever try to check that out, Mr. Garrison, as a lawyer and an investigator? Did you ever try to check that out with Senator Kennedy himself?

GARRISON: I don't have to check it out. I'm telling you facts I know. You know, you bother me. I don't think you're a very objective person. Of course, I've checked it out with facts down there. Do you think I'd come up here and make statements like that off the top of my head if I don't know what I'm talking about?

PARSONS: Well, why don't -- why don't you just -- since you're involved in such a sensitive area here, merely pick up the phone and try to talk with Senator Kennedy?

GARRISON: I'm not interested in talking to anybody who interferes with an investigation, which is an obviously effective one, into the death of his brother.

PARSONS: Well, you're known to be a very tough, hard-boiled fellow. It's not unusual for you to pick up the phone and to call somebody you want to talk to, is it?

GARRISON: Yes, but I'm just not inclined to pick up the phone and talk to anybody who's tried to torpedo the investigation. I'm sorry, that's the way I am.

BEUBEL: Have you ever talked to Robert Kennedy?

GARRISON: No, I haven't.

LEWIS: Incidentally, mentioning politics, as was mentioned a

moment ago, do you put any credence on some reports that you might run on the Vice-Presidential ticket, number two to George Wallace?

GARRISON: I wouldn't run on the Vice-Presidential ticket with anyone. I wouldn't run for the United States Senate. I'm not interested in politics of any kind. I'm interested in building the best District Attorney's Office I possibly can, and then I'm going back to private practice. I have no interest in politics at all beyond my office.

BRUTEL: Mr. Garrison, a few moments ago, in response to a question from Milt Lewis, you said that he was too worried about the specifics of the case -- I've forgotten just what the subject was that he -- that he was driving at ...

LEWIS: About getting in touch with Senator Kennedy ...

BRUTEL: No, no, no. No, that was not it. It was a different -- different area altogether, but just today I talked with somebody and they said, 'Gee, you know, I'd like to believe Jim Garrison's case, because I find some certain holes in the Warren Commission's Report, but Jim Garrison hasn't been able to come up with anything to really convince me.'

Well, now, these are the kind of specifics that people are really asking for, and the fact is that you have not yet come up with specifics, but you have hinted all along the specifics are just around the corner ...

GARRISON: Would you like to know why?

BRUTEL: Yes, sir, I would.

GARRISON: Because if I come up with specifics, Mr. Shaw will have his case reversed because I brought specifics before the trial.

One of my problems in trying to communicate about the case is that I cannot in fairness talk about the evidence before the trial. I have a problem -- I want to say, the Warren Commission is wrong. It is not even close. But I cannot talk about the Shaw case.

I'll give you an example, though, if you want something you can find in the Warren Commission itself. For example, if you -- if you go to Volume Sixteen, Commission Exhibit 36, look in Lee Oswald's notebook, and you'll find -- towards the end you'll find a phone number which begins with PE, a Ph. Worth phone number. As a matter of fact, everybody in this country can do that, because they can go to their library where they have the Warren Commission Reports, and if they look in Volume 16, Exhibit 36, and look at the PE phone number,



which is a Ft. Worth phone number; and then if they go to another volume which is the Armstrong Exhibits, in the Armstrong Exhibits -- and they can find that volume, because on the outside it says, 'Allen Dufresne'. If they go in the Armstrong Exhibits, and go through the notebook of Jack Ruby -- if they go through the phone calls of Jack Ruby, rather, which is -- I'm sorry, it's another volume, if they go through the phone calls of Jack Ruby, on June the 6th they will find that Jack Ruby made two phone calls to that number, that is in Lee Oswald's notebook.

We can go on and on with examples like this ...

PARSONS: Well, do you think they were planning ...

GARRISON: ... but they -- they are -- the structure itself takes an hour to tell about. But I can give you more examples, if you want.

PARSONS: Mr. Garrison, were they planning -- was this the beginning of the conspiracy, in June?

GARRISON: No. The beginning of the conspiracy was -- was much earlier, John, and was at a higher level, involving people of much more importance ...

PARSONS: Well, I raised that only because the details of the rehearsals and the planning of the trip weren't worked out until after September, and you're talking about a complicated ...

GARRISON: No, that's no -- that's no problem at all. The -- it -- the essential structure for the assassination was developed long before the specific site was developed, and it adapted itself to the site, is what happened. In other words, it was an alternate sort of thing. It could have happened in another town. Ultimately, there would have been a parade in Houston, or Ft. Worth, or something like that. And when it was finally set, the apparatus was set up.

PARSONS: John Schubeck.

SCHUBECK: Mr. Garrison, many people have charged you with being paranoiac. What do you think about that?

GARRISON: I don't think too many people have, but I have -- once in awhile when someone takes a position which we regard as really ridiculous that the Warren Commission has taken, perhaps I talk back more than I should. But I don't think that the press has been greatly unfair to me, in balance. I wish that the press had been more curious about digging below the surface of the Warren

Commission, the assassination. But I don't think that anybody's picking on me.

I think that there is a genuine effort to interfere with the investigation; and I think that in time it will become obvious to anybody. And I suppose when occasionally I describe that, it does sound like it.

BEUTZEL: Do you think Hilt Lewis was picking on you?

GARRISON: No. I think he's being a good news man. But I just want to let him know once in awhile I think he's pushing too hard in an irrelevant area that ...

LEWIS: Can I push a little bit more, Mr. Garrison?

GARRISON: Why, sure you can ...

LEWIS: I'm sure you can handle it ...

GARRISON: ... if you don't mind if I push back.

LEWIS: Oh, by all means.

GARRISON: All right.

LEWIS: Now, the president of the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission has urged that you be barred from a grand jury investigation of organized crime.

Why?

GARRISON: We have had trouble with the organized -- with the Metropolitan Crime Commission for several years. As a matter of fact, the Metropolitan Crime Commission is composed of really pretty good people, and sincere people. It's dominated by a managing director who was a man whom I do not consider sincere, and who's recently got into trouble by making false accusations against one of the finest members of our City Council.

Whenever they've made these periodic accusations, we have insisted on proof. We've called them before the Grand Jury, and again and again it turns out that he has no evidence, and nothing to say. And then later on there's another great announcement. So, as a result, since I am not a diplomat, I do not even answer letters from the Crime Commission. And, so, I don't have the warmest relations with the Crime Commission, although I'm conscious of the fact that most of the men are good men.



I understand his doing this. I think that he's probably influenced by Mr. Cohen.

Let me say this now about our investigation into -- into organized crime, which we're doing now ...

LEWIS: Is it very big down there, by the way?

GARRISON: Not too big, because they know me down there, and they know that we've cleaned up every racket.

But let me say this, and I haven't had a chance to say this before - what we did was to explain to the jury that -- which is a Louisiana law, which requires its Grand Jury advisor to be a member of the District Attorney's staff. But we said, 'Nevertheless, you pick whomever you want, and we will appoint them to our staff and they can be your advisor, anyone you name.' And they voted on it, and decided they wanted us to represent them. So, in other words, that matter is over with.

PARSONS: Are there any more arrests in connection with your alleged conspiracy due in the very near future?

GARRISON: John, not in the immediate future, but there will be in time in New Orleans. I have had -- among the education -- some of the education I've acquired in this case is that good defense lawyers can -- can sure complicate things and -- as they probably should, but we've been tremendously involved, and most of our time has been consumed answering pleadings in the Shaw case, and we just can't handle another parallel situation.

When we had the Shaw pleadings, and the Dean Andrews -- and in Dean Andrews' trial, for example, we only had one or two people investigating. So there won't be any other arrests prior to the Shaw case. After the trial, there will be others.

BEUTEL: One more question ...

GARRISON: How would you have ...

(CROSSEXAM)

BEUTEL: Just a second, I'd like to ask this question - are you still absolutely convinced that you're going to blow wide open the Keenan Commission Report, and show that it is absolutely false, when you get your case all put together?

GARRISON: We've already -- it's already as dead as Huntty-Dumpty,

and there's no way for it to survive. We do have the picture of how the President was killed. We do know the names of individuals involved. And we will not lose any cases.

Is that ...

BRUTEL: That's the answer I wanted to hear, anyway.

Gentlemen, I'm sorry to interrupt, but our time is up.

Our thanks, then, to Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, for being our guest today on Part One of Page One.



FBI

Date: 10/2/67

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  
MISC - INFO CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed herewith are newspaper articles  
appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above  
captioned case.

Enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy each  
of these newspaper articles.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
  - 1 - Dallas (Encs. 5) (89-43)
  - 1 - Miami (Encs. 5)
  - 1 - New Orleans
- ECW:eah  
(6)

REC-40

62-109060-5776

EX-113

NOT RECORDED

18 OCT 4 1967

*F124*

Approved: GOCT 10 1967  
Special Agent in Charge

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

# DELAY OR SHIFT ASKED FOR SHAW

## DA Hurt Chances of Fair Trial, Claim 1/1

Attorneys for Clay I. Shaw, claiming that actions by District Attorney Jim Garrison have endangered Shaw's chances for a fair trial, asked Tuesday for a six month continuance in his criminal conspiracy case or a change of venue.

In a motion filed in Criminal District Court the defense asked Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. for a delay of at least six months, or, alternatively, that the trial be moved to another jurisdiction.

Claiming that it is impossible for their client to get a fair trial "now or in the near future," the defense said that since Shaw's March 1 arrest, Garrison began a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" against him on a "local, nationwide and worldwide basis, which resulted in "almost daily" coverage by news media.

The motion said that Garrison's acts have "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a "fair trial and implanted in the minds of the public and prospective jurors" the district attorney's theories in the case.

### ANOTHER MOTION FILED

Another motion filed Tuesday was another application for particulars in the state's case against Shaw. The application noted that under the statute covering criminal conspiracy, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or combination of two or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

The application cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

Among the allegations queried were a supposed meeting between Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, and David W. Ferrie in Ferrie's apartment in September, 1963, and another one, in the fall of 1963, between Shaw, Oswald and Jack Ruby in Baton Rouge.

Judge Haggerty had expressed hopes of holding a hearing Wednesday if the motions had been filed earlier Tuesday, but the motion apparently came too late for any action by the judge. He said he had planned to question the current September jury panel on whether or not Shaw could get a fair trial, and to use the October panel for the trial itself.

However, the last day for the current panel is Wednesday.

### JUDGE CONCERNED

"I certainly can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," Judge Haggerty said.

Judge Haggerty, at about 10:30 a. m., noticed Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock in the courtroom and commented that he had received a telephone message from chief defense counsel F. Irvin Dymond to return his call.

"I'm not going to call him. I disdain handling court business on the telephone. This court is not here for the sole benefit of Mr. Dymond," he said.

A short time later Salvatore Panzeca, another defense counsel, entered the courtroom and said the defense intended to file its pleadings before the end of the court day.

The court sits until 4 p. m., he said, and added that the state has often filed motions in the afternoon.

"We want the same consideration," Panzeca said.

Judge Haggerty said he wanted the motions filed earlier so

that the state might answer by the afternoon, and give him a chance to question the current jury panel.

"I specifically wanted these motions filed while Mr. Alcock was here to look at the pleadings. I wanted him to have his answer ready by this afternoon," the judge said.

"I understand one of the motions is for a change of venue," he added. If so, he explained, he wanted to use the September panel Wednesday for a hearing.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

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

Character: 11-22-63 AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-10-101-5776

ENCLOSURE



# Shaw Motions Block Move for October Trial

Clay L. Shaw will definitely not go on trial in October, Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said today.

Exactly when Shaw will face trial on charges of conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy will depend on the outcome of a hearing on a set of motions filed yesterday by Shaw's attorneys, the judge indicated.

In a hectic court day yesterday, the judge's hopes for an October trial were dashed as defense attorneys came in with their motions too late for Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office to answer them and set up a hearing today. The judge had wanted to dispose of the hearing today and set an October trial date.

JUDGE HAGGERTY said he would ask Asst. DA James L. Alcock today how long it would take the state to file answers to yesterday's defense motions, and a hearing will be set on that basis.

The defense motions asked:

—A six-month delay in the trial, which would push it into next spring.

—Alternatively, if the delay is not granted, a change of venue, meaning Shaw would be tried elsewhere in Louisiana, outside the New Orleans area.

—Another application for particulars in the state's case against Shaw.

THE DEFENSE claims it is impossible for Shaw to receive a fair trial now because of actions by Garrison.

The DA, said the defense, "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a fair trial with a "deliberate and calculated publicity barrage" since Shaw was arrested March 1.

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

The application for particulars noted that under the criminal conspiracy statute, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or combination of two or more persons" and "an act in furtherance" of the crime.

THE APPLICATION cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

Judge Haggerty was angry that defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond did not file the motions until late yesterday, because today is the last day for the jury panel which the judge planned to use to determine if a change of venue is needed.

"I CERTAINLY can't use the October jury to determine if Shaw can get a fair trial and use the same jury for the trial," said the judge.

"This means this case will be thrown back a whole month due to Mr. Dymond's tardiness," Judge Haggerty said.

The judge declined to speculate on whether the trial will begin in November. Officially, he now has the defense motions under consideration, and the next step is for the state to file answers. Then, a hearing could be held.

The possibility exists that the state might agree to the six-month delay, or even a change of venue, which would make the hearing unnecessary.

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

PAGE 2

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-67

Edition: RED OCMET

Author:

Editor:

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

Character: 11-22-63

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-117000-5776

ENCLOSURE

# Time Given for Shaw Motion Answers; October Trial Is Out

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today gave the district attorney's office until Tuesday to file answers to a set of motions filed yesterday by attorneys for Clay L. Shaw.

This ended an possibility that Shaw might go to trial in October on charges of conspiracy in the slaying of President John F. Kennedy. The judge gave indications he is now aiming at a November date.

The judge indicated this by telling assistant DA James L. Alcock in court this morning that he hopes to use the October jury venire in a hearing on the defense request for a change of venue.

EARLIER, JUDGE Haggerty had hoped to use the September panel, which went out of office today, so that the trial could be held in October.

Alcock appeared before the judge and was asked when the DA's office could file its answers to the defense motions.

"We will have the answers ready by next Tuesday," said Alcock.

"VERY WELL," said Judge Haggerty. "I'll give you till next Tuesday."

The judge then said he hoped to use the October jury panel for the hearing. He asked Alcock if he was aware the defense had asked for a six-month delay in the case. Alcock said he was.

"It's already been six months since the defendant was indicted. Since then they have filed many pleadings. I can't let defense counsel come in each week with new motions. We have to stop somewhere," Judge Haggerty said.

ALCOCK SAID HE would come in with his answers at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

"I would like at that time. If the situation allows, to set a date for the hearing on the pleadings and I will listen to any recommendations you may have on a date," the judge said.

In a hectic court day yesterday, the judge's hopes for an early trial were dashed when defense attorneys came in too late with their motions for District Attorney Jim Garrison's office to answer them and set up a hearing for today.

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The DA, said the defense, "destroyed or seriously prejudiced the right" of Shaw to a fair trial with a "deliberate, and calculated publicity barrage" since Shaw was arrested March 1.

The application for particulars noted that under the criminal conspiracy statute, two basic elements of proof are "the agreement or confederation of two or more persons" and "an

act in furtherance" of the crime.

THE APPLICATION cited several state allegations and asked if they are supposed to be an "agreement or combination" or an "act in furtherance."

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"This means this case will be thrown back a whole month due to Mr. Dymond's tardiness," Judge Haggerty said.

The possibility exists that the state might agree to the six-month delay, or even a change of venue, which would make the hearing unnecessary.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-27-67

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor:

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

11-22-63

Character: AFO

Classification: 82-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62 10 1100 - 5770

ENCLOSURE



# Aim at November Date

# Shaw Given Time, October Trial Out

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Date: 9-27-67  
Edition: FINAL  
Author:  
Editor:  
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS  
Character: 11-22-63 AFO  
Classification: 89-  
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.  
 Being Investigated

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# OCTOBER TRIAL OUT FOR SHAW

## State Has Until Tuesday to Answer Motions

The possibility of an October trial for conspiracy defendant Clay L. Shaw was voided Wednesday when Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. gave the district attorney's office until Tuesday to answer defense motions.

Among the motions filed Tuesday was one requesting either a six-month continuance of the case or a change of venue, which would move the trial to another jurisdiction. The defense argued that District Attorney Jim Garrison has made a fair trial impossible.

Monday Judge Haggerty told Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock he hopes to use the October jury venire in a hearing on the motion.

Judge Haggerty had hoped to have the hearing Wednesday in order to question members of the September venire on the possibility of a fair trial. Then he could have used the following month's venire for the trial itself. However, Wednesday was the last day for the September venire.

He had also hoped to have the defense motions by Tuesday morning so that the state could answer by the afternoon in preparation for a possible Wednesday hearing.

However, defense attorneys did not show up with the motions until Tuesday afternoon.

Judge Haggerty asked Alcock when he could file the state's answer to the motions, and Alcock said by Tuesday.

The judge granted the time and said he hopes to use the October jury panel for the hearing.

The judge then asked Alcock if he was aware that the defense asked for a six-month delay, and added:

"It's already been six months since the defendant was indicted. Since then they have filed many pleadings. I can't let defense counsel come in each week with new motions. We have to stop somewhere."

Alcock said he will file his answers at 10 a. m. Tuesday.

"I would like at that time, if the situation allows, to set a date for the hearing on the pleadings and I will listen to any recommendations you may have on a date," the judge said.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 9-28-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

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

11-22-63  
Character:

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 9/28/67

REC 51

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  
MISC - INFO CONCERNING  
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM in captioned matter, setting forth the contents of two letters received by the New Orleans Office from an unknown source.

*10/4/67*  
*AGENCY USE ONLY*  
*DATE FORW.*  
*BY*

*1 Service LHM to DAS  
9-26-68 RUS*

*ENCLOSURE*

*REG. NO. 62-109060-5777*

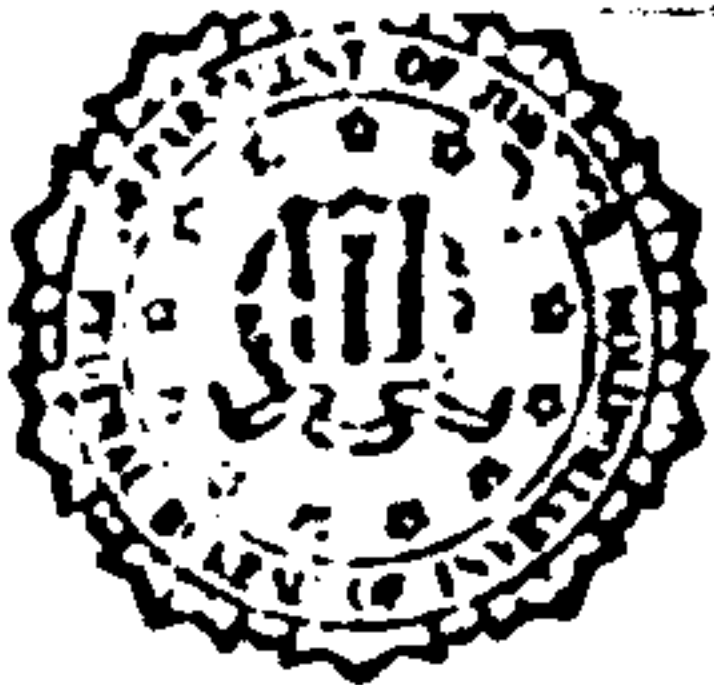
- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
  - 2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
  - 1 - New Orleans
- BCW:emh  
(6)

*SEP 29 1967*

*C. C. Bishop*

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
September 28, 1967

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

The following communications were received through the mails by the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from an unknown source on September 22, 1967:

(1)

~~WILLIAM KLEIN~~  
[REDACTED]  
Vienna, Virginia 22180

"September 20, 1967

[REDACTED]  
New Orleans, Louisiana

"Dear Miss James and Mr. Wardlaw:

"A passage from your Book, 'Plot or Politics'? which paraphrases an article that appeared in the New Orleans States-Item has been brought to my attention.

"Dalzell was an incorporator of a militant anti-Castro organization in New Orleans early in 1961 - the friends of Democratic Cuba joining him as incorporators were Guy Banister, Grady C. Durham and William Klein."

"The enclosed letter to Jim Garrison is self explanatory. I want to add that I have never met Guy Banister, and have had no business dealings with Grady Durham or any kind whatsoever.

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.

62-109761-5777

ENCLOSURE

Moreover, I never heard of the Friends of Democratic Cuba or any other subterranean organization of its kind other than what has come to my attention through the national press.

"For your information, The Free Voice of Latin America was formed in response to a growing concern by New Orleans businessmen that Latin America might fall outside this Country's sphere of influence as a result of the debacle in Cuba. We presented our program to the YMBC and received some support from the Major's office.

"The Free Voice was conceived with the idea of strengthening cultural ties with Latin America and as a supplement to the Voice of America. It was a good idea but it did not gather enough support. Edward Butler's hybrid organization grew because he sold fear, suspicion and mistrust. But it won't work in Latin America because Mr. Butler does not know how to sell the United States.

"The aforementioned quote from your Book is a foul and monstrous lie. It has caused me anguish, and embarrassment. If it is not retracted, I will sue for defamation and libel, joining both you, your publisher, and the State-Item as co-defendants. It is not enough for you to merely give notice of this Complaint. I insist that you investigate this matter and advise the public that you were misinformed. As ethical journalists and decent people - this is something you must do!

"The enclosed letter to Jim Garrison is a privileged communication and not meant for publication.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM KLEIN

"Encl. (1)"



(2)

Mr. William R. Klein  
~~500 Gladys Street N.E.~~  
Vienna, Virginia

"May 4, 1967

"Hon. Jim Garrison  
Office of the District Attorney  
Criminal District Court Building  
Tulane and Broad  
New Orleans, Louisiana

"Dear Jim:

"Relative to our most recent conversation, I am enclosing the only material I have with respect to the Free Voice of Latin America.

"The president of the Free Voice of Latin America was Juan Calixto Garcia, the grandson of the Garcia who received the famous message. I believe that he owned a plantation in Cuba and for one reason or the other left shortly after the Revolution. He was a student at Tulane University and worked part-time in the school cafeteria. Garcia was a mild-mannered, even-tempered fellow.

"Otto Hofius was the vice president. He was shy, intelligent, easy-going and I believe a citizen of Belize, Honduras. The last time I heard from him, he was working for the superintendent of schools in New Orleans.

"I drew up the Articles of Incorporation and was subsequently appointed secretary-treasurer shortly after the organization was formed. At my request the Free Voice was registered with the FBI in New Orleans.

"I have forgotten what office, if any, Bill Dalzell held but his tenure was short-lived. Dalzell was fired for charging office equipment under the corporate name. He was a drifter, more interested in creating impressions than working for a living. For all of these negative qualities, I could not call Dalzell a dangerous man - merely a con-artist and not a very good one at that. On one occasion

Dalzell introduced me to Jack Martin. Martin is a kind of manikin seeking involvement. He can contribute nothing to your investigation.

"I met Edward S. Butler during a presentation of the Free Voice at a YMBA meeting. My first impression of this young man was favorable. He seemed aggressive and dynamic; precisely what the organization needed. Butler turned out to be an incredible organizer and in a few short months he had gotten together a Board composed of prominent New Orleans citizens.

"Ed Butler was ultimately asked to leave the Free Voice of Latin America. This young man's ultra right wing views were not only embarrassing but in my opinion, dangerous. After assuming office as Executive Director, this ex-John Bircher metamorphosized into a kind of leashed Robespierre. He could think of nothing but the danger of some kind of globe-encircling communist conspiracy and that it was the primary goal of the Free Voice to forewarn the people of Latin America. His insistence on 'exporting' this message abroad made his removal from office mandatory. The true concept of the Free Voice was prepared shortly before Butler left and enclosed herewith. It was written by Clint Bolten, a former editor for Reuters in India.

"Our investigation of Butler was untimely but nonetheless appropriate. We learned that he either withdrew or flunked out of 2 schools. (Loyola University, and a private school in Mississippi); that he was an ex-male model for Maison Blanche; a Fuller Brushman; an ex-member of the John Birch Society, and that he was formerly employed by the Perry Brown Advertising Agency. Mr. Brown is an agreeable fellow and should be able to assist you if further information is desired.

"In spite of these apparent short-comings, Butler formed his own organization - The Information Counsel of the Americas (INCA) and induced every member of our Board to join his organization. This seduction of our membership arrested the growth of the Free Voice and I finally got around to filing for liquidation with the Secretary of State.



"Butler apparently made a tremendous impression on Hale Boggs, much to my surprise and Chagrin. He was lauded by Congressman Boggs before the U. S. House of Representatives (Cont. Record 1965) in connection with a 'Freedom Academy.' I am continually amazed by Butler's orwellian use of conceptual words and for his uncanny ability to impress his screwball definitions on men of high office. I understand that he is now sending messages to Latin America called 'Truth Tapes'. Butler is one of those people with so little faith in his country that he perceives its imminent downfall. He calls himself an expert on Communism; can quote from the manifesto, but has never heard of the Federalist Papers or the writings of Tocqueville. Butler once told me that fighting Communism was his whole life but conversely, one is never really sure what people like this are defending.

"I do not know the present status of INCA, but by November 1965 many prominent citizens of New Orleans were either directly involved with the organization or on its Advisory Board. The social giants of New Orleans have always demonstrated a weird penchant for swapping medals and joining organizations at random providing they can spot one of their own. In the case of INCA, Dr. Alton Ochsner was the Queen Bee. I believe that the Ochsner Foundation is supporting Butler's organization. I suggest that you call the INCA office in New Orleans and ask them for a brochure and a membership list. Butler has the support of the White Citizens Counsel and has spoken before that group.

"The Free Voice of Latin America was in no way connected with any other organization. The names you mentioned during our telephone conversation made no impression on me. I cannot, however, speak for the other members of this now defunct organization. The life of the Free Voice as a corporate entity was ephemeral and uneventful. I suppose you could say that its members were naive, inexperienced, and uninspired. For my own part it was an absolute bore. But then again, freshmen lawyers must endure so many things.

"Jim, you have come a long way since I first met you. It seems like only yesterday that you stood before my desk in the Schiro Campaign Headquarters, rain water dripping from the lapel of your coat. It would be a terrible waste if the constructive work of your administration were undone by 'vaulting ambition' and bad advice. As of this date, I am unimpressed with the strength of the state's case but undoubtedly there are many things that I do not know.

"Best of luck."

"Cordially yours,

WILLIAM R. KLEIN

"Enclosure"



"Jim, you have come a long way since I first met you. It seems like only yesterday that you stood before my desk in the Schiro Campaign Headquarters, rain water dripping from the lapel of your coat. It would be a terrible waste if the constructive work of your administration were undone by 'vaulting ambition' and bad advice. As of this date, I am unimpressed with the strength of the state's case but undoubtedly there are many things that I do not know.

"Best of luck.

"Cordially yours,

"WILLIAM R. KLEIN

"Enclosure"

The files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any identifiable information concerning William R. Klein.

BAC, New Orleans (89-69)

10/4/67

REC 51

Director, FBI (109060) - 5777

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

ReNOairtel 9/28/67 transmitting to the Bureau copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the contents of two letters received by the New Orleans Office from an unknown source.

One of the enclosures to the New Orleans Office airtel was a copy of a letter from William Klein to Miss Rosemary James and Mr. Jack Wardlaw. Another enclosure was a copy of a letter from William R. Klein to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison.

On page six of New Orleans letterhead memorandum was a statement that the files of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation do not contain any identifiable information concerning William R. Klein.

The attention of the New Orleans Office is called to New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 2/13/61 captioned "Free Voice of Latin America, Incorporated, aka Radio Cuba Libre (Radio Free Cuba), Free Voice of Cuba; IS - Cuba," New Orleans file [redacted]. In such communication the New Orleans Office reports information furnished by Postmaster A. Frank Fairley, New Orleans, which Fairley had received from William R. Klein, an attorney, who was Secretary-Treasurer of the Free Voice of Latin America, Incorporated, organization. It appears that Klein is identical to the individual who wrote the letters, copies of which were enclosed with New Orleans airtel to the Bureau 9/28/67.

MAILED 11  
OCT 4 1967

COMM-FBI

In view of the above, the Bureau has rewritten page six of New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated 9/28/67 which was enclosed to New Orleans airtel 9/28/67 in captioned matter.

Enclosure

2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures - 2)

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

6 RECOPIES (6)  
OCT 4 1967  
MAIL ROOM TYPE UNIT

*ad*



Letter to SAC, New Orleans

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
02-109060

This was done to eliminate the sentence that was previously reported on page six reporting that the files of the New Orleans Office contain no identifiable information concerning Klein. Copies of amended page six are enclosed.

This information is being brought to the attention of the New Orleans and Dallas Offices should Klein's name again come up in connection with captioned matter.

TRUE COPY

[REDACTED]  
Ft. Hood, Texas 76545  
September 21, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Pa. Ave at 9th N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Some months ago I visited the office of the Dallas Times Herald of Dallas, Texas, requesting to buy copies of photographs taken by that newspaper's photographers of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field on the morning that the President was assassinated. I was informed that while photographs of this type are normally available to the general public, those taken on November 22, 1963, had been impounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and were available only to persons authorized by the F.B.I.

Is this actually the case, and if so how can I acquire such authorization?

Yours with thanks,

[REDACTED]  
REC-75

EX-104

62-109060-5778

OCT 5 1967

g-g



October 21, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Palace at 9th N.W.  
Washington: D.C.

Dear Sirs:

Some months ago I visited the office of the Dallas Times Herald of Dallas, Texas, requesting to buy copies of photographs taken by that newspaper's photographers of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field on the morning that the President was assassinated. I was informed that while photographs of this type are normally available to the general public, those taken on November 22, 1963, had been impounded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and were available only to persons authorized by the F.B.I.

Is this actually the case, and if so how can I acquire such authorization?

Yours with thanks.

[Redacted signature]

10/11/67  
10/12/67

St. Ann

REC-75

October 4, 1967

EX. 104

62-109060-5778

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach



Ft. Hood, Texas 76545

Dear Mr. [Redacted]:

With reference to your communication of September 21, 1967, this is to advise that the FBI did not impound photographs taken of President Kennedy's party disembarking at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Further, authorization to release any information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau.

All material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. Subsequently, records and findings of the Warren Commission were furnished to the National Archives and Records Center, Pennsylvania Avenue at Eighth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408. You may consider directing an inquiry to the National Archives to determine if the data you desire is available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 19  
OCT 4 1967  
COMM - FBI

1 - Dallas (Info) (Enclosure)

NOTE TO SAC, DALLAS: Enclosed is a true copy of a self-explanatory letter received from [Redacted] Through your sources with the Dallas Times Herald, they should be tactfully informed to refrain from advising the inquiring public that the Bureau gives authorization to obtain material relating to the assassination of President Kennedy which may be contained in the newspaper files.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Bishop \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

62 OCT 10 1967 (4)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: See Memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," dated 10/4/67, KMR:dcs.



FOR

*Home CIA  
10/2/67  
10/10/67*

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

~~REC-51~~

PROGRAM

Newsradio 88

STATION

WCBS

DATE

September 22, 1967 - 12:40 P.M. CITY

New York

*Leibman  
Gable  
Rappo*

INTERVIEW WITH JIM GARRISON

NEWSCASTER: A controversial visitor here in New York. For that story here is Dick Reeves.

DICK REEVES: Jim Garrison, the New Orleans District Attorney, is currently in town helping to publicize a long interview published in the October Playboy. Yesterday Garrison, who has gained some fame for his independent inquiry into the Kennedy assassination, charged that some members of the Dallas police force were involved in the killing; that there were members of the right wing Minutemen group involved too; and that the sponsors were rich, from Texas, in oil.

Well, these are relatively new additions to the Garrison assassination theory, which already allegedly includes anti-Castro exiles and alleged federal government efforts to prevent what Garrison calls the real truth from emerging.

Today I asked Garrison why he is releasing this story in bits and pieces.

GARRISON: So that it is believable, because for all the "official" sources gave the seal of approval to this complete fraud. If I came out with the whole -- I'm not coming out with the whole thing now.

REC 51 62-109060-5779  
NOT RECORDED

REEVES: Why don't you wait?

GARRISON: Why don't I wait?

OCT 6 1967

REEVES: In other words, so far you are not giving evidence that would stand up in any court, as far as I know, at least. You're making statements.

62-109060

1967 *file*

*file 5/11*