

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers To Decide on New Witnesses

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw have until tomorrow to decide whether they will call any more witnesses in an attempt to get their client's trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans.

Yesterday another 40 persons testified in the change of venue hearing for Shaw, who Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy.

THEIR NAMES WERE drawn from the parish jury wheel to testify as prospective jurors as to whether pre-trial publicity in the case would prevent them from giving Shaw a fair trial.

Of the 40, there were 31 who said they could give Shaw a fair trial, eight who said they had fixed opinions and one who was excused because of age.

On Monday, 40 others testified, and out of the two-day total of 80 there were 65 who told the court they could give Shaw a fair trial. Thirteen said they had fixed opinions. Two were excused, one because of age, the other because he said he didn't understand the legal questions involved.

IF SHAW'S attorneys decide to call more witnesses, the district attorney's office will also be given an opportunity to call additional witnesses.

This appears unlikely, however. Sources close to both sides said they do not expect any more witnesses to be called.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. indicated he will submit a written decision in the case when the hearing is completed and when he has read and viewed the myriad of news stories, television transcripts and films presented as evidence.

THE HEARING for 55-year-old Shaw, a retired businessman and playwright, began three weeks ago with the testimony of numerous news media executives and newsmen.

Then a week's delay resulted while Judge Haggerty considered the defense attorney's motion to subpoena the entire list of names in the jury wheel, about 1,300 persons. The request was denied and the hearing resumed Monday.

Shaw's attorneys had asked for the hearing on grounds that excessive publicity has prejudiced their client's chances to receive a fair trial within a 100-mile radius of New Orleans.

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

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-20-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

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

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-111-1023

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Lawyers Won't Call More Witnesses

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw said today they plan to call no more witnesses in their plea to have Shaw's trial moved outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set oral arguments in the case for next Tuesday but the defense attorneys will appear in his court at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow to present some documents they want him to consider in the case.

The nature of the documents was not disclosed.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys are seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on grounds that publicity about the case has made it impossible for him to get a fair trial here.

The defense had subpoenaed a number of persons, mostly newsmen, and had until today to tell Judge Haggerty whether they wanted to call them. The answer was no.

District Attorney Jim Garrison's office also had the right to call rebuttal witnesses. However, a Garrison aide told Judge Haggerty today he planned to call no witnesses if the defense called none.

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

PAGE 27

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-21-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

42-10400-6283

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CHANDLER-D.A. CASE IS AIRED

Contempt Charge, Aim of Magazine Reporter

Oral arguments were heard Wednesday in the attempt by the magazine reporter David Chandler to bring contempt charges against District Attorney Jim Garrison in federal court.

At the same time, United States District Judge James A. Comiskey said he would set "as soon as possible" a date for hearing arguments on a counter-motion by Garrison's office to dismiss Chandler's suit.

The arguments submitted Wednesday considered several points of law, namely:

—Whether Chandler can bring the action against Garrison.

—Whether the case should be heard by one judge, or by a three-judge panel.

—Whether the contempt, if there was any, is to be considered a civil or a criminal matter.

NO PRECEDENT, CLAIM

Cicero Sessions, Chandler's attorney, told Judge Comiskey that he had been unable to find any legal precedent for the situation as it involves Chandler bringing the motion to show cause why Garrison should not be held for contempt.

He maintained that Chandler has the right and that the case should be heard by three judges.

Assistant District Attorney James Alcock, arguing for Garrison, said that if any contempt was committed, it would have to be considered a criminal matter for which Chandler cannot bring action. He said the case should be heard by one judge.

Garrison appeared for court

Wednesday, but was notified that his presence was not required and he departed before the oral arguments began.

Chandler's action stems from a speech delivered last March 13 before a national convention of district attorneys at the Monteleone Hotel.

GARRISON QUOTED

He charged in his motion that Garrison said there was a "federal conspiracy" for the withholding of evidence in his investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

The motion also quoted Garrison as saying that the federal court reached an opinion in a case involving his office which had no basis in law, and that such opinions and conclusions were reached by "... the federal government."

This referred to a federal court decision in New Orleans which ruled that Chandler did not have to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to answer questions about charges of organized crime which appeared in Life magazine. Garrison had subpoenaed Chandler.

Judge Comiskey handed down the order after the matter was considered by a three-judge federal court panel and remanded to him.

'CASE WIDE OPEN'

Sessions argued that when Garrison delivered his speech "the case was wide open and before this court." He referred to the fact that while Judge Comiskey handed down his decision on March 11, formal court orders had not been signed by March 13.

Sessions also argued that the three-judge panel which heard the case cannot dissolve itself until the judgment becomes fact, and he said this does not occur until after the time has passed for parties to the case to make legal moves for additional findings, or amendments to the findings.

He asserted that the contempt charge should be heard by the three-judge panel, asserting the panel was "bound inescapably to have jurisdiction of this motion."

Sessions reviewed the law regarding direct and indirect contempt as well as civil contempt and criminal contempt and discussed guidelines the court must abide by in contempt action.

COMISKEY ASKS

He argued that Garrison, because there was still time remaining in the court case, "has limitation on his rights of free speech," and asserted that as an attorney, Garrison "has a stronger, more affirmative obligation not to defame the court or do the things that were done in this case."

Judge Comiskey asked Sessions how Garrison's remarks would obstruct the administration of justice regarding Chandler.

Sessions answered that Garrison's claim of a conspiracy "dictated from Washington" make Chandler "part and parcel of a conspiracy to suppress evidence" and that Chandler finds himself "wrapped up with Garrison's investigation" into the assassination.

He claimed that Chandler's rights have been prejudiced and that Garrison's remarks constitute an obstruction of justice.

'RUBS OFF ON HIM'

"He (Chandler) has a right to bring it before the court because it (Garrison's charges) rubs off on him."

Sessions also maintained that Chandler has this right whether the case is heard by three-judge or a one-judge court.

Alcock argued that when the three-judge court made its finding of fact and remanded the case to Judge Comiskey, who adopted the conclusions "in toto," the three-judge court no longer continued to exist.

He said that if there is contempt, it is against one judge and not a three-judge court.

Alcock said that at the outset Garrison has a right to know whether the case is a civil or criminal matter.

SENTENCE HELD KEY

The only way to determine this, he said, is to look at the sentence which might be given.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-21-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

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

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

~~He said~~ there is no way the court could give a remedial sentence, which would be a civil case, but some punitive measure might be taken. This, Alcock said, makes it a criminal matter.

If the proceeding is criminal, Alcock continued, the action can be brought only by a judge, the U.S. attorney, or an attorney appointed by the court.

If this is determined to be the case, Alcock added, it precludes Chandler from bringing the action.

As part of the motion, Chandler's attorney also presented a suggestive motion which, if the matter is considered criminal, outlined ~~the methods that~~ action could be taken against Garrison.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Considers DA Contempt Charge

Federal District Judge James A. Comiskey has taken under advisement a motion by Life magazine reporter David L. Chandler to bring contempt charges against District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Chandler's action stems from a speech Garrison delivered last Thursday before the National District Attorneys Association at the Monteleone Hotel.

The motion quotes Garrison as saying federal court reached an opinion in a case involving his office and that the opinion had no real basis in law. He called the decision part of a federal conspiracy to obstruct his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

GARRISON REFERRED to a decision by Judge Comiskey, who ruled that Chandler could not be subpoenaed by the DA to testify before the Orleans Grand Jury about charges of organized crime which appeared in Life. Final judgment had not been signed when Garrison made his speech.

Yesterday, oral arguments were heard on whether Chandler can bring such action, whether the case should be

heard by one judge or a three-judge panel and whether the charge should be a civil or a criminal matter.

Judge Comiskey said he would set "as soon as possible" a hearing on a counter motion by Garrison's office to dismiss Chandler's charges.

CICERO C. SESSIONS, Chandler's attorney, contends that Chandler has the right to bring the suit and that the case should be heard by three judges.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock, arguing for Garrison, maintains that if any contempt was committed, it would have to be considered a criminal matter, for which

Chandler cannot initiate action. He said the case should be heard by one judge.

If the proceeding is criminal, Alcock said, the action can be brought only by a judge, the U.S. attorney or an attorney appointed by the court.

Sessions' motion includes an outline of action that should be taken if the court determines that the matter is criminal.

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

PAGE 3

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-21-68

Edition: RFD FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109000-6283

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 26, 1968

FROM : A. Rosen

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

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

By letter dated 3/18/68, the Department referred to the Bureau a letter addressed to Mr. Joseph F. Dolan, Administrative Assistant to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, written by Richard E. Sprague. The Department's letter also included Sprague's exhibit 1 and exhibit 1 B which was a list of photographers and photographs taken at the assassination site.

This is the same list of material that was previously furnished to us by Miss Polly Busselle of Senator Kennedy's office, and the receipt of this information was acknowledged by Bureau letter dated 12/20/67.

In Sprague's letter to Dolan, he indicates that he is a proponent of the theory that more than one individual was firing shots at President Kennedy when he was assassinated, and this was based on "a wealth of new photographic evidence which has never been examined by the Justice Department." Sprague has compiled several hundred still photographs and movie sequences and desired to send copies to anyone in the Department of Justice. However, one of the stipulations in this connection is that Sprague spend time with a Department of Justice representative to go over maps and photographs with the Department of Justice representative in detail.

Sprague's list was previously sent to Dallas for analysis and review in detail to determine whether the photographs listed by Sprague had previously been reviewed. Dallas was also instructed to submit recommendations as to whether efforts should be made to obtain any photographs not reviewed to determine whether they have any pertinent bearing relating to the assassination investigation.

Dallas completed this review and determined that the majority of the photographs and movie sequences listed by Sprague had been reviewed, and this information was incorporated into reports submitted to the President's Commission. Dallas

KMR:dcs
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Enclosure *3-27-68*

54 APR 2 1968

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44 JAN 23 1973

6284

REC-59 62 MAR 28 1968

6/1/68

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JFK

also noted that descriptive data furnished by Sprague regarding photographers and photographs which they were unable to identify or account for, was very nebulous, and in many instances Sprague did not even identify the photographer.

Bureau, Dallas, and New York files contain no information concerning Sprague. New York was instructed to conduct a credit and criminal inquiry concerning Sprague in an attempt to identify him, and this was negative.

Anticipating Sprague may have collaborated with critics of the Warren Commission, an additional review of books by these critics was conducted to locate any references to Sprague. In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges assistance from one "Richard Sprague" not further identified. Sylvia Meagher, author of "Accessories After the Fact," a severe critique of the Warren Commission, FBI, CIA, Secret Service, and Dallas Police Department, acknowledges the assistance of Richard E. Sprague stating "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and these investigative agencies." It was noted in Meagher's book she refers to articles in "Rampart's Magazine," and information published by Mark Lane who is currently collaborating with District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans. She also acknowledged the assistance of Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones, Jr., and Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, who due to her critical attitude of the assassination investigation and the FBI, was the subject of an SAC Letter.

ACTION:

Since the majority of photographs and movie sequences referred to by Sprague have been reviewed and it appears Sprague has previously furnished these to critics of the Warren Commission, contact with him should not be made.

Attached for approval is a reply to the Department briefly setting forth information relative to Sprague indicating no further action is going to be taken.

R JEM ✓ P ON LAY ✓
- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

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

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- DATE: 3/21/68
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC-9

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

The New York Office has received on a highly confidential basis from a person at the "Saturday Evening Post" an article entitled, "Secret Evidence On The Kennedy Assassination," which will appear in the "Saturday Evening Post" April 6, 1968, issue. The article is written by David Wise who has been very friendly with the Bureau but who is very much anti-Central Intelligence Agency.

The article by Wise deals primarily with the Warren Commission material in the National Archives which is not available to the public. Wise claims that approximately 20 per cent of the Warren Commission material remains closed to the public and he feels that so long as one file remains closed, there will always be those who maintain that the secret of the assassination is locked inside it.

Wise reports that he recently reviewed stenographic transcripts of several Warren Commission meetings which "give a fascinating picture of attitudes, methods, and frustrations of the seven men named to investigate the assassination." He noted that when the Warren Commission first assembled, Chief Justice Warren urged his six associates to rely on the FBI and other existing Federal agencies in gathering the facts but that John J. McCloy warned his fellow panel members "This Commission is set up to lay the dust...not only in the United States but all over the world...there is a potential culpability here on the part of the Secret Service and even the FBI," and that their reports might be "self-serving." Wise reports that Senator Richard B. Russell sided with McCloy and stated bluntly "I'm not suspicious of anyone going out to cover up but people will be writing about this thing. I told the President the other day, 50 years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President." Wise also reports that the Warren Commission was reluctant to interview Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, was fearful to make a trip to Dallas to see the assassination site because of the possibility of being subpoenaed by Jack Ruby's defense counsel, and debated over whether to contact Robert Kennedy to gain

62-109060

REC-9

62-109060-6285

CONTINUED - OVER

REL:kmj

11 MAR 28 1968

(7)

55 APR 4 1968

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↓ 58 [Signature]

access of pictures of the autopsy of President Kennedy which were in possession of Robert Kennedy. He noted that the Warren Commission never saw the autopsy pictures and that the pictures remained in the possession of Robert Kennedy until October 30, 1966. Then, the X-rays, color photographs and black-and-white pictures of the autopsy were delivered to the Archives under an agreement with the Kennedy family that will preserve their secrecy until 1971. After that, recognized pathologists or specialists with a serious purpose may see them, if the Kennedy family approves.

Wise writes that he reviewed the master list of documents prepared by the Warren Commission and noted that 250 documents are total closed to the public. He states that of the 250 closed documents, 165 are FBI reports; 50 are CIA, 13 are State Department, 11 are Secret Service, and the rest are from a scattering of other agencies. He notes that the titles of many of the closed documents are "particularly intriguing." Most of the documents noted by Wise in this category are CIA documents; however, Wise lists 3 FBI documents in this category as follows:

1. Letter from Director, FBI, dated March 6, 1964, with attached results of interview of Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko (Commission document 451). (Note: Nosenko is the Soviet defector who is in the custody of CIA. He supervised the Soviet KGB inquiry of Oswald in Moscow following the assassination).
2. FBI memo re: Lee Harvey Oswald re: Charles Small, Charles Smolikoff (Mexican trip). (Commission document 1006). (Note: Small, an American, ran a shop in Mexico. Security informants in Mexico were contacted re possibility Small was in contact with Oswald).
3. FBI memo re: investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the 47th page of Oswald's address book (Commission document 941). (Note: This memorandum dealt with telephone numbers of Cuban Consulate, Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, and Cuban Airlines. Security informants were contacted in this matter).

Wise notes that the next review of Warren Commission data in Archives is scheduled for 1970 but that he believes much more could be opened to the public now. Wise writes that "In a Democratic Society, of course, the right to know is not absolute. It must be balanced against national security, law, and individual rights. But, the assassination of a President endangers the very fabric of society, and

Memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

the response must match the danger." Wise concludes his article by writing "As long as 20 per cent of the commission's files remain locked in the Archives - only 100 feet or so from the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution - doubts will continue to multiply.

"Further disclosure would be consistent with President Johnson's statement on November 25, 1963, the day that John F. Kennedy was laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery.

"The people of the nation may be sure, the President promised his numbed listeners, that all of the facts will be made public."

OBSERVATIONS:

Wise, in stating there are 165 FBI documents totally closed to the public, is incorrect. Actually there are 155 documents. Of these documents, 4 are withheld from the public because of statutory requirements (Guideline 1); 97 are withheld because they contain classified security information (Guideline 2); and 54 are withheld because disclosure: (a) would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of U. S. laws; or (b) might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations; or (c) would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons.* The Guidelines were established under instructions of the Attorney General and the White House.

ACTION:

For information. At no point in his article is Wise critical of the FBI.

Rel

W.A.B.

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W

W

W

*(Guideline 3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: March 22, 1968

FROM : R. W. Swartz

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

✓ 3/22/68
5-Sub

In a 3/12/68 listing of "Request for Bids" by state and local governmental agencies, an item appears which indicates the Bureau of Purchasing of New Orleans, Louisiana, is soliciting bids for the purchase of several items of technical equipment. These items are designed for such activities as tailing automobiles, microphone surveillances and detection of microphone transmitter equipment. They are to be the equivalent of products made by Tracer Investigative Products, Inc. (of Palm Beach, Florida). For several years now, the latter company has been a manufacturer and distributor of a complete commercial line of good quality wiretapping and room bugging equipment.

Inasmuch as it is felt that the above mentioned equipment may possibly be for the use of James C. Garrison, District Attorney for Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, this information is being made available to the New Orleans Office as a matter of information.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter (regarding the solicitation of bids for automobile and microphone surveillance equipment by the New Orleans, Louisiana, Bureau of Purchasing) be forwarded to the New Orleans Field Office as a matter of interest regarding possible surveillance capabilities of District Attorney James C. Garrison in his Kennedy assassination investigation.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Swartz
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (818 9th & D)
- 1 - Mr. Matter

JMM:trs
(2)

REC-9 62-109060-6286

14 MAR 28 1968

62 APR 4 1968

F B I

Date: 3/25/68

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: *lec*
nm SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: *O* ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning above captioned matter.

One copy each of these articles is enclosed for Dallas and Miami.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 2)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
 - 1 - Miami (Encl. 2)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- ENCLOSURE**

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-110 62-109060-6287

MAR 27 1968

C. C. Bishop
11, p.

5 - LeBlanc

STAT

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Letter by DA Introduced by Shaw Lawyers

Defense attorneys for Clay L. Shaw filed into evidence today in their plea for a change of venue a letter Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison wrote to the Federal Communications Commission.

The letter, the attorneys said, states that Shaw failed to submit to a lie detector test.

Shaw, who Garrison has charged with conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy, is asking that his trial be moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans. He claims that prejudicial publicity disseminated by Garrison would prevent his getting a fair trial here.

The letter, the attorneys told Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., adds to the unfavorable publicity concerning Shaw.

Garrison wrote the letter in response to a National Broad-

casting Co. program which criticized the DA for the methods employed in conducting his investigation into the assassination of the President.

In court today, Shaw's attorneys told the judge they had no more witnesses to present in the change of venue hearing and oral arguments were scheduled for Tuesday.

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

PAGE 1

NEW ORLEANS STAT
ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-22-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. NEALY

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

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62 107660 6287

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

~~Shaw~~ **Witness**
Halt Indicated

Attorneys for Clay L. Shaw indicated Thursday that they do not plan to call any more witnesses in their plea to have Shaw's trial moved outside New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. set oral arguments in the case for next Tuesday, but the defense attorneys will appear in his court at 11:30 a. m. Friday to present a list of documents they want him to consider in the case.

Meanwhile, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's office informed Judge Haggerty it planned to call no witnesses if the defense called none.

Shaw, 55, is charged with participating in a conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys are seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans, maintaining that local pretrial publicity has made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial here.

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

PAGE 15

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-22-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

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

Character: AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

6287

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/26/68

The attached indicates that District Attorney Jim Garrison has issued another subpoena in connection with his Grand Jury investigation. He has now subpoenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, a Quaker who lives in Irving, Texas. Mrs. Paine befriended Mariana Oswald, and Mariana was living in her home at the time of the assassination.

Inasmuch as the attached information was obtained from news media, no further action is being taken:

WLS:lrb--

WCS
WCS

WCS

FBI NEW ORLS

COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 25 1968

606PM URGENT 3-25-68 CDC

TELETYPE

REC 26

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69 -

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, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, FOR MARCH TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, CONTAINS AN ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT DA JAMES GARRISON'S OFFICE TODAY SUBPOENAED MRS. RUTH PAINE, AN IRVING, TEXAS WOMAN WHO BEFRIENDED LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE THE YEAR PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED.

W. J. ...
Ref ...

MRS. PAINE WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ORLEANS PARISH GRAND JURY APRIL EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN BASED ON A SUBPOENA ISSUED BY CRIMINAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW S. BRANIFF AT THE REQUEST OF ASSISTANT DA JAMES L. ALCOCK.

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALLEGES THAT MRS. PAINE TRANSPORTED OSWALD'S RIFLE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DALLAS IN SEPT., SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE ONE

J. ...
62-109060-6288

REC 26

REC-D B12405

FBI

MAR 28 1968

MAR 28 1968

59 APR 1 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

5/10/68

PAGE TWO

THE REQUEST SAYS MRS. PAINE IS A NECESSARY AND MATERIAL WITNESS BECAUSE OF HER CONNECTIONS WITH THE OSWALDS.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE ON APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTY THREE, MARINA OSWALD LIVED IN MRS. PAINE'S HOME IN DALLAS WHILE OSWALD CAME TO NEW ORLEANS. IT ADDS THAT ON MAY TEN MRS. PAINE DROVE MARINA TO NEW ORLEANS IN HER CAR AND STAYED THREE DAYS, RETURNING TO TEXAS, MAY FOURTEEN.

ALSO, THAT ON SEPT. TWENTY, MRS. PAINE AGAIN CAME BACK TO NEW ORLEANS AND TOOK MARINA OSWALD BACK TO TEXAS WITH HER ON SEPT. TWENTYTHREE.

THE EXACT LANGUAGE OF THE MOTION IS "ALSO SEPT. TWENTY, SIXTYTHREE, RUTH PAINE AGAIN ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS, AND DEPARTED WITH MARINA FOR TEXAS ON SEPT. TWENTYTHREE, TRANSPORTING THE ALLEGED ASSASSINATION WEAPON WITH THEM IN THE CAR AT THAT TIME. THIS RIFLE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY KEPT IN RUTH PAINE'S GARAGE."

THE SUBPOENA REQUEST ALSO SAYS MRS. PAINE HELPED OSWALD GET A JOB AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BY CALLING ON SUPERINTENDENT ROY TRULY ON OCT. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE.

END PAGE TWO

1973 OCT 14 11 01 AM '63

PAGE THREE

IT ADDS THAT ON NOV. TWENTYONE OSWALD STAYED AT THE PAINE RESIDENCE AND THAT THE NEXT MORNING HE LEFT FOR WORK AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY AND WAS LATER THAT DAY ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

THE ARTICLE STATES THAT ON SATURDAY, THE DAY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, OSWALD CALLED MRS. PAINE FROM THE DALLAS JAIL TO ASK HER TO GET HIM A LAWYER.

ALSO THAT THE MOTION GRANTS MRS. PAINE IMMUNITY WHILE IN THE STATE AND THAT SHE CAN EITHER OBEY THE SUBPOENA VOLUNTARILY OR FIGHT IT IN THE TEXAS COURTS. IT GIVES HER ADDRESS AS ONE TWO ZERO ONE WOODLEIGH ST., IRVING, TEXAS.

Memo
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

LCC

FBI WASH DC

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109,060)

DATE: 3/21/68

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

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	

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten (10) copies and for New Orleans two (2) copies of a LHM containing information furnished by Colonel EARL J. MACHERY, Richardson, Texas, on March 20, 1968.

Dallas indices contain no identifiable information on MR. and MRS. WILLIAM R. ROACH referred to in the LHM. Dallas is conducting no investigation to identify the woman referred to by Colonel MACHERY.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc.10)
 - 2 - New Orleans (Enc.2) (89-69)
 - 1 - Dallas
- EEH:hm
(5)

AGENCY: AUSA
 DATE FOR: 3/29/68
 NEW: [initials]
 BY: [initials]

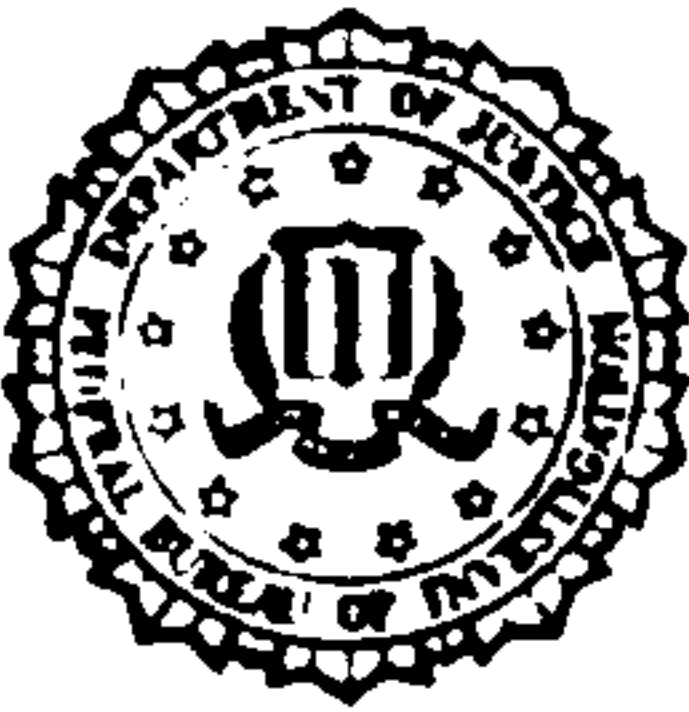
REC-48

REC-D BIZHOV
FBI

MAR 24 1968

104-1060-6289





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 21, 1967

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

Colonel EARL J. MACHERY (Retired), 531 Winchester,
Richardson, Texas (telephone AD 1-2265), on March 20, 1968,
furnished the following:

In December 1967, MACHERY visited an unidentified
used car lot on Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, where he con-
versed with a salesman whose name he cannot recall. The sales-
man mentioned he was terminating his employment with the car
lot and going into other work. MACHERY expressed interest
in finding employment and the salesman volunteered he could
possibly get MACHERY on at the salesman's new employment.

A few days later, on a Sunday, the salesman called
MACHERY, stating he had things set so MACHERY could meet
the salesman's superior and for MACHERY to meet the salesman.
MACHERY met the salesman and they proceeded to 4014 Holland
Avenue, Dallas, Texas. There MACHERY met the wife of the
person he was to meet but did not meet the man, and he cannot
now recall the name of the woman he met at that address.

He said the conversation with the woman evolved to
her telling MACHERY that she and other unidentified women
were conducting their investigation of the assassination of
President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. She explained they have
developed the theory that the assassin may have fired from
the sewer opening in the curb at the edge of the street and
then departed the scene through the city storm sewer system.

Further, the woman mentioned her acquaintance with
and expressed her high regard for General EDWIN A. WALKER,
Dallas, Texas, but made no representation of association with
WALKER.

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.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-107660-6257

The woman told MACHEREY that she and her associates had photographed the assassination scene in their development of their theory and had turned their findings over to JAMES C. GARRISON, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In regard to the theory of the fatal shots having possibly been fired from the curb sewer opening, it is noted this theory has previously been publicly referred to by MR. GARRISON.

A review of the 1967 Dallas City Directory reflects the occupant of 4014 Holland Avenue, Dallas, Texas, as WILLIAM R. ROACH.

Memorandum

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	

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Attention: Mr. Kenneth Maupach

DATE: 3/27/68

FROM : Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
 Assistant Attorney General
 Civil Division

ELW:G
 129-1

SUBJECT: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Forwarded herewith is a letter dated February 14, 1968, addressed to Joseph F. Dolan, which relates to the assassination of the late President. This office has had no previous contact with Mr. Sprague, nor are we in a position to evaluate the proposals contained in his letter. It is requested that you take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Joseph F. Dolan
 Administrative Assistant
 Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

EX-110
 MAR 18 1968

ENCLOSURE

memo from [unclear] 3/26/68
Letter to AAG [unclear] 3/27/68
Encls returned to Dept with letter to AAG Weisl 3/27/68
 EX-110
 REC-40

62-109060-6290

MAR 18 1968

CLASSIFIED (S. 1)

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

March 27, 1968

EX-117 REC-40
Director, FBI 62-109060 - 6290

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

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

Reference is made to your letter of March 18, 1968, "ELW:CE:amc," 129-11, with enclosures, relating to Richard E. Sprague and the list of photographers and photographs he has compiled. This same information was previously furnished to this Bureau by Miss Polly Busselle, Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

For your information, this list was reviewed and analyzed by our Dallas Office. It was determined that the majority of still photographs and movie sequences listed by Sprague were previously reviewed, and the results of the reviews were incorporated into reports and furnished to the President's Commission for its consideration. Our Dallas Office also determined that in connection with photographs and movie sequences which were not identified, Sprague gives a very nebulous description and in some instances does not even identify the photographer.

MAILED 12
MAR 27 1968
COMM-FBI

Files of this Bureau contain no previous reference to Richard E. Sprague. However, due to the fact Sprague is a proponent of the theory that more than one person was firing shots when President Kennedy was assassinated, which is the same theory being pursued by critics of the President's Commission, a review of books published by these critics was conducted to determine whether Richard E. Sprague may have collaborated with them.

In Josiah Thompson's book, "Six Seconds in Dallas," he acknowledges a number of people who assisted him. Among those named was one "Richard Sprague," not further identified. In Sylvia Meagher's book, "Accessories After the Fact," which is a severe critique of the Warren Commission, Federal investigative agencies, and the Dallas Police Department, Sylvia Meagher said, "I am grateful to Richard E. Sprague

- 1 - Dallas (Info)
- 1 - New York (Info)

KMR:dcs (12) dcs

P. A. Jam *AS* *KMR*

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach Memo dated 3/26/68, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, KMR:dcs."

- 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 _____

54 APR 5 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.

for making available a list compiled by him of photographs and films which seem to have been overlooked entirely by the Warren Commission and its investigative agencies." In addition, Miss Meagher refers to Mark Lane in many instances and also acknowledges the "invaluable help, support, and friendship" she received from Harold Weisberg, Vincent J. Salandria, Leo Sauvage, Penn Jones, Jr., who have been critical of the President's Commission and its findings.

Since the majority of photographs and movie sequences referred to by Sprague have been reviewed, he is not being contacted by this Bureau and no further action is being taken. The enclosures furnished with your letter of March 18, 1968, are enclosed herewith.

Enclosures (9)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

REC'D BISHOP
FBI
MAY 58 1 31 68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls Woman Friend of Oswalds

Texan, Gun Linked by Garrison

The district attorney's office today subpoenaed Mrs. Ruth Paine, an Irving, Tex., woman who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife the year President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

Mrs. Paine was subpoenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury April 18 and 19 in connection with an investigation of the assassination.

The subpoena was issued by Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff at the request of Assistant DA James L. Alcock.

THE SUBPENA request alleges, among other things, that Mrs. Paine transported Oswald's rifle, the gun the Warren Commission said was used to kill the president, from New Orleans to Dallas in September of 1963.

President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. DA Jim Garrison says the assassination was plotted in New Orleans by

Oswald and others, but he has cast doubt on the commission's conclusion that Oswald was the triggerman.

Except for the gun angle, the subpoena request's information about Mrs. Paine is the same as that given in the Warren Report, with which Garrison usually takes violent issue.

The request says Mrs. Paine is a necessary and material witness because of her connections with the Oswalds. It says she first met them in February of 1963 in Dallas and befriended them.

ON APRIL 25 of that year, Marina Oswald lived in Mrs. Paine's home in the Dallas suburb while Oswald came to New Orleans, the document says. It adds that on May 10, Mrs. Paine drove Marina here in her car and stayed three days, returning to Texas May 14.

On Sept. 20, Mrs. Paine again came here and took Marina back to Texas with her on Sept. 23. The exact language of the motion is:

"Also Sept. 20, 1963, Ruth Paine again arrived in New Orleans, and departed with Marina for Texas on Sept. 23, transporting the alleged assassination weapon with them in the car at that time. This rifle was subsequently kept in Ruth Paine's garage."

THE SUBPENA request also says Mrs. Paine helped Oswald get a job at the Texas Book Depository by calling on

Supt. Roy Truly on Oct. 14, 1963.

It adds that on Thursday, Nov. 21, the night before the assassination, Oswald stayed overnight at the Paine residence. The next morning he left for work at the book depository, and was later that day arrested and charged with the assassination, the motion says.

ON SATURDAY, the day after the assassination, Oswald called Mrs. Paine from the Dallas jail to ask her to get him a lawyer, the request says.

Like most of the requests for witnesses, the motion grants Mrs. Paine immunity from prosecution while in the state. It gives her address as 1201 Woodleigh st., Irving.

Mrs. Paine can either obey the subpoena voluntarily or fight it in the Texas courts.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS,

Date: 3-25-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character:

AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

107000 0091
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW DEFENSE OFFERS LETTER

Garrison Wrote Suspect Refused Lie Test

A letter in which District Attorney Jim Garrison allegedly said that Clay L. Shaw refused to take a lie detector test was filed into evidence Friday in Shaw's bid for a change of venue.

Shaw, charged with conspiracy to murder President John F. Kennedy, is seeking to have his trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on the ground that Garrison has created a prejudicial atmosphere among prospective jurors.

Garrison wrote the letter to the Federal Communications Commission in protest of a National Broadcasting Co. program critical of his investigative methods last year.

Defense attorneys told Criminal District Court Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. that the letter added to unfavorable publicity concerning Shaw.

They also told the judge they had no more witnesses to present in the change of venue hearing. Oral arguments were scheduled for Tuesday.

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

PAGE 34

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-24-68

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character: AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62 107060 10291
ENCLOSURE

Richman
D. Pratt, CIA
3/19/68
RPP

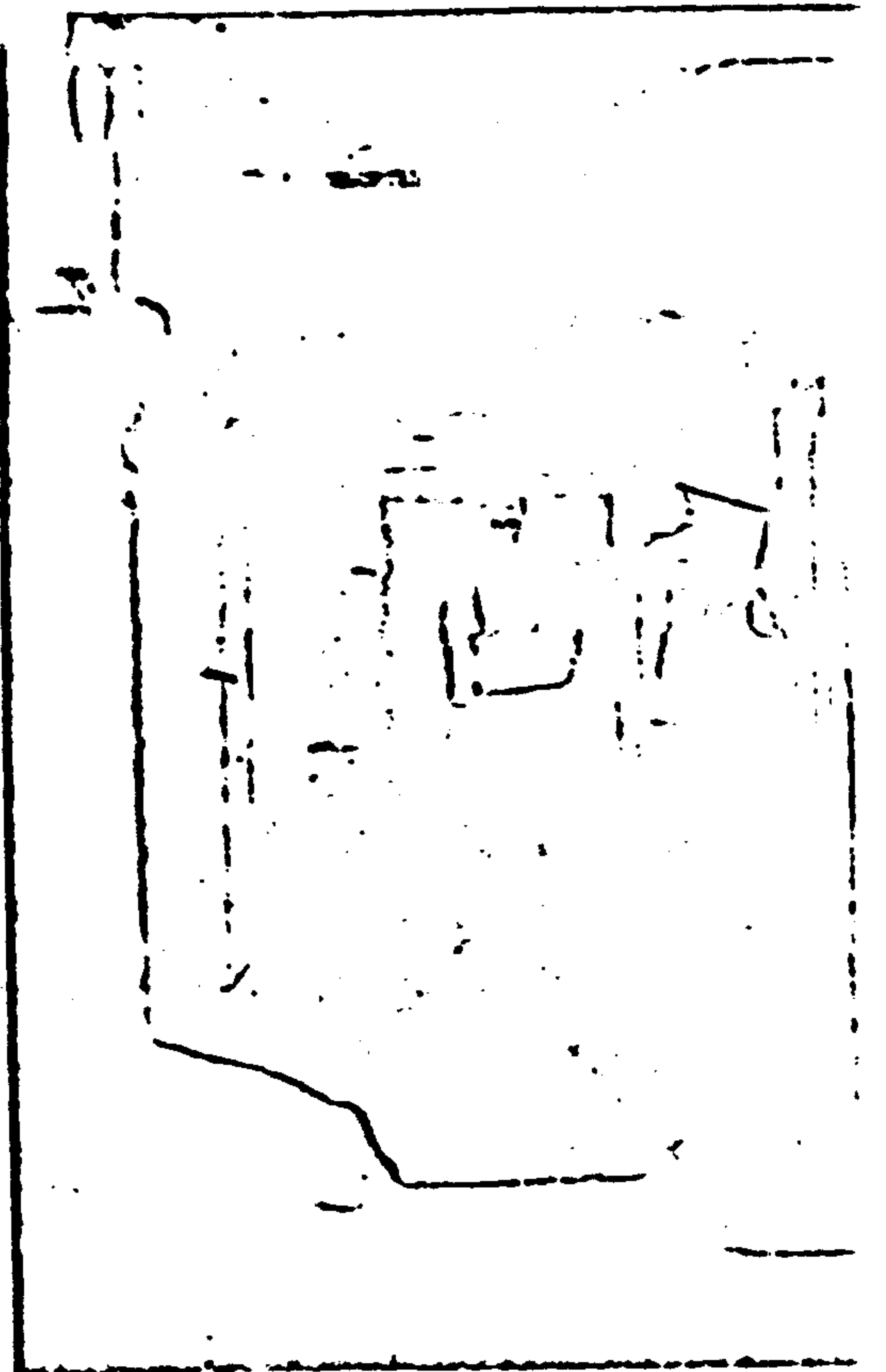
REC-9

A top medicolegal expert of

'President Kennedy's auto

By Marshall Houts

The expert is Dr. Milton H. Helpern, who as chief medical examiner of New York City is one of the world's top medical detectives. He himself has either performed or supervised some 60,000 autopsies. The following article gives his eye-opening commentary on the Kennedy autopsy, which remains one of the most tantalizing pieces in the whole jigsaw puzzle of the assassination. The physicians who performed the autopsy, Dr. Helpern believes, weren't qualified for the job and were assigned to it on the false yet widely held assumption that almost any doctor can do an autopsy. Though they did their best under the difficult circumstances, he says, they simply weren't up to shedding light on how many bullets were fired and determining the angle from which those striking the President entered the body. Then, says Dr. Helpern, the Warren Commission failed badly to clarify the medical issues of the President's death and thus cast doubt on its findings.



[Handwritten signature]

REC-9

REC-9

62-109060

MEDICAL ECONOMICS

3/4/68

6292

NOT RECORDED

1 MAR 28 1968

[Handwritten signature]

was bungled!"

As chief medical examiner of New York City, Dr. Milton H. Helpern has either performed or supervised approximately 60,000 autopsies. About 10,000 of these have involved bullet wounds. No one else comes close to his vast experience in this aspect of forensic medicine. So it's with good reason that he's often asked for his views on President Kennedy's assassination and the Warren Commission's findings.

"The Warren Commission," Dr. Helpern says, "had an opportunity to settle once and for all a great many confusing doubts about the assassination. Yet because none of its members or its legal staff had any training in forensic medicine, that opportunity fell by the wayside."

But even before the commission came into being, Dr. Helpern feels, another opportunity to eliminate doubts and questions about the tragedy had been fumbled—by three physicians. He refers to those in charge of the autopsy on the President's body.

"I am amazed," Dr. Helpern says, "that the examination and evaluation of the President's wounds could have been handled in the inexpert manner the Warren Commission Report describes. For medical information, the F.B.I. relied on the three doctors who had performed the autopsy. The F.B.I. doesn't have its own experts in forensic medicine. It seldom investi-

gates a murder, since murder usually involves a state jurisdiction only. So bullet wounds aren't the F.B.I.'s long suit."

To appreciate fully the gravity of Dr. Helpern's observations on the medical facets of President Kennedy's death, it's necessary to go back to the historic day of Friday, Nov. 22, 1963. Sometime between 12:30 p.m., when the tragedy struck in Dallas, and the arrival of Air Force One at Andrews Air Force Base just outside of Washington at 5:53 p.m., Mrs. Kennedy decided that the autopsy on her husband's body should be performed at the Naval Medical School in Bethesda, Md. She'd been given two choices: either the Army's Walter Reed Hospital or Bethesda. She selected the Naval Medical School because of the President's World War II service in the Navy.

The fact that the choice was left to Mrs. Kennedy, Dr. Helpern says, shows that "We're still under the delusion that an autopsy is a computerized, mathematical type of procedure, one that *any* doctor is capable of performing, especially if he is a pathologist. If he can run a correct urinalysis this automatically qualifies him as an expert on bullet wounds."

There can be no doubt but that this fallacious assumption was largely responsible for the rash of anti-Warren Commission books in the past three years. Their genesis can be traced directly to what was done and not done in an oper-

More on page 252

Condensed from the book "Where Death Delights: the Story of Dr. Milton Helpern and Forensic Medicine" by Marshall Houts. Reprinted by permission of Coward-McCann, Inc. Copyright © 1967 by Marshall Houts. The author, a former F.B.I. agent, has written nine other books on legal matters, including an eight-volume work on trauma.

... "President Kennedy's autopsy was bungled."

Medicine's untapped gold mine

The accompanying article by Marshall Houts presents the view of Dr. Milton H. Helfern, chief medical examiner of New York City, that if the autopsy on President Kennedy had been performed by experts, much light might have been shed on the assassination. The fact that the autopsy was bungled, says Dr. Helfern, is but one outstanding example of what can stem from our national neglect of forensic medicine—a specialty in which the ability to perform and interpret an autopsy is of major importance. Most medical schools in the U.S. ignore forensic medicine; only a small fraction of their graduates ever get sufficient exposure to the subject to know even what it covers.

"In communities all over the United States, unqualified doctors are called on to determine whether a bullet wound is a wound of entrance or a wound of exit; whether bruises about a deceased's neck are consistent or inconsistent with some police officer's theory of manual strangulation; whether a burned body was dead or alive at the time of the fire; whether a newborn infant found in a garbage can ever breathed or was stillborn; whether a body found submerged in water drowned or was dead before it was thrown into the water; whether cuts and other marks on a body are consistent or inconsistent with a theory of suicide; whether death from a heart attack

occurred before an automobile accident and caused the accident, or whether the accident occurred first and caused the heart attack; whether a stockbroker's anxieties over a falling stock market caused his death so that his widow and children are entitled to payment under workmen's compensation laws; whether a workman's heart attack was caused by carbon monoxide fumes produced by a motor in the room where he worked; or whether any one of a hundred other things took place in this whole great area of death that may control the happiness, liberty, peace, and financial security of the living who are left to deal with the trauma of death."

Not only is medical education neglecting forensic medicine, says Dr. Helfern, but medical research also largely ignores it. "I don't know of a single, solitary, major research project under way in the field of forensic medicine. There isn't any money available to research death. I have no quarrel with the billions being spent to explore space and send people to the moon and Mars. I do think we're missing a bet here on earth that's a little closer to home, even though considerably less glamorous.

"Take the problem of determining the exact time of death. We haven't made any progress on that since I first got into this business. The body has the answer for us, just waiting to be discovered. But

who has the time or the money to do it? No one.

"I want to see some well-financed, well-financed research efforts in every facet of this area of death. With proper research, for example, doctors could, for example, determine the probable age of a clot in a coronary artery. We could then determine whether an accident came first and caused the clot, or whether the clot came first and caused the accident. Hundreds of millions of dollars in insurance claims every year are paid out on this one simple question at present we are operating by medical guess.

"There are dozens and dozens of other facets of the study of death that must be researched. In our office alone, we now have detailed records on almost 2,000 deaths. We don't have the personnel or money to make a statistical arrangement of records for research purposes. They are just filed away by file number. A great many medical discoveries in the past have been made through the proper use of statistics. For all anyone knows, the answer to cancer or heart disease or a dozen other major problems may be lying in our filing system in the chief examiner's office in New York. If we put all this dormant information on tapes and into computers, there's no way of even guessing what discoveries might be made.

ating room at the Naval Medical School in the evening hours the day of the assassination.

The burden of performing the autopsy on the President's body fell on Comdr. James Joseph Humes of the Navy, a board-certified pathologist who described his qualifications in subsequent testimony before the Warren Commission: "I received my post-graduate training in pathology in various naval hospitals and at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed in Washington, D.C. My current title is Director of Laboratories of the Naval Medical School. . . . I am charged with the over-all supervision of all laboratory operations in the Naval Medical Center, two broad areas: in the field of anatomic pathology, which comprises examining surgical specimens and post-mortem examinations, and in the rather large field of clinical pathology, which takes in examination of the blood and various body fluids.

"My type of practice has been more extensive in the field of natural disease than violence. However, on several occasions in various places where I have been employed, I have had to deal with violent death, accidents, suicide, and so forth. Also I have completed a course of forensic pathology as part of my training. . . .

"My first assistant [at the autopsy] was Comdr. J. Thornton Boswell, whose position is Chief of Pathology at the Naval Medical School. My other assistant was Lieut. Col. Pierre Finck, who is in the Wound Ballistics Section of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology."

Commander Humes and Comman-
More on page 257

Your allergic patient should receive months of relief from one week of injections.*

From early spring till killing frost, wind-borne pollens fill the air to make life miserable for persons with seasonal allergies.

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Formula: Each ml. contains 40 mg. extractive substances obtained from the Toxicaria granulosus plant and suspended in sterile alcohol (30% v/v) with 4% benzalkonium chloride to reduce pH adjusted with boric acid.

Indications: Seasonal and perennial allergic rhinitis, extreme asthma due to inhalants such as dust, pollen, animal feathers and molds, food sensitivity, eczema in infants and children.

Side Effects: Mild to moderate severe pain of brief duration, swelling at the site usually disappears within 48 hours. More severe or prolonged reactions will occur if accidentally injected simultaneously.

Precautions: Inject intramuscularly only. Subcutaneous injection may be followed by local formation of lymph nodes, reaction which could lead to regional necrosis. Contains 35% ethyl alcohol, avoid injecting into or close to a large blood vessel or into a nerve.

Safety: Sensitization has not been demonstrated. Additional injections can be given weeks or months after the first course if symptoms recur or new allergens enter the picture.

Average Dose: One ml. daily for 6 to 8 days by deep intramuscular injection into a large muscle. For seasonal allergies or two additional doses at 7 to 10 day intervals may be required. For perennial treatment of 11 to 14 days should be given. Offending pollens appear or symptoms develop. For children the dose may be reduced to 0.75 ml. per day. Patients should be exposed to reasonable amounts of the offending allergens during the course of treatment. A 1/2" needle 1 1/2" or longer is recommended to prevent leakage into subcutaneous tissues and resultant irritation. If leakage occurs pressure should be maintained for a short time to prevent bleeding; do not massage the injection site. If leakage occurs, leaks back onto the skin, wipe off with an alcohol sponge.

Availability: 8 ml. multiple dose vials—one average treatment course. Consult package insert for additional information.

*Write for registration literature.

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Division of Lemmon Pharmaceutical Company

... "President Kennedy's autopsy was bled!"

der Boswell were hospital pathologists, not forensic pathologists. The distinction is important. The hospital pathologist performs his autopsies on cases where death occurs in a hospital usually as a result of some natural disease process. The cause of death is *presumed* in the great majority of cases because the patient has been under medical treatment. The autopsy is performed to confirm the diagnosis or for research or other academic purposes.

The forensic or medicolegal autopsy has an entirely different setting. The death is usually not attended by a physician. The exact cause of death is crucial because of the legal implications. There may or may not be a suggestive or presumptive lead to guide the autopsy surgeon. If there is a lead, it's frequently misleading. The hospital pathologist is as much out of his field when he attempts a medicolegal autopsy as would be the chest surgeon who attempted a delicate brain operation.

Colonel Finck stated his professional qualifications this way to the Warren Commission: "I had four years of training in pathology after my internship, including two years of pathology at the University Institute of Pathology in Geneva, Switzerland, and two years at the University of Tennessee. . . . From 1955 to 1958 I performed approximately 200 autopsies, many of them pertaining to trauma including missile wounds, [while] pathologist of the United States Army Hospital in Frankfurt, Germany. . . ."

"For the past three years I was chief of the Wound Ballistics Pathology branch of the Armed Forces In-

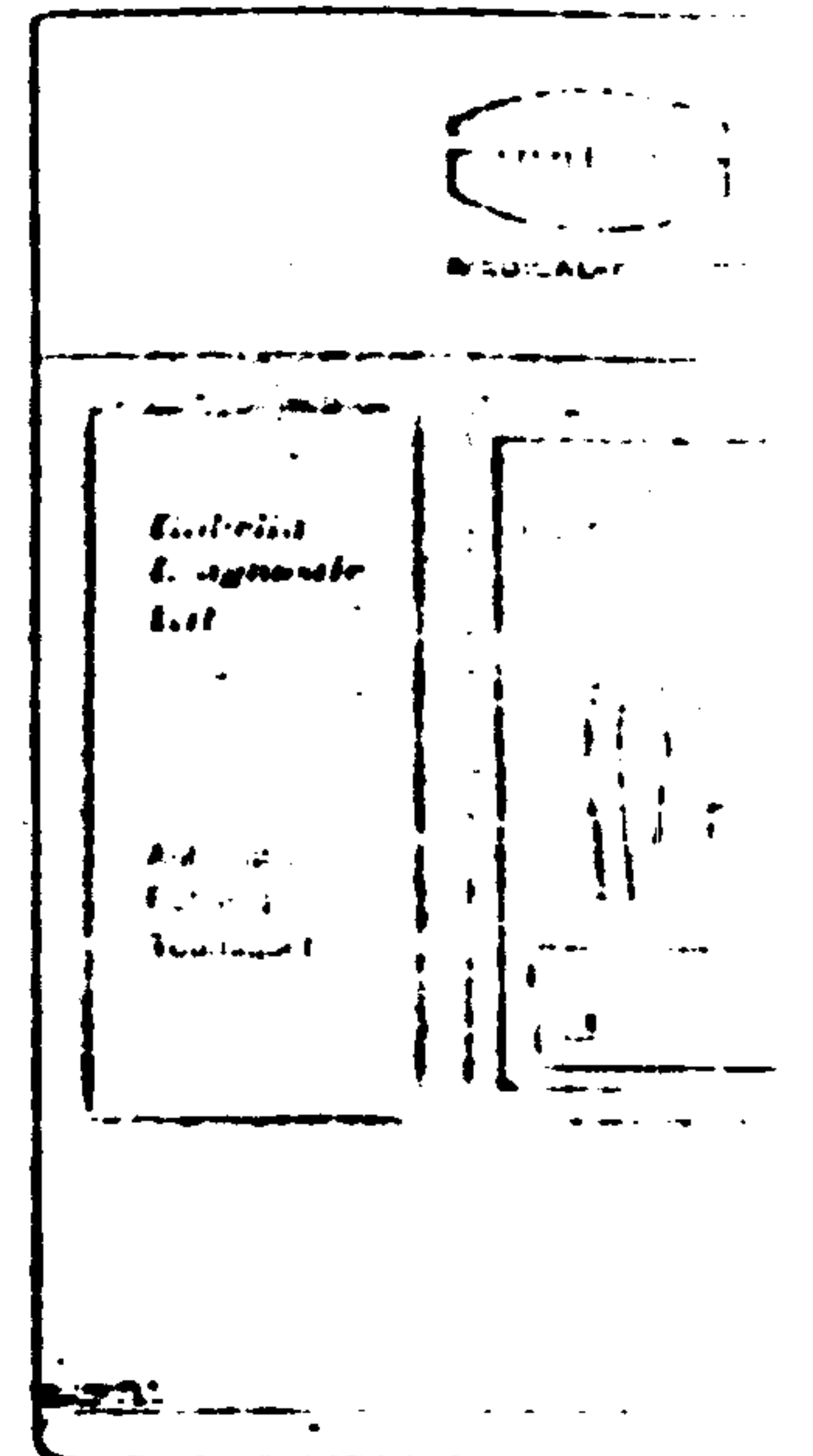
stitute of Pathology. In that capacity I reviewed personally all the cases forwarded to us by the Armed Forces and some civilian cases from the United States and our forces overseas . . . approximately 400 cases. . . . I was certified in pathology anatomy by the American Board of Pathology in 1956 and by the same American Board of Pathology in the field of forensic pathology in 1961."

Of the 200 autopsies he performed in Frankfurt, Germany, Colonel Finck did not give the number that involved bullet wounds in the body. He used the vague term "many." As to the 400 cases during his tenure at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, he says, "I reviewed [them] personally." Colonel Finck's 400 "reviewed" cases clearly were not cases in which he presided at the autopsy table and attempted a personal determination as to whether a bullet wound in the body was a wound of entrance or a wound of exit. His duties at the Institute were administrative and supervisory. They did *not* include the performance of autopsies.

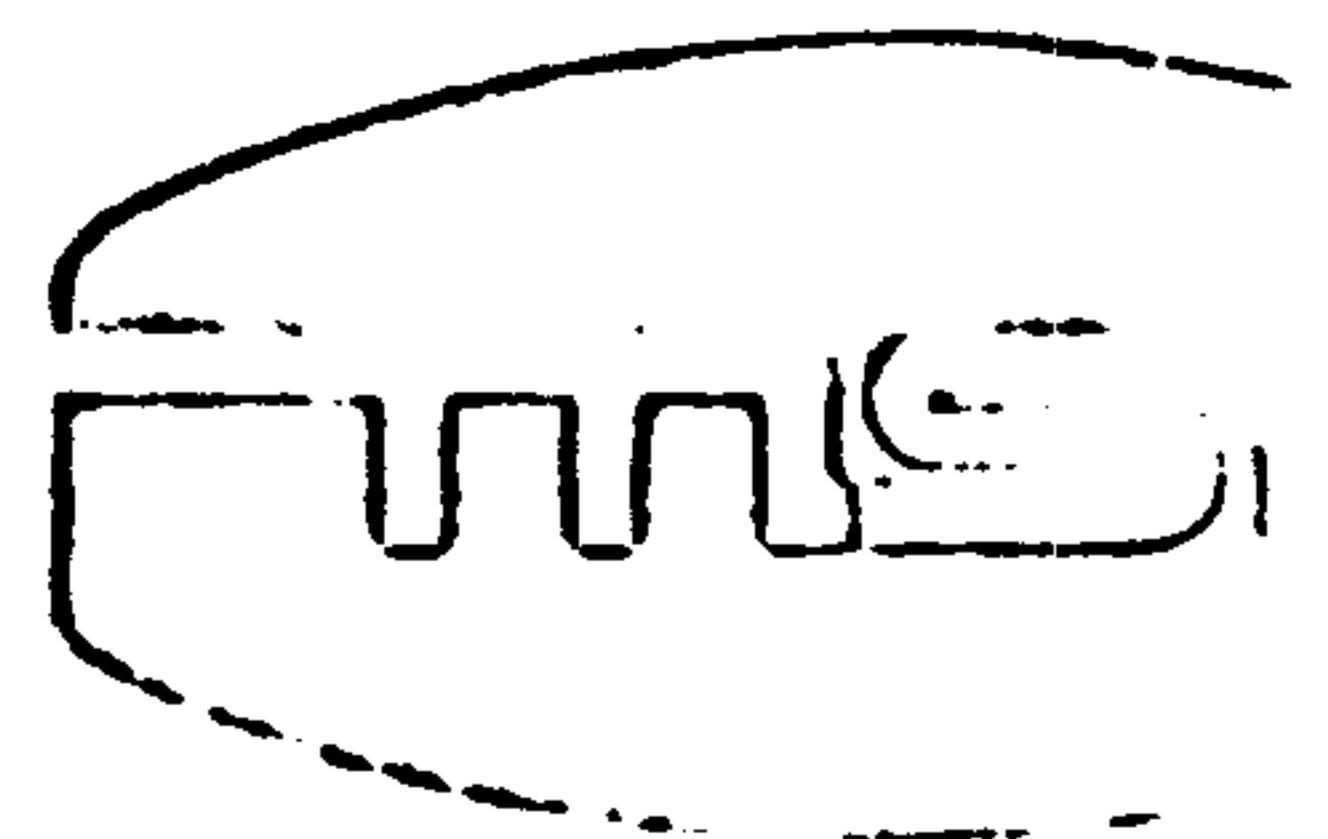
These were the three men charged with the responsibility of evaluating President Kennedy's gunshot wounds. They were all officers and gentlemen and accomplished in their respective fields of general pathology. Regrettably, their field was not bullet wounds. This autopsy was forced on them by circumstances over which they had no control. They dared not refuse it.

The natural discomfort of the three autopsy surgeons working in an unfamiliar area—personally evalu-

More on page 260



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information
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the new*



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to keep abreast of
equipment, supplies
and other standard
useful products.

MEDICAL-SURGICAL

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... "President Kennedy's autopsy was bungled"

ating bullet wounds at the autopsy table—was intensified by a goldfish-bowl atmosphere. The arena was jammed with F.B.I. and Secret Service agents and various other persons.

Later, Commander Humes described four wounds in the President's body—two wounds of entry and two wounds of exit. One of the head wounds was located 2.5 centimeters to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance. It measured 6 by 15 millimeters.

The second head wound was massive, measuring approximately 13 centimeters in its greatest diameter. It was difficult to measure accurately because multiple crisscross fractures of the skull radiated from the large defect. It involved the right and frontal portion of the skull, which had been exploded off by the force of the bullet. During the autopsy, Federal agents brought the surgeons three pieces of bone recovered from Elm Street in Dallas and from the Presidential automobile. When put together, these fragments accounted for approximately three-quarters of the missing portion of the skull.

There was another wound near the base of the back of the President's neck, slightly to the right of his spine. It was described as being approximately 14 centimeters from the tip of the acromion and the same distance below the tip of the right mastoid process. This wound measured 7 by 4 millimeters. It had clean edges and was sharply delineated.

The fourth wound was just below the Adam's apple. Commander Humes described it this way: "There was a recent surgical defect in the low anterior neck, which measured

some 7 or 8 centimeters in length or let's say a recent wound cut in this area. This went through the skin, through the fatty tissue, and into the trachea. Or rather into the trachea of the President. . . . I had the opportunity from seeing the wound that resembled a surgical tracheostomy wound."

It was only on the morning following the autopsy, when the President's body was already resting in the House, that Commander Humes, in a telephone conversation with Malcolm O. Perry in Dallas, stated that the "surgical" throat wound was actually a bullet wound caused by the tracheostomy Dr. Lee performed.

"The autopsy began when Commander Humes described his testimony to the Warren Commission. "The President's body was received 25 minutes before 8, and the autopsy began at approximately 8:25 p.m. on that evening. . . . Before the post-mortem examination was begun, anterior, posterior, lateral X-rays of the head and torso were made, identified photographs of the full face of the late President, and a photograph showing the massive head defect with the large defect that was associated with it. To my recollection these were made before the proceedings began. Several of these were made before we finished the proceedings."

The taking of X-rays was a long beginning. This should be in any bullet wound case. The findings of bullets inside the human

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Medical Economics

both before and after death are often so bizarre that the only practical way to locate them is through the use of diagnostic X-rays.

The next routine step in any competent medical autopsy involving bullet wounds, after the external examination and the X-rays, is to probe the track of the bullet. A stainless steel rod of small diameter is gently inserted and carefully guided through the wound track. This permits an exact determination of the course of the bullet through the body, its point and angle of entrance, and its point and angle of exit.

Commander Humes made a fumbling effort to probe with his finger the neck wound track that had an entrance perforation of no greater than one-quarter of an inch in di-

ameter. While it is readily understood that not all bullet wounds can be probed, particularly those that strike bone, the wound tracks of bullets that course directly through the body and strike only soft tissue can usually be probed by an experienced forensic pathologist.

There are complicating factors that confuse the novice. "At times," says Dr. Helpert, "the body seems to defy physical laws as it responds to a bullet projected from a gun. Of course, there's a physical explanation for the bizarre paths that some bullets take, but people who haven't had any substantial experience with bullet wounds can be completely misled. If the bullet encounters only soft tissues, it will follow a relatively straight

More on page 264

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line. But if it strikes bone, it's hard to predict just where it will go."

He illustrates his premise by pointing out that probably no more than half the people who attempt suicide by shooting themselves in the head are successful. The bullet strikes the breastbone and is deflected so that it continues around the rib cage, between the bone and the skin. It may come out at the back of the body after causing nothing more than superficial injury; or it may lodge just under the skin, between the skin and the backbone.

Next to bone, the skin offers the greatest resistance to the penetration of a bullet. There are thousands of reported cases in which a bullet passed all the way through the body, only to come to rest just under the skin on the side opposite the point where it entered. The bullet had spent so much of its force that it could not exit through the thin but tough barrier of the skin.

"In about 20 per cent of bullet wounds in the head," Dr. Hespern continues, "the bullet enters and passes through the cranial cavity, then ricochets off the inner table of the skull in a completely different direction. It may carom around inside the skull like a billiard ball bouncing against the cushions of a billiard table."

Even allowing for the vagaries of individual bullet wounds, it has been possible to formulate some general principles that permit the experienced forensic pathologist to be reasonably accurate in his calculations. Regardless of the number or position of the bullet wounds in a given case, the first step is to determine whether

each is a wound of entrance or a wound of exit.

When a bullet strikes the skin, it first produces a simple indentation because the skin is both tough and elastic and the tissues underneath aren't rigid and resistant. This stretches the skin immediately under the nose of the bullet. The bullet, which is rotating as well as moving forward, is definitely slowed up at the point of first contact, but it then more or less bores its way through the skin and the tissues underneath and courses on into the body. The skin is stretched by the bullet at the point of entry, then returns to its former condition. Thus the size of the wound of entrance appears smaller than the diameter of the bullet that made it. Usually there is only a small amount of bleeding from wounds of entrance, since tissue destruction at this point isn't great. However, this applies only to wounds from bullets fired at distances in excess of 15 to 18 inches.

Wounds of exit are usually larger than the bullet, since the bullet tends to pack tissues in front of it. These wounds are ragged, torn, and sometimes have shreds of fat or other internal tissues extruding out of them. So wounds of exit may bleed far more extensively than wounds of entrance. However, this is not invariably the case.

"The medical examiner," Dr. Hespern says, "must be on guard for the bizarre, the one-in-a-million case. Such a case is no job for the beginner or the man whose knowledge is limited to what he's learned from a few lectures and textbooks."

Another complicating factor for

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... Kennedy's autopsy

the exact location of the exit wound made by the bullet. (They did this, of course, only after they'd learned following the autopsy that the throat wound wasn't purely surgical.)

The autopsy on the President's body continued until 11 P.M. Then the body was released to those who would prepare it for burial and take it to the White House, where it arrived at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, Nov. 23.

The weeks following the President's death flowed into months as the F.B.I. and Secret Service painstakingly assembled the evidence, item by item, for formal presentation to the Warren Commission. The world waited expectantly for clarification of the bullet wounds.

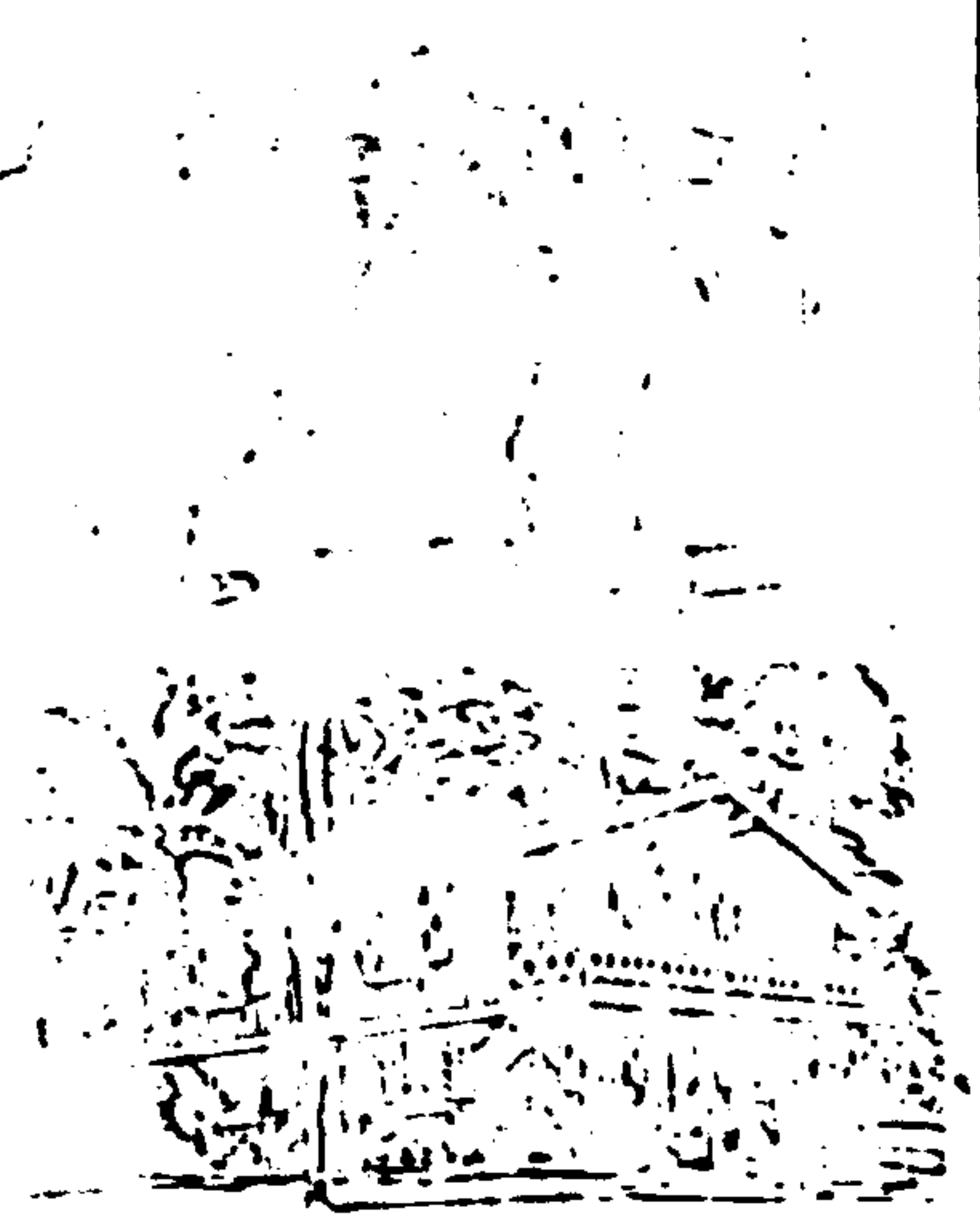
An aura of confusion clouded the picture—due primarily to statements made by some of the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas at a press conference a short time after the Presidential party left for the return trip to Washington. These doctors, who had worked skillfully at the impossible task of restoring life to the dead President, had observed the wound in the President's throat. Dr. Perry, the Dallas surgeon, described it as approximately 5 millimeters in diameter. It was exuding blood, which partially hid edges that were "neither clear-cut, that is, punched out, nor very ragged."

At no time during the interval that the President's body was in Parkland Memorial Hospital did any of the doctors turn it so that the back portion of the body could be viewed or examined. They therefore interpreted the wound in the front part of the neck as being a wound of entrance.

No legitimate criticism can be directed against the doctors in Dallas. They performed their futile tasks creditably. None of them had any great experience with bullet wounds, and they couldn't be expected to make a definitive interpretation of whether the neck wound was a wound of entrance or a wound of exit.

But this, says Dr. Helpern, should have been determined at the autopsy. "The major problem in any gunshot case, of course, is to determine which is the wound of entry, and the wound of exit. This is basic. All the critics of the Warren Commission Report would be left dangling in mid-air unless they could suggest that the hole in the front of the President's throat was a wound of entrance. Deprive them of this opportunity for speculation and you pull the rug right out from under them. Give it to them—and they now have it—and they can bring in all kinds of unreliable eyewitness reports of shots coming from the bridge across the underpass or from behind the screen of trees in Dealey Plaza, and puffs of blue smoke that remained suspended in the air. Smoke from gunshots, by the way, just doesn't behave like that!"

Specifically, how could a positive determination have been made at the autopsy that the throat wound was a wound of exit or a wound of entrance? Wasn't the throat wound gone at the time of the autopsy? In one place, the Warren Commission Report states: "At that time they [the autopsy surgeons] did not know that there had been a bullet hole in the front of the President's neck when he arrived at Parkland Hospital [in Dallas] because the tracheostomy in-



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cision had completely eliminated that evidence." At another point the report says: "... since the exit wound was obliterated by the tracheostomy."

Says Dr. Hiepern: "The staff members who wrote that portion of the report simply did not know enough to seek medical guidance. Here's what the autopsy protocol says about this throat wound: 'It was extended as a tracheostomy incision, and thus its character is distorted at the time of autopsy.' The key word here is *extended*. That bullet wound was not 'eliminated' or 'obliterated' at all. What Dr. Perry did at Dallas was to take his scalpel and cut a clean slit away from the wound. He didn't excise it, or cut away any huge amount of tissue, as the report writer would have you believe."

What about the statement that the character of the throat wound had been "distorted"? "Certainly," says Dr. Hiepern, "its character was distorted in the sense that the original wound was extended but this throat wound could still have been evaluated. Its edges should have been carefully put back together and restored to their original relationships as nearly as possible. It should have then been studied and finally photographed. By comparing this throat wound with the wound in the back of the neck, there should have been no room for doubt as to which wound was of entry and which of exit. This would automatically establish the course of the bullet, whether from front to back, or back to front."

Why wasn't this the procedure followed?

"I can only speculate. In the first place, it was the autopsy doctors' lack

of experience. Secondly, at the time they finished their autopsy and closed the body so that it could be prepared for burial, they had labored under the illusion that the bullet had entered the back of the neck, had somehow been stopped in its path, and had then fallen out. So they believed that the hole in the back of the neck was *both* a wound of entrance and a wound of exit. They thought the throat wound was nothing more than a surgical wound, so they felt there was no need to pay it any special attention."

Why did the Warren Commission as distinguished from the autopsy surgeons, fail to clarify the medical issues of the President's death?

"It failed," Dr. Hiepern says, "because it did not have sufficient knowledge in the field of forensic medicine even to appreciate the need to call in an expert with experience in bullet wounds. This lack is evident in the official report itself. For example, it includes all sorts of meaningless pictures of Marina Oswald, Oswald's mother, Oswald as a young boy, Joe Ruby's employees or girl friends in varying states of attire, and the X-rays of Governor Connally's body. But the X-rays of President Kennedy's body weren't considered significant enough to the investigation to be filed as exhibits to the report. The same holds true of the black and white and the color pictures of the bullet wounds. These were never seen by the commission members, staff, or even the autopsy surgeon before the report was finalized. The commission said that it would 'press' for the X-rays and photographs

More on page 20

because these would merely 'corroborate' the findings of the doctors who had conducted the autopsy and that considerations of 'good taste' precluded their publication."

But what about the drawings of the President's wounds published in the Warren report? Commander Humes had this to say to the commission: "When appraised of the necessity of our appearance before this commission, we did not know wheth-

er the photographs we had made would be available to the commission. So to assist in making our testimony more understandable, we decided to have schematic drawings made of the situation as we saw it. These drawings were made under my supervision and that of Dr. Boswell by Mr. Rydberg. He is a hospital corpsman, second class, and a medical illustrator in our command at Naval Medical School. . . . We had

made certain physical notes of the wounds and of their location on the body, and we prepared and supervised directly Mr. Rydberg in making these drawings. I can state these drawings are informative. The artist had been in a period of some two days to make these. He had no photographs which to work and had to depend on our verbal description of what we had observed."

At this point Arlen Specter, the commission's assistant counsel, inquired: "Would it be helpful to the artist, in redefining the drawings that should become necessary to have available to him, of the photographs or the X-ray of the President?"

"If it were necessary to be absolutely true to scale," Commander Humes replied, "I think it is virtually impossible for him to do this without the photographs. It is most difficult to transmit actual measurements by words of the situation as it was seen to the eye. . . . I cannot transmit to the illustrator where [they] were situated."

Most medical illustrations, articles and textbooks that deal with anatomy are schematic or diagrammatic in nature. In medical illustrations, however, where the primary concern is accuracy as to the path of a disease, it is the goal, the better practice is certainly to work from the photographs themselves rather than from schematic medical illustrations prepared from a secondhand description that is related to the artist orally. In the case of the situation the security regulat-

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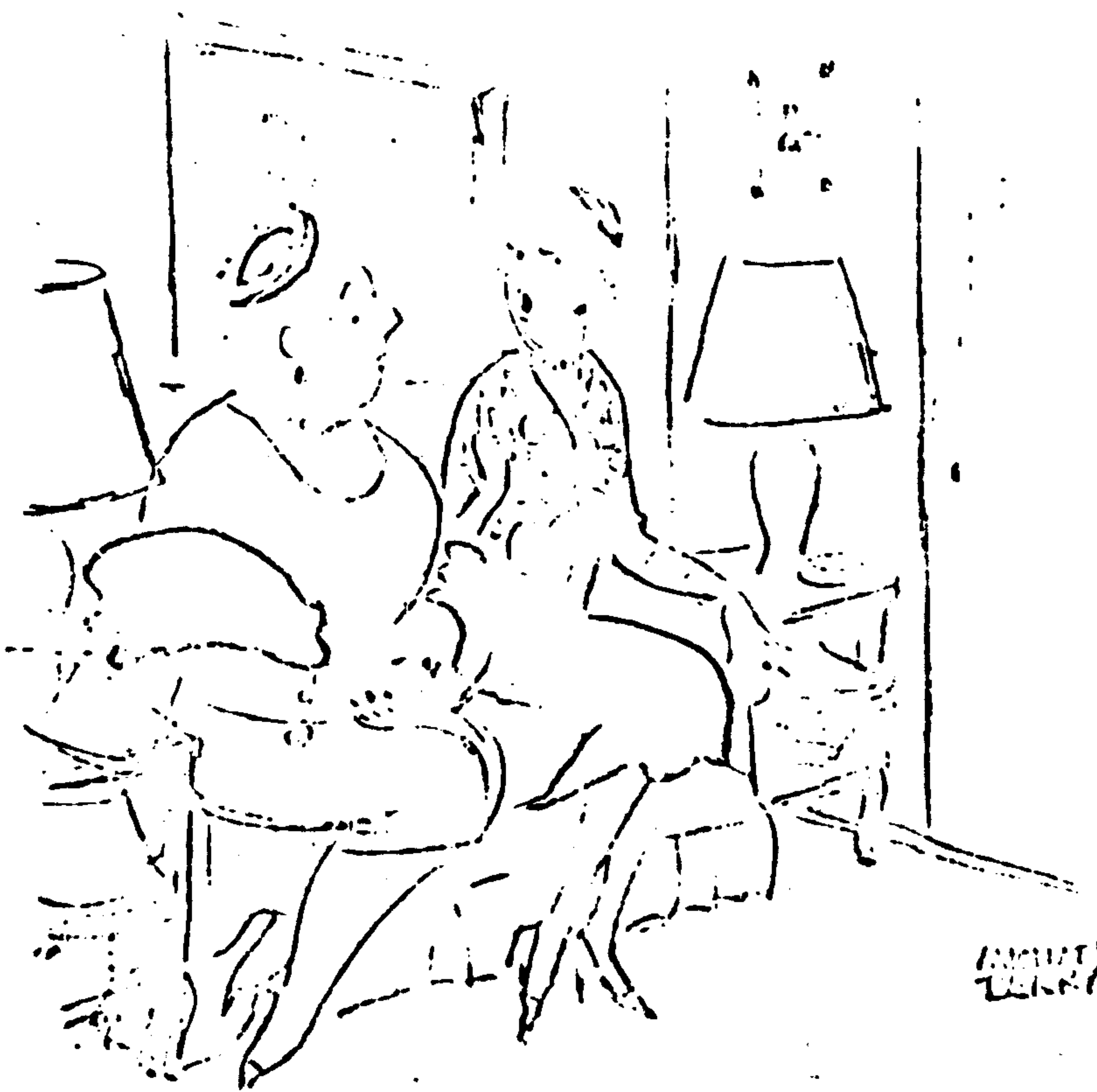
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At this point Allen Spivey, the commission's assistant coroner, inquired: "Would it be helpful to the artist, in redrawing the drawings that should become necessary to have available to him a set of photographs or the X-ray of the President?"

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posed were so stringent that the real investigative purpose of taking the photographs and the X-rays was completely obscured.

What might the X-rays show to an experienced observer that could have been completely overlooked by the nonexpert?

"My first interest," says Dr. Helpern, "would be to see whether there could be another bullet or fragment of bullet in the body that has not been accounted for. The commission concluded that the evidence indicated that three shots altogether were fired. Only one relatively intact bullet and the fragments of a second bullet were found. This leaves a missing third bullet. I definitely do not agree with the commission's conclusion that only two bullets caused all the wounds suffered by both President Kennedy and Governor Connally. . . .

"Since the X-rays of the President's body were not filed as exhibits, we must rely entirely upon the observations of the Navy doctors that they skillfully eliminated the possibility that a third bullet, or a fragment of some bullet, did not enter the body and somehow meander down to come to rest in some illogical, remote spot. Apparently the doctors did not feel confident enough to rely on the X-rays during the autopsy when they tried to go probing for the bullet that was found on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital.

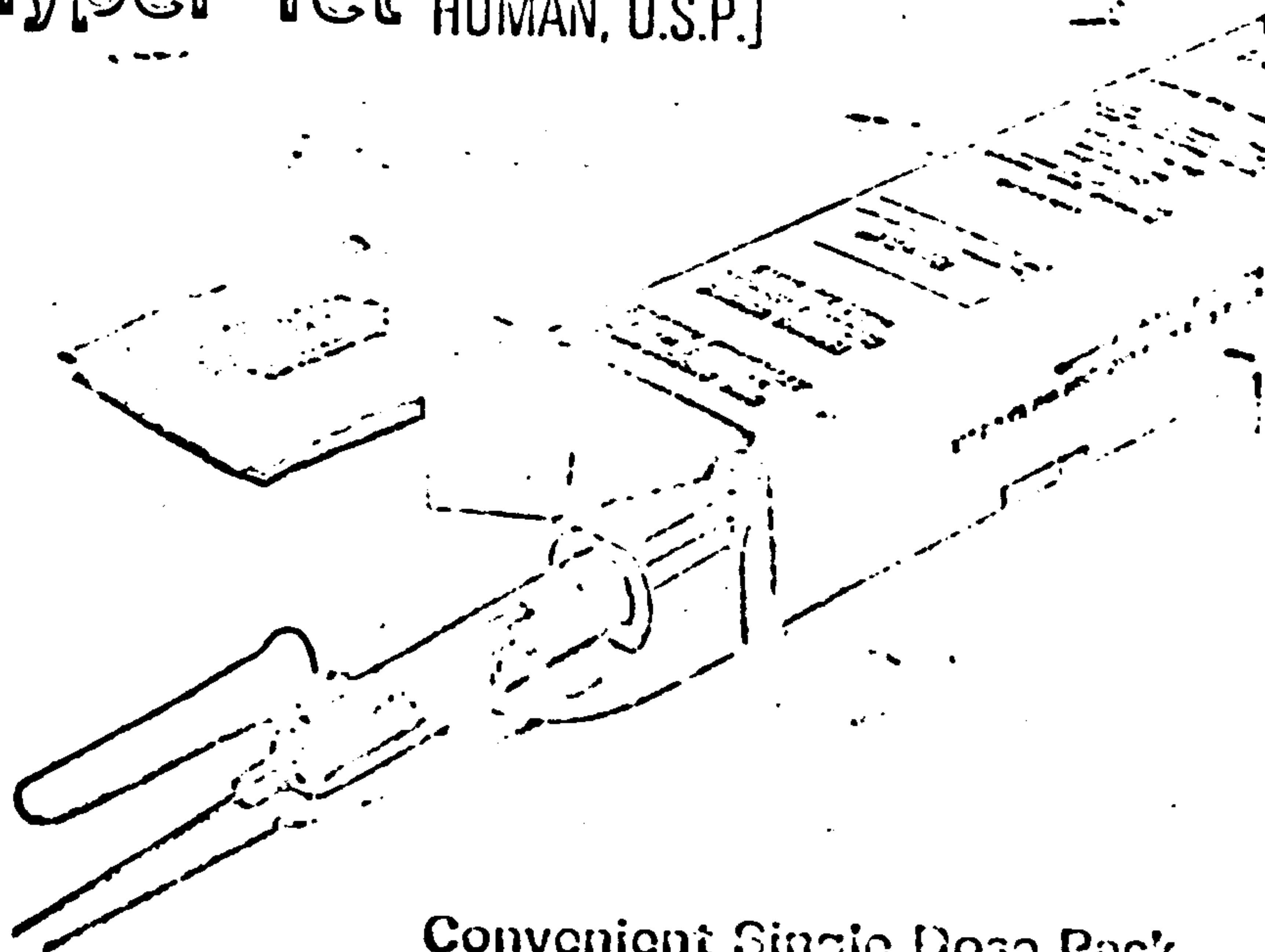
"I would also look for trace flecks of metal that might indicate another head wound. This possibility is extremely remote; but it still exists. Quite often, wounds of entrance in the head are completely overlooked

More on page 282

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because they are covered in the hair. The wound did not bleed at all. If you don't look and go over the entire scalp inch, it's easy to miss a hole entirely. There is no evidence this type of examination would the X-rays help whether the two wounds in area were wounds of entrance?

"No. An X-ray film is nothing than a photographic record of different densities of tissues which the X-ray beam has. It will not record defects in the soft tissue that have been caused by a bullet passing through."

What about the black and white and the color photographs?

"These could be of considerable interest and value. A lot would depend on their quality and how they were exposed. Hopefully, they could shed considerable light on the nature of the wounds. I would, of course, be interested in what the pictures of the rear neck wound would show. I would be particularly interested in seeing whether the pictures of the throat wound are good enough to permit it to be evaluated and reconstructed."

Where else can the Warren Commission be faulted for what it failed to do?

"Their failure to call in someone who knew something about the wounds led them into the line of buying Assistant Counsel Specter's theory that the same bullet that passed through the Ford's rear neck was the bullet that wounded Governor Connally, during his fifth visit to the hospital."

in his wrist, and finally going on to slash his thigh. Now, this bizarre path is perfectly possible. When you are working with bullet wounds, you must begin with the premise that *anything* is possible; but Mr. Specter and the commission overlooked two important things.

"In the first place, the original, pristine weight of this bullet before it was fired was approximately 160-161 grains. The weight of the bullet recovered on the stretcher in Parkland Hospital (Commission Exhibit 399) was reported by the commission as 158.6 grains. This bullet wasn't distorted in any way. I cannot accept the premise that it thrashed around in all that bony tissue and lost only 1.4 to 2.4 grains of its original weight. I cannot believe either that this bullet is going to emerge miraculously unscathed, without any deformity, and with its lands and grooves intact.

"Secondly, Mr. Specter and the commission have asked too much from this bullet. The energy of the bullet is sometimes so spent that it can't quite get out through the final layer of skin, and it comes to rest just beneath the outside layer of skin. If it does get through the skin, it may not have enough energy to penetrate even an undershirt or a light cotton blouse. It has exhausted itself and just more or less plops to a stop.

"This single-bullet theory requires us to believe that this bullet went through seven layers of skin. It passed through the back of the President's neck, then out through his throat; it entered the Governor's back and out through his chest; it next entered the skin on the back of

his wrist; it came out through the layer of skin on the inside of his wrist; and it apparently penetrated the layer of skin on his left thigh. In addition to these seven layers of tough human skin, this bullet supposedly passed through other layers of soft tissue; and then these shattered bones!

"I just can't believe that this bullet had the force to do what Mr. Specter and the commission have demanded of it; and I don't think they have really stopped to think out carefully what they have asked of this bullet for the simple reason that they still do not understand the resistant nature of human skin to bullets."

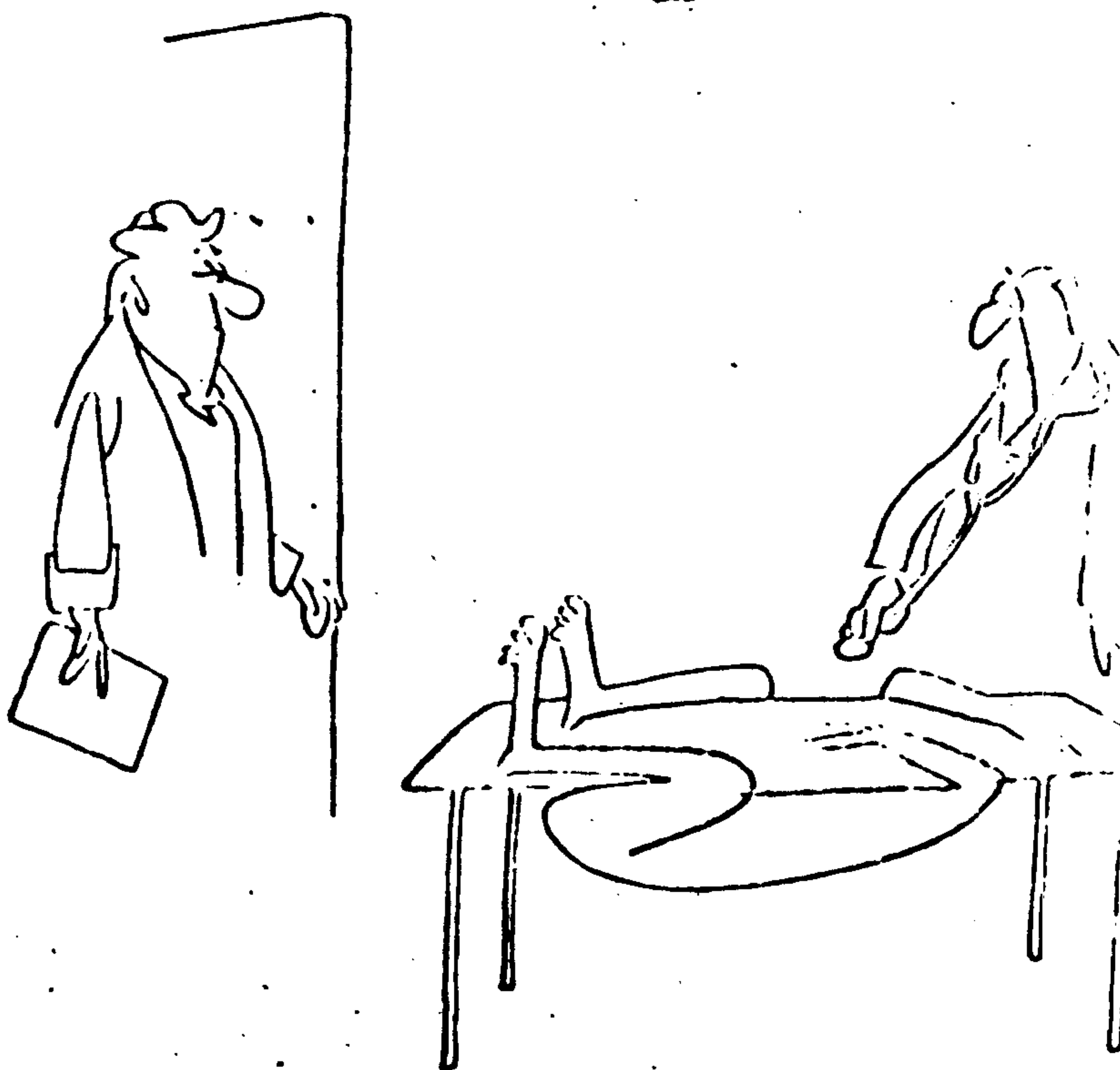
Do these conclusions shed light on the order of the shot?

"In my opinion, this one preserved bullet that was in the hospital was the first bullet that was fired. It passed through the President's neck, exited from the wound, and was stopped by his leg, or just plopped out of him into his clothing. I've seen hundreds of such cases."

What about the commission's conclusion that this bullet was on Governor Connally's stretcher in Parkland Hospital?

"It's based on tortured evidence, or inconclusive evidence, to say

More on page



by [unclear]

"All I said was we have to cystoscope you again."

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When used in streptococcal infections, therapy should be continued for 10 days to prevent the development of rheumatic fever or rheumatonephritis.

Simultaneous administration of aluminum hydroxide gel given with Vibramycin has been shown to decrease absorption.

Adverse Reactions: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, vaginitis, and dermatitis, as well as reactions of an allergic nature, may occur but are rare. Glossitis, stomatitis, proctitis, mycosis and discoloration of the nails may rarely occur during tetracycline therapy, as with other antibiotics. If adverse reactions, individual idiosyncrasy or allergy occur, discontinue medication.

As with other tetracyclines, elevation of SGOT or SGPT values, anemia, neutropenia, eosinophilia or elevated BUN have been reported, the significance of which is not known at this time.

Animal Pharmacology: As with other tetracyclines, at doses greater than those recommended for human use, Vibramycin produces discoloration of animal thyroid glands. Careful monitoring of animal and human has disclosed no abnormalities of thyroid function studies.

Along with other tetracyclines, at relatively high oral doses, evidence of hepatotoxicity has been noted in dogs and signs of gastrointestinal intolerance have been seen in both dogs and monkeys.

Supply: Vibramycin Hydrate (doxycycline hydrate) is available as capsules containing doxycycline hydrate equivalent to 50 mg. of doxycycline, bottles of 50.

Vibramycin Monohydrate (doxycycline monohydrate) is available as a dry powder for oral suspension containing when reconstituted doxycycline monohydrate equivalent to 25 mg. of doxycycline per 5 cc. (each teaspoonful), with a pleasant-tasting raspberry flavor, 2 oz. bottles.

More detailed professional information available on request.



LABORATORIES DIVISION
 New York, N. Y. 10017

least. No one will ever know for sure which stretcher this bullet came from. In my opinion, the probabilities are that it fell out of the President's clothing while the doctors were administering to him in the hospital. For the sake of argument, however, let's assume that it was found on the Governor's stretcher. This still does not rule out the premise that it was the first bullet that passed through the President's neck. That spent bullet could just as easily have taken an erratic jump out of the President's clothing and lodged in Governor Connally's clothing. These things happen with bullets."

Do you agree with Governor Connally that he was struck by the second bullet?

"Yes, I definitely do. His testimony is most persuasive. In my opinion, the second bullet that wounded Governor Connally is the bullet that is missing."

Shouldn't this bullet have been found during the careful search of

the limousine in which the President was riding?

"Not necessarily. It is not known at all for spent bullets that passed through a human body to be lost. If I had to venture a guess as to what happened to the bullet that wounded Governor Connally, I would suggest that it fell out of the President's leg while he was being removed from the car and placed on a stretcher, or it could just as well have fallen out at any stage of his hospital experience."

And the third bullet?

"The third bullet quite obviously is the one that caused the President's massive head wound and his death. Also, either a fragment from this bullet, or a piece of skull, caused the cracking of the windshield and the dent in the windshield chrome on the interior of the limousine, provided these marks on the car were not already present at the time the shooting began."

Is there anything in the over-all pic-

Uncle Sam, fall guy

Recently I received for my approval a California Medicare prescription that made me blink. It read: "For an Ambulance Service House Call. From: Floor. To: Back to bed." Apparently, the patient had fallen out of bed and her husband had called a private ambulance. When it came, the driver and the orderly lifted the patient back into bed. For this extensive service, Uncle Sam was to be billed \$26—the local minimum for an ambulance service call. I figured the cost per mile of such transportation, based on a floor-to-bed distance of 3 feet, at \$15,756. Approval withheld.

—Robert L. Cole, M.D.

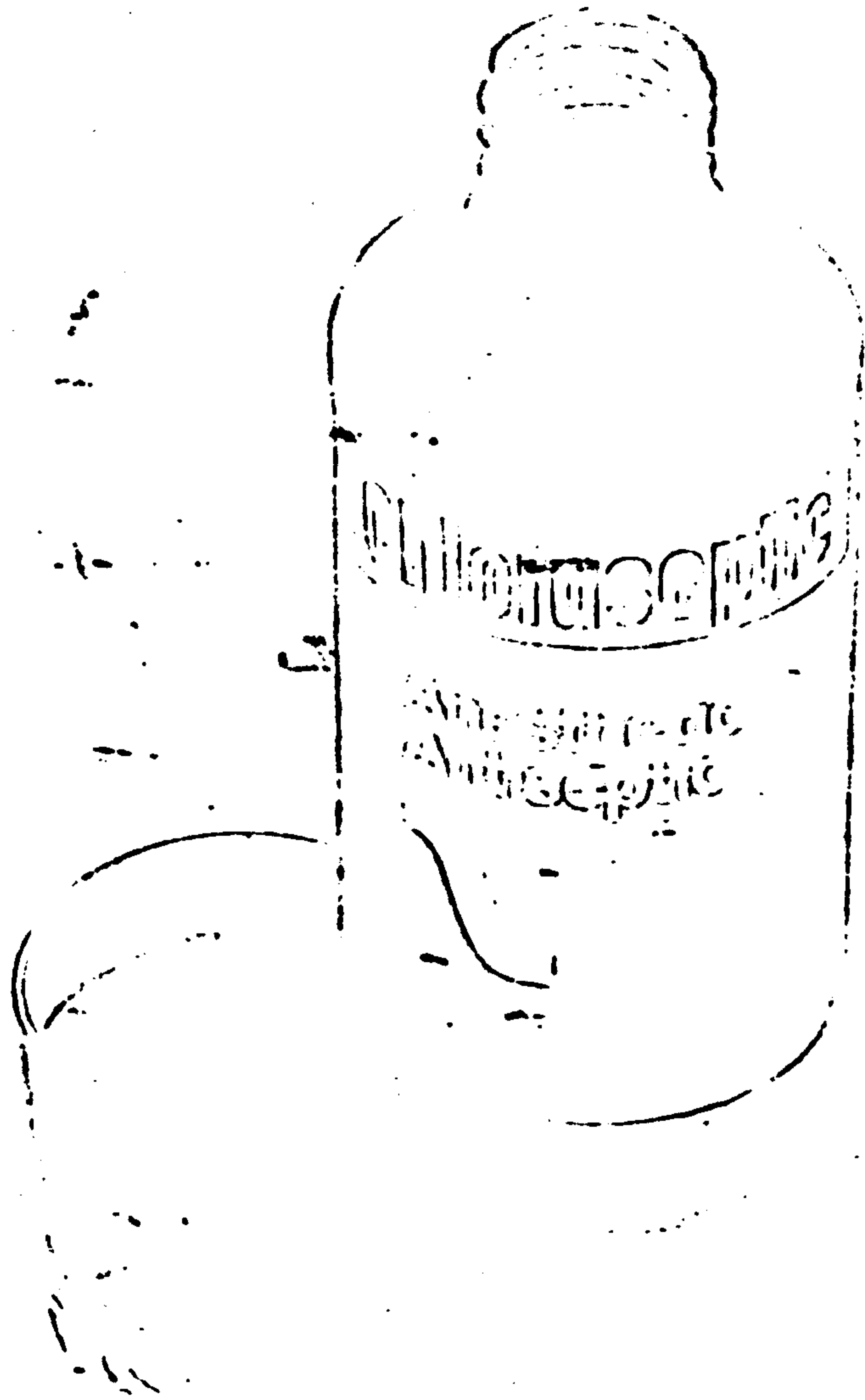
ture that can be considered to cast serious doubt on the principal conclusions that were reached by the Warren Commission?

"I haven't seen the pictures and the X-rays of the President, but on the basis of the evidence that has been made public, the commission reached the correct opinion that all three bullets were fired by one rifleman from the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. But the unfortunate autopsy and other procedures have opened the door and invited in the doubt and suspicion that have enveloped their work."

Is there anything specifically that Dr. Helpein would like to see done at this point?

"It may well be too late to do anything, since the primary evidence is gone. There is a possibility, however, that the X-rays and photographs of the President's wounds might contain some clarifying information. I would certainly feel more comfortable about the commission's findings if a group of experienced men, who have had a great deal of practical work in bullet wound cases, could take a look at these X-rays and pictures. I have in mind men like Dr. LeMoyné Snyder, author of 'Homicide Investigation,' Dr. Russell Fisher, the chief medical examiner for the State of Maryland, Dr. Frank Cleveland in Cincinnati, and Dr. Richard Myers in Los Angeles. These men are all members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences. [Giving such men a chance to examine] these pictures and X-rays, *might*, and I emphasize *might*, settle the questions raised by the critics once and for all." **END**

Chlorasepic® does more than make noise.



Most patients find Chlorasepic more effective than the ordinary gargle. Not Chlorasepic. Chlorasepic contains a non-"caustic" anesthetic for temporary relief of sore throat pain—without contact. Your patient feels better from the moment of first use. Therapy has time to take effect.

And for patients who find it difficult to gargle, Chlorasepic with a sprayer that puts the anesthetic where the pain is.

So next time a patient complains of sore throat pain, recommend Chlorasepic. It makes just as much noise as an ordinary gargle and relieves the pain.

Chlorasepic®

relieves the pain without a caustic



Available as Chlorasepic® Liquid (for a sprayer) and Chlorasepic® without sprayer. Also available as Chlorasepic® Lozenges (Eaton).
EATON LABORATORIES/Division of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N.Y.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/26/68

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: DAVID W. DARRIN
MISC - INFO CONCERNING
IS - K

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy of LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service.

The confidential source referred to in LHM is ~~_____~~ Main Post Office, WDC.

No further investigation is planned by WFO.

7
ENCLOSURE

10 (2) - Bureau (6 Encs)
1 - WFO

HDP:teb
(3)

EXP. PROC.

AGENCY *[Handwritten]*
BIO-REC-8
DATE FORW. 3/27/68
HOW FORW. *[Handwritten]*
BY *[Handwritten]*

REC 3

6293

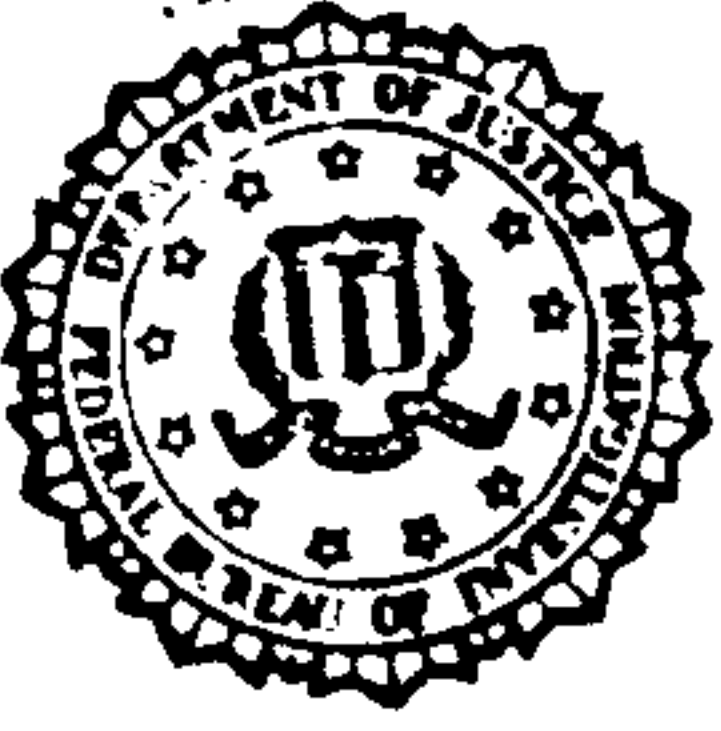
MAR 27 1968



54 APR 2 1968

[Signature]
SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DAVID W. DARRIN

On March 22, 1968, Mr. John Ford, Manager, Tri-Color, Inc., duplicators, 514 10th Street, NW, advised that captioned individual presented a notarized one-page document and requested that one thousand copies be made on an instant duplicating machine.

Mr. Ford glanced at the document and noted that the first paragraph indicated that David W. Darrin was accusing President Johnson of murdering President Kennedy. Mr. Ford became incensed and refused to accept the document for reproduction. Darrin, whom Ford described as about eighty years of age, thereafter departed the premises.

Darrin has done business with Tri-Color, Incorporated, in the past and material has been mailed to Darrin in care of Post Office Box 2732, Washington, D. C. In conversation with Darrin, Mr. Ford has learned in the past that Darrin is the recipient of checks from his sister and that Darrin in the past has lived in the Northeast Section of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ford described David W. Darrin as follows:

Race:	White
Age:	Approximately 80
Height:	6 feet
Build:	Slim
Hair:	Bald, except for fringe around sides
Teeth:	Approximately two remaining
General Appearance:	Filthy

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

6293

RE: DAVID W. DARRIN

On March 25, 1968, a confidential source advised that Post Office Box 2732, Washington, D. C., has been rented since January 22, 1961, to David W. Darrin, 308 E Street, NE, Washington, D. C. On the application for the Post Office Box, Darrin listed his occupation as "publishing".

No identifiable information could be located in the indices of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning David W. Darrin.

Blair 1358

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
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 27 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI JACKSVLE

9:49 PM EST URGENT 3/27/68 JLC

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS AND MEMPHIS
FROM JACKSONVILLE (89-10) 1P

- Mr. Tolson
- 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

WC

Brady

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

RE MEMPHIS TELETYPE MARCH TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT.

LEAD FOR JACKSONVILLE IN RETEL COVERED IN JACKSONVILLE AIRTEL
AND LHM DATED FEBRUARY TWO SIXTYEIGHT.

MEMPHIS INSURE DALLAS AWARE OF CONTENTS URTEL THIS DATE.

END

BGM

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-115

REC 13

5/10/68
62-109400-6294

15 APR 2 1968

F51
66 APR 10 1968

MR. DELOACH - FOR THE DIRECTOR *M*

CC MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/20/68

The attached relates to pending trial of Clay L. Shaw charged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison with conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Since attached obtained from news media, no further dissemination being made of same.

JFM:chs

JFM

WCS/MA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 20 1968

TELETYPE

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

REC-69
LeDeach

711

FBI WASH DC

602PM 3/20/68 URGENT WHD

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE RED COMET EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
DATED MARCH TWENTY INSTANT CONTAINED A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE
WHICH REPORTS THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW, WHO HAS BEEN
CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, HAVE UNTIL MARCH TWENTYONE NEXT TO
DECIDE WHETHER THEY WILL CALL ANY MORE WITNESSES IN AN ATTEMPT
TO HAVE THE SHAW TRIAL MOVED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED
MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

3111 Pi
R. DeLoach
Shaw

REC-69

62-109060-6295

THE ARTICLE RELATED THAT A TOTAL OF EIGHTY JURY
VENIREMEN WERE QUESTIONED OVER A TWO-DAY PERIOD AND THAT
OF THESE, SIXTYFIVE TOLD THE COURT THEY COULD GIVE SHAW A
FAIR TRIAL, THIRTEEN SAID THEY HAD FIXED OPINIONS AND
TWO WERE EXCUSED, ONE BECAUSE OF AGE AND THE OTHER BECAUSE
HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL QUESTIONS INVOLVED.

12 APR 2 1968

END P. 1

Deleted Copy Sent David Lee Chandler
by Letter 3/26/76
Per FOIA Request jd

37 LeDeach

51 APR 10 1968

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

P. 2

JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGERTY, JR. IS QUOTED IN THE ARTICLE AS INDICATING THAT HE WILL SUBMIT A WRITTEN DECISION WHEN THE HEARING IS COMPLETED AND WHEN HE HAS READ AND VIEWED THE MYRIAD OF NEWS STORIES, TELEVISION TRANSCRIPTS AND FILMS PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE.

THE RED FLASH EDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM FOR MARCH TWENTY INSTANT CONTAINS A FRONT PAGE ARTICLE WHICH STATES THAT COUNSEL FOR DA JAMES GARRISON ON MARCH TWENTY INSTANT ASKED FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE JAMES A. COMISKEY TO DISMISS A CONTEMPT OF COURT ACTION AGAINST GARRISON.

THE ARTICLE NOTED THAT DAVID L. CHANDLER, LIFE MAGAZINE REPORTER, HAD THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY CICERO SESSIONS LAST WEEK CHARGED IN A MOTION FILED IN FEDERAL COURT THAT GARRISON HAD MADE STATEMENTS THAT THERE WAS A "FEDERAL CONSPIRACY" FOR THE WITHHOLDING OF EVIDENCE IN GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END P. 2