

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 157

COPY 8

FBI

Date: 4/8/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

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: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

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

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

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

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

ECW:jab (6)

C. C. Rishon
C. Brown

REC-35 2-109060-6336

15 APR 10 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

70 APR 18 1968

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Buddy Denies Perjury In DA's Probe

Kerry Thornley, a Marine Corps buddy of Lee Harvey Oswald, today pleaded not guilty to a perjury charge filed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Garrison charged that Thornley lied in testimony Feb. 8 before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with the probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

THORNLEY was arraigned today before Criminal District Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp and after entering his not guilty plea was released on bond of \$1,500.

A free-lance writer now living in Tampa, Fla., Thornley asked permission to leave the jurisdiction and go home. Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said he had no objection.

Thornley was accompanied by attorney Arnold Levine of Tampa. George Fust was retained as his local counsel. Fust asked for 30 days in which to file special pleadings. This was granted.

Thornley was charged Feb 21 after Garrison accused him of lying when he testified he had not been with Oswald in New Orleans in September of 1963.

Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President at Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

IN THE TESTIMONY as released by the DA's office, Thornley denied meeting with Oswald. In reply to questions, he said he had been told by Barbara Reid, a French Quarter resident, that he had been seen with Oswald that September in the Bourbon House restaurant.

Thornley told the jury, the charge alleges, that he was sure he had not met with Oswald despite Miss Reid's statements. The charge says Thornley knew this testimony was "false and untrue."

Oswald and Thornley served in the Marine Corps together in the late 1950s.

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Date: 4-5-68

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character:

AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

6-11-68

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

VENUE CHANGE MOTION DENIED BY COURT HERE

Judge States Shaw Can Get Fair Trial

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., denied a defense change of venue motion Thursday and ruled that Clay L. Shaw can receive a fair trial in New Orleans.

Shaw is accused of participating in a plot to kill President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys immediately announced they will file a bill of exceptions to the decision and will apply for writs to the Louisiana Supreme Court.

They asked for 30 days in which to ask the state's highest court to review the decision, but Judge Haggerty said this is excessive and gave them 15 days.

The judge said: "I want the record to show that there is nothing the court is doing to delay this case. I would urge the district attorney's office to set this case for trial as soon as possible. Also, the defense could file a motion asking for a speedy trial."

Asst. district attorney James L. Alcock said, "We can't set this case for trial until the application for a writ is disposed of."

Judge Haggerty concluded his eight-page written opinion by saying, "I do not believe that the state of the public mind of the citizens of New Orleans is against the defendant, and I further believe he can receive a fair trial in this jurisdiction."

PUBLICITY HIT
Defense attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and William and Edward Wegmann claimed that publicity given to the assassination probe would prevent a fair trial for Shaw.

Judge Haggerty said that Senior Criminal District Judge

John J. Bagert, at the preliminary hearing, "took all precautions that he could in keeping and protecting the rights of the defendant."

The judge further commented, reading his entire opinion in court:

"Because of the national and probably the international publicity given to the Warren Report and the death of our beloved President, John F. Kennedy, there is no question that probably everyone over the age of seven years throughout the State of Louisiana has probably heard or read or spoken about those particular matters, the Warren Commission and the assassination of Mr. Kennedy."

It is argued, he said, that "press publications create prejudice and thus jeopardize the right to trial before an impartial jury:

"A—when the press reports specific items of news that either do not make their way into evidence at the trial or that come to the attention of jurors before the trial, unexamined and unexamined, and

"B—when the amount and intensity of general press coverage of a case become so significant and so partisan that the whole community atmosphere is permeated with passion sufficient to preclude a fair, detached adjudication free from

outside domination."

He added that "The latter situation is mercifully infrequent—it involves the truly extraordinary episodes where trials are surrounded by circus-minded crowds, the passionate partisan press, and unruly, injudicial courtroom scenes."

The judge said, "By definition, these are cases coming close to trial by mob."

"The former situation is more common: It involves such things as pretrial press reports of confessions and prior records and statements made out of the jury's presence," he added.

OTHER CASE NOTED
Judge Haggerty noted that in one important case "the federal court took the position that

voir dire (questioning of prospective jurors) is more than a charade and that a juror's word must be accepted at face value."

He added later, "A juror cannot and should not come sterilized and untouched by human conditions."

"Trials cannot be held in a vacuum hermetically sealed against rumor and report," he said, quoting a court in a Baltimore case.

He continued:

"Most of the eighty jurors who were questioned just recently said they heard so much pro and con about the case that they did not know what to believe."

"They further stated that they would have to hear the evidence in open court before they could render a judgment in the matter."

"That is what a trial is for. In my opinion, there is no wave of public passion existing at this time, if, indeed, it ever did exist."

Judge Haggerty noted that the defense compared the Shaw case with those against Billie Sol Estes and Dr. Sam Sheppard.

"... The Estes and Sheppard cases were reversed by the United States Supreme Court because of activity in the courtroom itself."

"In the Estes case by television, and in the Sheppard case primarily by the news media who made a circus out of the courtroom."

He noted that publicity in the Shaw case has subsided "whereas in the beginning, in March and April of 1967, there was full coverage."

Just before his two final paragraphs, Judge Haggerty stated:

"The change of venue concept should operate where the state of the public mind against the defendant is such that jurors will not completely answer honestly upon their voir dire, or witnesses will be so affected by the public atmosphere that they will not testify freely and frankly."

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

TIMES PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-5-68

Edition:

Author:

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

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

I believe jurors will answer honestly the questions put to them on their voir dire, and I further believe that the witnesses who will be called will testify freely and frankly."

Early in his opinion, the judge wrote, "I must again reiterate that the court is trying a conspiracy case and it is not trying the Warren Commission Report, it is not trying a case in Dallas, Texas, but is trying a case which has as its jurisdiction the Parish of Orleans."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SHAW CHANGE OF VENUE PLEA DENIED

Trial Shift Ruling Will Be Appealed

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

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 4-4-68

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

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

Character:

AFO

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-1070-60-1111
ENCLOSURE

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. today denied a motion to move the trial of Clay L. Shaw outside New Orleans.

Shaw's attorneys were given 15 days to file writs of review with the Louisiana Supreme Court.

ASSISTANT District Attorney James L. Alcock said the case will not be set for trial until the Supreme Court acts on the writs of review.

Shaw, 55, is charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. His attorneys sought to have the trial moved at least 100 miles from New Orleans on grounds the publicity about the case has made it impossible for Shaw to get a fair trial here.

Haggerty read in court his eight-page opinion, or reasons for judgment.

Defense counsel William Wegmann said the defense "respectfully reserves a bill of exceptions to your ruling." He said this would include all exhibits in the case and all testimony of witnesses in the change of venue hearing.

WEGMANN FILED a written motion of intent to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of review. If the writ is granted, the high court would hear the case and could then order Haggerty to reopen the hearing or simply order the change of venue itself.

If it refuses the writ, District Attorney Jim Garrison's office has the right to set the case for trial.

Wegmann first asked for 30 days to file the writ but the judge objected. A compromise of 15 days was agreed upon.

HAGGERTY SAID, "this case is ready for trial" and suggested to Alcock that he set it for the earliest trial day in May. Alcock said however, the DA's office would wait until the Supreme Court acted.

Wegmann told newsmen no decision will be made on whether an attempt will be made to take the case to the state court until the state Supreme Court acts.

In his reasons for denying the change of venue, Haggerty said "I am fully aware of the publicity" in this case.

HE SAID HE is trying a conspiracy case, "not the Warren Commission Report or the murder case in Dallas, Tex."

The judge said the state does not have to prove the culmination of a conspiracy, but under Louisiana law a conspiracy can be proved beyond a reasonable doubt if the state shows a meeting of the minds of two or more persons to commit a crime and that one of these persons commits an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Haggerty said national and international publicity about the assassination and the Warren Report "probably assures that everyone over the age of 7 years has heard of these particular matters."

The legal question involved, he said, is whether or not because of the publicity a prejudice has arisen against the defendant, Clay L. Shaw.

The judge cited federal court decisions to the effect that publicity intrudes on the judicial process in two ways:

1. When the press reports news that does not get into evidence, or that comes to the attention of jurors "unexamined and unchallenged" before the trial.

2. When the amount and intensity of general press coverage becomes so significant and so partisan that the whole community atmosphere is permeated with passion sufficient to preclude a fair trial.

He quoted decisions to the effect that a juror's word must be depended on as to whether he is prejudiced.

Haggerty said the decisions show "a trial cannot be held in a vacuum, hermetically sealed against rumor and report."

He added that if "mere disclosure of the general nature of evidence relied on would

vitiating a subsequent trial, few would stand."

The judge said that in his opinion "the general environment of Orleans Parish would not subvert the processes of justice were this case to be tried within the jurisdiction."

Haggerty said most of the 80 jurors questioned in the hearing said they had heard so much pro and con they did not know what to believe. They said they would have to hear the evidence in open court before rendering a judgment.

"This is what a trial is for," said the judge. "In my opinion there is no wave of public passion existing at this time, if indeed it ever did exist."

HE SAID DEFENSE counsel in their arguments referred to the trial of Billy Sol Estes in Texas and Dr. Samuel Sheppard in Ohio. He cited reasons why he believes the Shaw case is different from these.

He said live television of a preliminary hearing and a circus atmosphere created by newsmen in the Estes case tended to impress the public with "the notorious character" of the defendant.

In the Sheppard case, Haggerty said a "massive barrage of unfavorable publicity" and activity of the newsmen in the courtroom itself led to a reversal.

In the Shaw case, the judge said, the preliminary hearing before Judge Bernard J. Bagert, "was not televised, had no circus atmosphere and the press coverage was like any other case in the public domain."

Testimony of newsmen in the Shaw change of venue hearing, he said, showed that publicity here has "subsided and abated."

Concluding his arguments, Haggerty said:

"I BELIEVE jurors will honestly answer (questions about whether they are biased) and I further believe that witnesses who will be called will testify freely and frankly."

"I do not believe that the state of the public mind of the citizens of New Orleans is against the defendant, and I further believe he can receive a fair trial in this jurisdiction."

"For the above and foregoing reasons, the change of venue is hereby denied."

NEW YORK

3/18/68

AIRTEL

President John F. Kennedy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN.: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR J. H. GALE
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
RE: SATURDAY EVENING POST, ADVANCE COPY 4/6/68 ISSUE,
WITH ARTICLES, "I SPIED ON THE MAFIA FOR THE FBI"
AND "SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION".

A captioned copy of the SATURDAY EVENING POST was received today, in compliance with request from the Bureau in regard to another article which is not appearing in this issue. However, it was noted that there were two articles, one captioned, "I SPIED ON THE MAFIA FOR THE FBI", by CHARLES V. CRIMMILL, with BILL DAVIDSON, and another captioned "SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION", by DAVID WISE. Because of Bureau interest in these two articles, captioned copy is being forwarded herewith to the Bureau. The person at the Saturday Evening Post from whom this copy was received specified that under no circumstances should the existence of these articles be revealed outside of the FBI or he would "lose his job." He stated that it was furnished to us on a highly confidential basis. The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau. Xerox copy of MAFIA article enclosed herewith for SAC, Boston, info.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-109060-6337

JFH:MT

- 3-Bureau (Encl. 1)
- 2-Boston (Encl. 1)
- 1-New York

REC-71

62-109060-6337
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 4 1968

Red. Kable - 4/12

*1 memo, Brannigan to Sullivan
3/21/68 REL: [unclear]*

54 APR 25 1968

62-109060

*7-2
5/1/68
5/2/68*

SECRET EVIDENCE ON THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

In the unnatural quiet of the security room of the National Archives in Washington, beneath a sad row of naked light bulbs, the records of the Warren Commission investigation of the murder of President Kennedy rest in a long double line of green metal shelves. It is not a pleasant sight. One asks: Is *this* the end of Camelot?

The thousands of pages of documents amassed by the commission are stored in gray cardboard boxes alongside the physical exhibits, including Lee Harvey Oswald's 6.5-mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. The windowless security area is protected by a heavy steel door wired to an alarm system. The entire room is, in effect, a vault; only three persons know how to open the black combination lock on the door.

Only members of the Archives staff who have been cleared for security work enter the room. No

one outside of the Government or the Warren Commission has read.

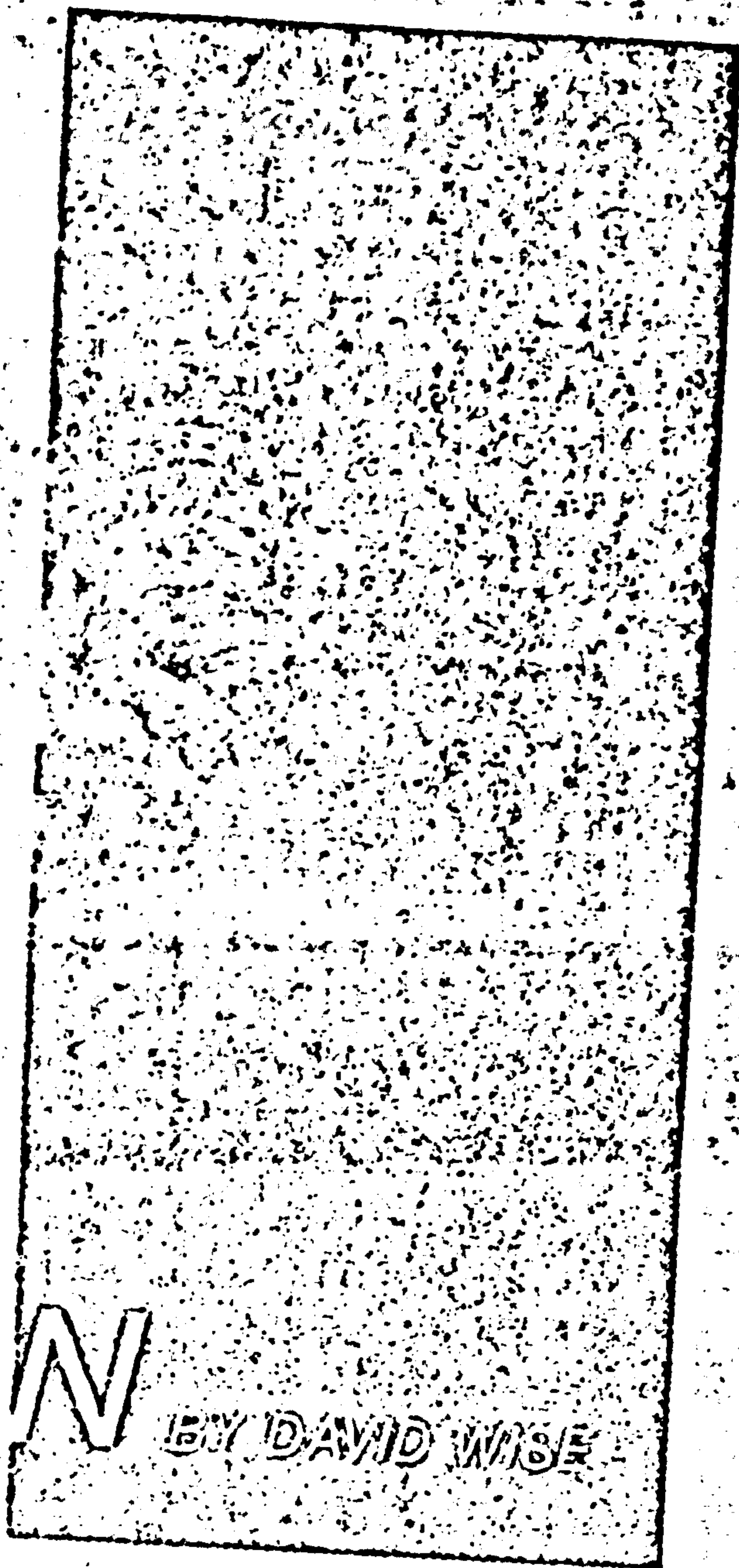
By estimate of the National Archives, 10 feet, or approximately 25,000 pages, of Warren Commission files remain closed in these boxes. Many of the closed documents are classified, some bearing the red-ink stamp: TOP SECRET.

Here are some sample titles of secret documents:

A report by CIA director Richard M. Helms on "Soviet Brainwashing Techniques."

An FBI report of an interview with Yuri Nosenko, a top Soviet KGB agent who defected to the United States 10 weeks after the assassination of President Kennedy.

A CIA report on Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico, dated October 10, 1963, six weeks before the assassination.



N BY DAVID WISE

These files are among the roughly 20 percent of the Warren Commission documents still closed to public inspection more than four years after the death of the President.

Officials in charge of the files feel that there are good reasons why some must remain locked, at least for now. I believe that more could and should be made public. In any event, it is possible to report in detail for the first time on just what is closed and why the Government says it is closed.

For President Johnson and his Administration, the closed 20 percent of the Warren Commission files presents an almost insoluble dilemma: So long as even one file remains closed, there will always be those who maintain that the secret of the assassination is locked inside it.

From the very start, the Warren Commission realized that it would probably never succeed in ending doubt and speculation about the assassination. This was apparent when the commission held

as Chief Justice Earl Warren began: "Gentlemen, this is a very sad and solemn duty. . . ."

Just 13 days earlier, President Kennedy had been shot down on the streets of Dallas. His suspected assassin had in turn been killed by Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters, a crime that millions witnessed on television. It had all happened in Texas, and now Texas was President. Shock, suspicion and anger mingled with grief.

Now the Chief Justice of the United States urged the six men seated around the conference room table to rely on the FBI and other existing federal agencies in gathering the facts. But John J. McCloy, former board chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank and pillar of the American Establishment, 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 their reports might be "self-serving." McCloy argued that the commission must have its own subpoena power. (Congress later granted it.)

Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat and the most powerful southern grandee in the United States Senate, sided with McCloy. Then Russell spoke these blunt, startling words: "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, fifty years from today people will be saying he had something to do with it so he could be President."

For four years Russell's words were locked in the Archives in the closed transcripts of the executive sessions of the Warren Commission. The transcripts were classified TOP SECRET until a few weeks ago when most of them were declassified as the result of a request that I made.

There are 11 verbatim transcripts of 11 commission meetings. Four of them remain stamped TOP SECRET, but those that are now available give a fascinating picture of the attitudes, methods and frustrations of the seven men named to investigate the assassination.

The transcripts reveal that the commission agonized for months over when and how to interview Jacqueline Kennedy. At the panel's third meeting, on December 16, 1963, McCloy, conceding that it was "a very sensitive thing," pushed hard for an immediate interview while every detail of how the bullets struck the President was fresh in her mind.

Warren strongly opposed rushing into an interview with Mrs. Kennedy before the commission knew more precisely what it wanted to find out from her. When McCloy persisted, the Chief Justice asked him caustically, "Do you think she'll forget Jack?"

Several commission members complained that the initial FBI report on the assassination, delivered to the commission on December 9, had already leaked to the press and had failed to clear up the question of what bullets struck the President and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Warren called the evidence concerning the bullets "totally inconclusive." McCloy agreed, stating prophetically, "This is looming up as the most confusing thing that we've got."

At one point during the meeting, the commission bogged down, incredible as it may seem, over whether the FBI report could be turned over to the CIA. Exasperated, Warren asked "Haven't the CIA any contact with the FBI?"

Finally the commission members reluctantly

of January 21, McCloy again pressed for an early interview with Mrs. Kennedy, but Warren objected: "Somehow or other I sort of recoil against bringing that little woman here and questioning her about anything of that kind." (Ultimately the Chief Justice interviewed Mrs. Kennedy on June 5, 1964, at her Georgetown home.)

When McCloy urged that commission members go to Dallas to see the assassination site, the commission's chief counsel warned against it:

RANKIN: We have an interesting problem on that. We are being asked for all kinds of evidence by Ruby's defense counsel, and I think that if we go down there, we might all be subpoenaed... and then what do we do?

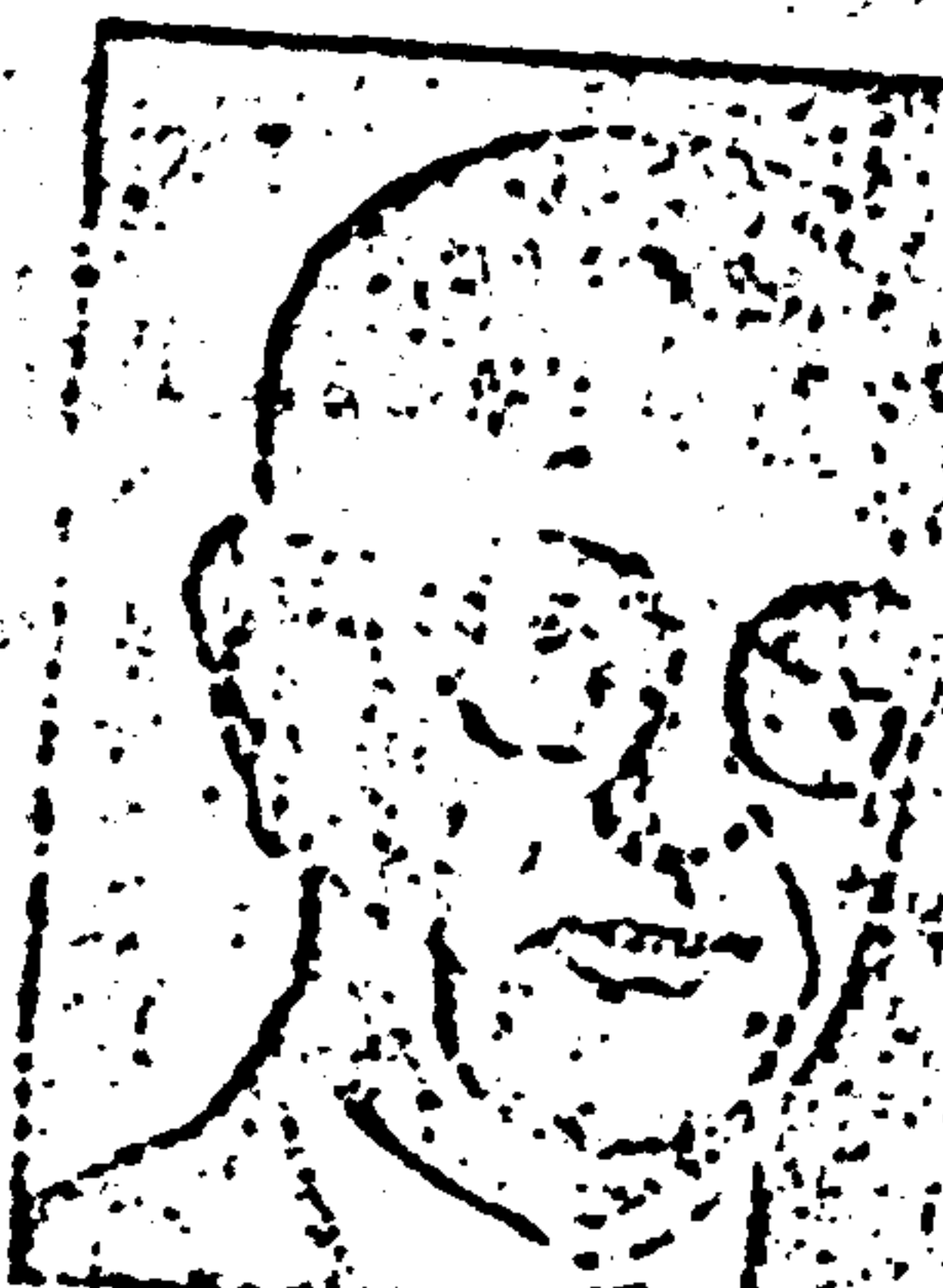
Russell argued indignantly that the commission was immune from subpoena. But Warren observed

cause Governor Connally had testified that he could not have been wounded by the same bullet that struck the President.

The doctors who performed the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Rankin noted, had drawn sketches for the commission. He added: "These men have not seen those pictures of the autopsy, but they had these drawings made and we don't know whether those drawings conform to the pictures of the autopsy or not."

"Now, I thought we could avoid having those pictures, possibly avoid those pictures being part of our record, because the family has a strong feeling about them... because they don't want the President to be remembered in connection with those pictures."

Rankin said he would like to respect that, but felt that at least one commission member and a physician should examine the photographs, to



Senator Russell told LBJ that in 50 years people would say he had something to do with the assassination so he could be President.

hat, even so, if one were served, "they could embarrass us tremendously." Dulles hastily agreed to cancel an upcoming speaking engagement in Dallas, but wondered how he could get out of it without tipping off the press.

"Get a virus attack," McCloy advised.

"I've never done that," Dulles replied.

From the start, the commission worried that Marina Oswald might, in Dulles's words, "just take off and go to Mexico." She was being held in protective custody by the Secret Service, but Warren warned that the press and the American Civil Liberties Union were saying that she was being "restrained unconstitutionally."

Then, on January 21, came this dialogue:

RANKIN: We do have a little problem because the Secret Service came to us and said, "Shall we quit our surveillance over her?"

RUSSELL: Oh, no, we can't do that.

RANKIN: I said we can't do that because she would slip right across the border and be gone, and if it got down to that... they would... blame it on us.

WARREN:... Well, frankly, the only thing I had in mind was public relations... We wouldn't want them to get the story around we were sequestering this woman or preventing her from having her liberty.

REP. HALE BOGGS: Of course, the other side of the coin, as I see it, if this woman should slip out of the country, we would look like fools.

WARREN: Wouldn't we, though?

avoid future criticism that the commission had overlooked or avoided important information.

The pictures, Rankin said, "just have never been developed because of the family's wishes. And I think the Attorney General [Robert Kennedy] would make them available now—although they were denied to us before because he said that he didn't think there was a sufficient showing of our need."

Warren instructed Rankin to try to arrange for a look at the photographs:

WARREN: Well, I think you can work that out, Lee, to do that, but without putting those pictures in our record. We don't want those in our record.

MCCLOY: Certainly not.

WARREN: It would make a morbid thing to all time to come.

There is no further mention of the autopsy photos in the declassified transcripts. The commission never saw them. The pictures remained in the possession of Robert Kennedy until October 31, 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 family approves.

The Archives staff has labored under a staggering burden since late in 1966.

ments on the list are themselves highly classified. Thus, it is possible to determine the titles and to some extent the subject matter of the secret files.

The list was originally drawn up by the staff of the Warren Commission as a master key to the reports flowing in from government agencies. This compendium was placed among the documents publicly available in the Archives. Some months ago the CIA attempted to suppress the list because it contains the titles of 50 secret CIA documents, but by then it was too late. The Archives declined to classify a document that had been public for several months.

This 185-page *List of Basic Source Materials* gives the titles of 1,555 Commission Documents (CD's), of which 390 are closed or partially closed. Of the 250 totally 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.

Of these 250 closed documents, 120—just under half—bear formal security classifications; four are stamped TOP SECRET; 57 are labeled SECRET; and 59 are CONFIDENTIAL.

There was apparently little or no coordination among federal agencies in deciding what documents would be classified. In many cases the same subjects dealt with in classified documents are also covered in the open files.

Nowhere in the Warren Report or available exhibits, however, was it revealed that Yuri Nosenko, a prize KGB defector, had been interviewed in connection with the investigation of the President's murder. But CD 451 on the list in the Archives reads:

"Letter from Director, FBI, . . . 3/6/64 w/attached results of interview with YURI IVANOVICH NOSENKO dated . . . 3/4/64."

Yuri Nosenko arrived in Geneva, Switzerland, on January 20, 1964, as a "technical expert" attached to the Soviet disarmament delegation. On Tuesday, February 4, the day he was scheduled to return to Moscow, the 36-year-old KGB agent dis-

knowledge of KGB interest in Oswald even during this early period. But after the President's assassination, the KGB undoubtedly pulled together every available scrap of documentation that had been gathered on Oswald.

Nosenko either participated in the KGB investigation of Oswald or knew of it or alleged that he did. An internal staff memo of the Warren Commission, dated March 9, 1964, says that, according to Nosenko, "Oswald was an extremely poor shot and it was necessary for persons who accompanied him on hunts to provide him with game."

Nosenko's information may have been of little value, as one staff member who has read the file claims, but whatever else this KGB staff officer had to say about Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President Kennedy remains under seal.

The closed files contain an interesting sidelight on the role of the KGB. Shortly after Oswald arrived in the Soviet Union he was told he could not stay, and he attempted suicide. Since the KGB handles all defectors to the Soviet Union, the Warren Report concluded that "the original decision not to accept Oswald was made by the KGB." The fact that Oswald was permitted to remain in Moscow after he had been released from the hospital, the report said, "suggests that another ministry of the Soviet Government may have intervened on his behalf."

The Warren Report does not identify the ministry that is referred to. But one of the closed documents in the National Archives suggests the answer. CD 1315 is titled: "Memorandum from Mr. Dulles re assistance rendered Oswald by Madame Yekaterina Alekseevna Furtseva, member of the Russian Presidium, to allow him to stay in Russia. . . . 7/21/64."

Madame Furtseva, who is now Soviet Minister of Culture, was at the time a powerful member of the Communist Party Presidium, the ruling body of the Soviet Union. She was downgraded to minister in May of 1960 in a shakeup of Soviet leadership that followed the affair of the downed U-2.

For information
in secret sessions
the Commission organized
over which and how
to interview
Jacqueline Kennedy

appeared from his room at the Hotel Rex. The State Department announced on February 10 that he had requested asylum in the United States.

As a staff officer of the KGB he obviously had considerable general knowledge of interest to U.S. intelligence agencies.

Why was he interviewed for the Warren investigation on March 4? The Warren Report notes that "the KGB, the agency with primary responsi-

CD 931, Helms's memo to Hoover on "Lee Harvey Oswald's Access to Classified Information About the U-2" is classified SECRET, but it is undoubtedly an assessment of how much Oswald, while he was a marine, might have learned about the spy plane and possibly passed on to the Russians. He probably could have learned a good deal.

When Oswald arrived in Japan in September of 1957, the U-2 program was the most closely

tion of the base, and there are indications that Oswald's organization may have performed guard duty for the U-2.

When Oswald defected to Moscow, he told the American embassy there that, in the words of the Warren Report, "he might know something of special interest" and that he "had informed a Soviet official that he would give the Soviets any information concerning the Marine Corps and radar operation which he possessed."

Seven months later the Russians succeeded for the first time in shooting down a U-2, the CIA aircraft piloted by Francis Gary Powers, touching off a major world crisis.

Among the closed commission files are a series of CIA documents on Oswald's trip to Mexico less than two months before the assassination.

The titles of these documents, when correlated with hitherto unpublished papers in the internal files of the commission, indicate that the Warren panel had some difficulty in learning exactly what the CIA had on Oswald in its files.

The State Department, the FBI, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the CIA all started files on Oswald after he defected to Russia in 1959. Both McCone and his then deputy, Richard Helms, testified that Oswald was never an agent, employee or informant of the CIA and that he was never interviewed by the CIA, even after his return from the Soviet Union.

The CIA had learned, however, of Oswald's trip to Mexico during the period from September 26 to October 3, 1963, when he attempted to obtain travel visas from the Cuban and Soviet embassies in Mexico City.

On October 10, 1963, according to open exhibits of the commission, the CIA sent cables to the FBI, the State Department and the Navy, classified SECRET, reporting that a Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet embassy in Mexico on October 1.

On October 18 the CIA station in Mexico City informed the FBI that, on September 28 Oswald had seen Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov, ostensibly an official of the Soviet embassy but in reality a KGB man.

After the Warren Commission began its investigation, the CIA on January 31, 1964, sent the commission a report on Oswald's activity in Mexico City with an attached "photograph of Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov."

On February 12, 1964, commission counsel Rankin wrote McCone saying that the commission had learned that the CIA had sent several reports on the assassination to the Secret Service, bearing "a security rating which precludes their delivery to the commission by the Secret Service. I would appreciate your assistance in sending copies of these reports or other materials to the commission as soon as possible.

"In addition," Rankin wrote, "I would like your agency to supply the commission with a report on the information in your possession regarding Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22, 1963. . . . It would assist this commission if a copy of the contents of the file as of November 22, 1963, would be made available."

In March, Helms sent a memo to Rankin, accompanied by a document titled, "Exact Reproduction of CIA's official dossier on Oswald." The memo and document were classified SECRET.

Informing them that Oswald had been in touch with the Soviet embassy in Mexico. The file is still classified SECRET.

Apparently Rankin was not entirely satisfied. A previously unpublished memorandum in the commission files reveals that Samuel A. Stern, a young assistant counsel on Rankin's staff, was sent to CIA headquarters in Langley, Va., three days later.

Stern's memorandum to Rankin is headed, "SUBJECT: CIA File on Oswald," and it says:

"Today, Friday, March 27, 1964, I met at CIA headquarters with Mr. [R. G.] Rocca to review the CIA file on Lee Harvey Oswald. The file contains those materials furnished to us previously by CIA.

"Mr. Rocca also showed me the 'printout' of the references to Oswald documents in the CIA electronic data storage system. There was no item listed which we have not been given either in full text or paraphrase."

While Stern's visit to Langley may have reassured the Warren Commission that it had seen what the CIA said was all of its data about Oswald, the documents themselves remain under seal.

There are too many sealed Warren Commission documents to list here, but these are a few particularly intriguing ones:

□ A memo from Richard Helms on the reaction of "the Cuban Intelligence Service . . . to the assassination of President Kennedy" [CD 935].

□ An FBI memo: "Investigation concerning telephone numbers found on the 47th page of Oswald's address book" [CD 911].

□ A memo from Helms: "Anonymous telephone calls to United States Embassy in Canberra, Australia, relative to planned assassination of President Kennedy" [CD 971].

□ A memo from Helms: "Discussion between Chairman Khrushchev and Mr. Drew Pearson re Lee Harvey Oswald" [CD 990].

□ An FBI memo: "Lee Harvey Oswald re: Charles Small, Charles Smolikoff (Mexican trip)" [CD 1006].

□ A memo from Helms: "Investigation of allegation that Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco" [CD 1188].

□ A TOP SECRET CIA memo from Helms to Rankin titled, "Report of conversations between Cuban President and Cuban Ambassador" [CD 1551].

In addition to the 35 feet of commission documents in the vault-like security area of the Archives, there are three other types of Warren Commission files: First, 10 feet of internal memoranda, correspondence and working papers of the commission itself—of which about 15 percent remain closed; second, eight feet of testimony of witnesses before the commission (all published except six pages, including one page of Mrs. Kennedy's testimony about the President's wounds); third, 400 pages of transcript of the executive sessions of the Warren Commission, of which 250 pages are still sealed.

Even before the thousands of documents arrived at the Archives late in 1964, there were storm warnings that the secrecy of the files would become a source of controversy.

As far back as February of 1964, while the War-

records of investigatory agencies such as the FBI, CIA and the Secret Service are not normally made public "for 75 years." He added that no rules had even worked out at that time for access to the Warren Commission materials, but the implication was that some of the data might not be published until A.D. 2039.

Bahner had *not* said the Warren files would be closed that long, but subsequent news stories stressed the 75-year rule.

That was where matters stood when an angry Mayor Robert M. L. Johnson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, wrote to President Johnson on January 4, 1965:

"As one who read and believed the Warren Report on the assassination of President Kennedy, I am disturbed and chagrined that . . . you would permit a 75-year cloak of secrecy to fall over the acts. May I suggest that if there is true justifica-

tion for withholding from the public the facts of one of the most tragic events of our time, it is also incumbent upon our national leadership to make it clear why. . . ."

a taciturn 51-year-old native of Tuscaloosa, Ala., named Marion M. Johnson, who is still at it. In September of 1965 the government agencies finished reviewing the reports they had provided to the Warren Commission. These files—minus the 250 closed documents—then became available to researchers with a serious purpose.

According to Deputy Archivist Dr. James B. Rhoads, "the final determination as to what was open and closed was up to the agency of origin. The Federal Records Act of 1950 requires us to keep closed the things that the agencies request us to keep closed."

When the review of the documents was completed, the Archives did have to decide what to do with the mass of internal commission records and the closed executive-session transcripts. The Warren Commission had disbanded, and since neither the Chief Justice nor the Attorney General wanted

Allen Dulles
wanted the investigators
that Marina Oswald
might free
just take off and
go to Mexico

The mayor's letter hit the White House like a bombshell. McGeorge Bundy, then the President's special assistant for national security affairs, immediately ordered the Justice Department to find a way around the 75-year rule.

On January 28, 1965, Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach drafted a letter to the Archives and eight agencies that had made investigatory reports to the Warren Commission.

Although Katzenbach said it was "undoubtedly necessary to withhold certain of the commission's papers from the public at this time," he told the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service and the other agencies concerned that earlier disclosure should be considered in the light of "the very special nature of the Warren Commission's investigation and the desirability of the fullest possible disclosure of all the findings."

In April, Katzenbach submitted a memorandum to Bundy proposing a set of guidelines to govern the release of the commission files, and the White House approved. Government departments were ordered to begin reviewing the documents.

The guidelines provide that Warren files may remain closed: when existing laws require it; when national security is involved; when disclosure might be "detrimental" to law enforcement; when the identity of confidential sources might be revealed; and when disclosure might "be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons."

On April 20, Bundy wrote back to the mayor of Cedar Rapids:

to take on the task, it fell to Marion Johnson. When, if ever, will all of the Warren Commission files be available to the American people?

Dr. Bahner, chief of the Archives and the man most directly involved, replies, "That's difficult to say. The review is to be conducted every five years from 1965. My estimate is that there would be very little still closed after 1975. I think the Government has done a very good job in making accessible the materials of the Warren Commission just as rapidly as could be done. Eventually, all of it will be made available."

Is it possible that there is anything in the sealed files that mocks the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President? Bahner's answer: "From what I know of the records I'd have to say no."

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 the response must match the danger. The Administration recognized this when it waived the rules and opened much of the commission's files to the public. There is every reason to think that much more could be opened now.

As long as 20 percent 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.

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: 4-11-68

FROM : R. W. Swartz

SUBJECT: MAGNETIC TAPE CARTRIDGE
RECEIVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL -
TAPE EXAMINATION REQUEST

W. H. ...
Swartz

By attached memorandum 4-10-68, Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, requests the FBI Laboratory to determine the contents of the above magnetic tape.

A preliminary review of the tape revealed tape prepared and sent by Mr. Justin P. Buckeridge, Royal Oak, Michigan, (Bureau indices negative). In tape, Buckeridge states he feels Government was too hasty in conclusion on assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Buckeridge recommends a university task force to re-examine evidence and different aspects of case. He then recommends an adversary trial to go over all information with the Supreme Court acting as the jury.

Special equipment is required to play the tape. Therefore, it is suggested that a copy of the tape that can be played on a readily available tape playback machine be prepared by the Laboratory and furnished to the Attorney General for such review as he may desire. The tape recording can be heard without filtering or other processing.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, a copy of the tape will be furnished to the Department and the Department advised of the general subject matter. The original will be returned with the copy.

- Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
 - 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen
 - 1 - Mr. Conrad
 - 1 - Mr. Swartz
 - 1 - Mr. Bradley

PP
W. H. ...
11/15/68

115
REC-40
62-109060-6338

4 APR 15 1968

SEVEN

RPS:mcc
(7)

4381

62-109060-6339

BULKY ENCLOSURE

BIN # ~~10~~ 43

BE COVER LETTER ENCLOSED

THIS FILE OR ENCLOSURE

MAINTAINED PERMANENTLY

ROOM

PLEASE RETURN

MESSENGER ENVELOPE

4-237 (Rev. 2-5-70)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

R.D.W.

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 10, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Laboratory Matter

*ORIGIN: INFORMATION OF PROSECUTOR
JOHN F. KENNEDY*

ST

MR

The attached carton containing a cartridge of magnetic tape has been received by the Attorney General's office through the United States mails. Please process and advise us of the contents.

J

ENCLOSURE "BULKY RAMP"

ENCLOSURE
Attachment

EX-115

EX-115 PRO
-39- APR 17 1968

*Memo Swartz to Conrad
RPS: mee
4-11-68*

REC-40

63 109060 6339

15
14 APR 17 1968

Wax

SEVEN
way

Enclosure to Laboratory Report 4/18/68 to AAG Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

Re: Magnetic Tape Cartridge
Received by Attorney General
Through United States Mail

One copy of Q-1 (Magnetic Tape)

Bufile 62-109060-1

Buf. file 62-109060
Sub. file E-565-J2
Sub. Report 4/15/68

Re: Magnetic Tape Cartridge
Received by Attorney General
Through United States Mail

Copy of Q-1

Memorandum

7500

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 10, 1968

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Laboratory Matter

*ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY*

*ST
W*

The attached carton containing a cartridge of magnetic tape has been received by the Attorney General's office through the United States mails. Please process and advise us of the contents.

MR

*1 xerox copy made and placed
in Bulky Enclosure 4-16-68 B.B.
ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP*

ENCLOSURE
Attachment

J

EXP. PROC.

-39 APR 17 1968

EX-115

*Unrec'd Quarts to Conrad
RPS: mee
4-11-68*

REC-40

62-109060-6339

15
14 APR 11 1968

W

SEVEN
W

REPORT of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Raupach (Room 5732)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Swartz
1 - Mr. Bradley

To: Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. Assistant Attorney General

April 18, 1968

Re: Magnetic Tape Cartridge Received by Attorney General Through United States Mail

J. Edgar Hoover (handwritten signature)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

EX-105

REC-5

Department of Justice Criminal Division

YOUR NO. FBI FILE NO. 62-109060-6339 LAB. NO. E-568-JZ

Examination requested by:

Reference: Your memorandum 4/10/68

Examination requested: Engineering

Specimen:

Q1 One "Crescendo" compact cassette containing magnetic recording tape.

Side "one" of Q1 contains nine minutes of recorded speech. The rest of the tape is blank. A copy of the speech on Q1 was made on 1/4 inch tape, full-track at 3 3/4 inches per second and this copy may be used for your information and possible assistance in content review of the entire recording. The original tape and one copy are being forwarded under separate cover.

The speaker on Q1 furnishes his name as Justin P. Buckeridge, 4510 North Woodward Avenue, Royal Oak, Michigan 48072. He states he has previously written to the Attorney General regarding his concern relative to the assassination of President Kennedy. He calls for the formation of a task force in each of twenty-five or thirty universities to examine, from every angle, information that has already been gathered. He then recommends an adversary trial with the Supreme Court acting as the jury. He mentions that the trial might last a year and the investigation by the task force might last two, three or four years.

(see next page for note)

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

WJ:ky

79 APR 25 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(Handwritten signatures and notes)

APR 18 1968

COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Coordinated with General Investigative Division.
Copy of tape being furnished for the file at request of
Division 6. -Yellow to be returned to Engineering Section
of Laboratory so that this copy may be attached.

*Action approved Memo
Swartz to Conrad 4/11/58
RWS
[Signature]*

*Copy of tape attached 4/22/58
[Signature]*

*Original and one copy forwarded
to Mr. Fred M. Young, Jr. 4/22/58
via [Signature]*

RECORDED
4-15-68
mcc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: MAGNETIC TAPE CARTRIDGE
RECEIVED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL
THROUGH UNITED STATES MAIL -
TAPE EXAMINATION REQUEST

File # 62-1010-10-1
Lab. # E-568-JZ

Examination requested by: Fred M. Vinson, Jr., AAG, Criminal Division

Examination requested: Engineering

Date received: 4-12-68

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Joule

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1 One magnetic tape to determine contents

REC-21

TO : Hon. Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans

SUBJECT : J.F.K. Assassination Investigation Report, Part I
 [OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY]

DATE : By Affidavit, Part I, Tuesday, 20th February, 1968

FROM : J. S. (Jack) Martin, and David F. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

[Handwritten signature]

This report, Part I, attested to by the undersigned concludes a series of events witnessed in person, exposure by investigation, and of what we believe to be facts pursuant this case to date, including 22nd November, 1963, together with events prior to, and after the aforementioned periods. Some events were witnessed singularly, others jointly. Additional corroboration may be evidenced by instrumentation already within the case files and that which is attached hereto, intergrated accordingly relative to the foregoing continuity.

REC-21

EX-115

APR 15 1968
[Handwritten initials]
[Handwritten signature]

Therefore, upon this signing, in affidavit, we do execute same as being to the best of our knowledge and intent, both true and correct.

Who killed President John Fitzgerald Kennedy ?

62-109060
 6340

Dean Andrews asked, "Who killed Cock Robin ?" Thus, by Andrews' very own dialectic mannerisms this is construed to mean "WHAT", rather than a multifarious "WHO", as subject material. In short, above all WHY is the very essence of the question.

[Handwritten signature]

Copy of report from J.S. (Jack) Martin, of N.O.

What killed him, or why did he die, seems to be the main issue rather than just who may have committed the act. For without such a motive, where are we? Hence, at the moment, we shall only concern ourselves with the WHY of this case.

In contrast, to parallel this, it is interesting to note that it is not especially "who's" playing the Shakespeare: But it is the classic and immortal PLOT we see unfold. The drama of the great Master-Artisan...The Bard himself, the entire story of WHY, this is the thing which really counts.

Yes, it is unbelievable in essence. However, this is the perplexing equation, which might well formulize the heretofore missing component elements of the entire case. Therefore, WHY HE DIED, may well fill in the "gaps", leaving the sum total lying before us exposing a fair result...Answering most immediate questions relative to such cognizant materials now available by open record already in the case file. In short, the results herein may assist to sort, and as a key, help to classify such material now on hand.

In retrospect, this method, our report, clearly indicates that particular brand of insanity that actually pulled the triggers, as well as who. It may also tend to help prove beyond doubt, just how contagious the epidemic has progressed, and to what degree it infests certain stratas of our governmental bodies. We sincerely hope this technique parallels the case records, these enclosures, and other items of evidence we shall attempt to make available upon completion of our reports, parts one and two, et cetera.

In addition it explains many of the reasons WWII, those who were not "murdered" by "natural-causes", were smeared. No one could possibly afford for the "cat" to get out of the "bag", as it were. So it was that either certain people must not be (1) available, or (2) creditable... They must not be able to tell, or they must not be believed. In short, all became "dead", either figuratively, or literally, so to speak.

Techniques of murder and propaganda were in full bloom. Therefore, all of those people who were not dead, were either crazy, ex-convicts, jail-birds, or even worse... Something just as bad! And if these things were not true, those responsible made up the records to prove they were, which our reports will tend to prove in evidence.

Conclusive proof of their modus operandi lies in the fact that most of the official counselors, and investigators during this 1953 period, were by the same token, also the "instigators" upon previous occasion. Frankly, the end result is so base, that a natural, or an automatic reply might easily be: What can one expect from animals? Especially those animals covering up their own manure piles!

Examine well, the public image of these "stalwart" fellows of the enforcement services commanded by such as Robert F. Kennedy at the time. Yesteryears propaganda shadows majority opinion in light of past projection. Today's conduct is blindly accepted like an edict by a brain-washed populace as gospel.

Yes, gospel ! For even if these statements were not true, the credibility would be accepted by the general public as total fact because of past psychological conditioning of the herd, or as we know it, the public. This manifest conditioning is evident of the BLIND ACCEPTANCE by the RESPECTABLE PUBLIC, without question, the lies fostered upon them due to their current gullibility stemming from consistent and escalative propaganda in pure modernism; today's Neo-Nazi technique.

Nowadays, if whatever they had said about these people was not true, it appeared to be so, as it was accepted in total fact because of its source. Let's face it ! By examining the herd psychology of such applicative methods... These are the "best-people", they are supposed to be as Lord Ceasor's Wife, above approach !

Realistically however, consider the case history of Ceasor's "respectable" wife. Historical evidence proves her character paralleled that of a common hussy, in both act and in deed; although the propaganda and force of her day indicated otherwise in public acceptance.

Therefore, the bullets which actually murdered the President may have been fired upon that grey morning of November 22nd, 1963; but he actually died of numerous events of far greater depth and magnitude. These have their root-source in the political mire, extending as far back as during the early 1959-1962 era of affairs.

Kennedy's assassination was just a question of time ! It was just a matter of who might actually "play-the-part", or pull the trigger. When and where made little difference, it would happen. Hence, these were only detailed incidental factors in the execution of the crime itself.

Eventhough we were unable to see it for many years: We, at least one of the authors of this report, are living evidence in proof of these statements. In our instance it was not just a question of "looking-back", as it were...Because such elementary parts of the truth were clouded by the veil of intrigue and scheming principals.

Wherefore, in this instance it was only after painful examination, after years and endless hours of research, that we were able to in our stupid blindness, stumble across the facts...The truth ! Moreover, our investigation was hampered by the usual personal involvement of the personalities concerned, as we had once known many as our "friends". In this we were hamstrung by our own false beliefs in our original acceptance of these...For we had been used by them. Not in the sense of personal participative involvement, but to confuse the actual issues and factors at stake ! Thus, we feel that we are obligated as Americans in good citizenship, to completely expose these facts, so they may be aired by the impartial judgement of this competent jurisdiction, and matters can be expedited accordingly, letting the chips fall on, or where they may !

Fulfilling the purpose of our investigative report, we have but one alternative. Inasmuch as, we must start somewhere, we turn back the pages of time to the early evening of that fateful date of November 22nd...The day President Kennedy was killed in 1963.

Late that afternoon we visited the Katz 'n Jammer Tavern located at 540 Camp Street, New Orleans, looking for an "old-colleague-and-partner-in-crime", William Guy Banister. His mysterious absence that day had upset most of our business routine. Apparently, he hadn't been available to anyone, nor to the office all that particular day.

Failing to see him in this aforementioned establishment, we questioned William A. (BILL) Leibfritz, its proprietor if he'd seen the Chief (Banister), as he was often called. Bill claimed to know nothing of his whereabouts.

Although it was late in the afternoon, it should be but a short period of time until the Chief either came in to Bill's place, or at least pass by on his way to our office, just around the corner at 531 Lafayette Street. This was his usual habit pattern. So ordering a beer, we sat down at the bar and awaited his arrival or passing, one way or another.

Within a short time both the Chief and his secretary Mrs. Dauphine Roberts entered Bill's bar, sat down and ordered their usual Manhattan Cocktails. We noticed at that time, both seemed in exceedingly high spirit and good humor.

They seemed almost effervescent by their actions and in conversation. That is, overly joyous on this particular occasion, and the subject material was most apparently the death of President Kennedy. In fact, one quip the Chief made at that moment was something about why "Bobby wasn't included", or words to this effect.

Upon looking around the Chief spotted us at the bar after he had made these and other caustic verbal observations regarding the general trend of their very apparent celebration. On seeing us, the Chief laughingly ordered us another drink. This exuberant act itself was completely out of context for him, and at that moment we made some crack (remark) in reply to it, to say nothing of what extra attention it may have received at the time.

A few drinks later they (Banister and Mrs. Roberts) left the bar going to the office. Within a very short period of time we followed, leaving our last drink untouched there on the bar, because we had to see Mr. Roberts about some papers she was to photocopy for Banister's files. We had left these in our desk at the office, but needed them at once for business purposes.

Furthermore, after the episode in the bar we had made various silent mental observations in review of these current events in total, which we fully intended to take up with Banister as an additional issue. Under the circumstances we were quite shocked over this turn of affairs, and for the minute we considered how to approach these items as conversational topic with him.

Upon entering the outer office we took our papers from the desk, gave them to Mrs. Roberts with our instructions, and proceeded into the Chief's private office for a chat with him. We felt more than compelled to say just what was on our mind. Above all, we intended to demand the entire truth about certain matters from him.

His former gracious mood seemed somewhat changed after we had closed his door. Be that as it may, we outlined the fact in detail, how during our years in associate tenure, we had compiled and kept records of all events we had either been involved in, exposed to, or heard about, bar nothing.

Apparently he started to grasp the full weight of our meaning, and the fact that sundry events were all recorded somewhere...All down in "black-and-white" where it might come out publicly. In short, that he was caught, in a "round-about" way, without actually saying so. Needless to say, this little item chilled the air. However, as things later turned out, perhaps it may have been this point-in-question alone which saved our life.

It was about then that Banister blurted out that we had "cut a case out from under" him, and had doublecrossed one of his so-called "clients" in doing so.

We readily admitted that this was all to true, and attempted to give him our reasons for doing so...Namely, at that time, we thought that we were protecting him. After all, that client had been none other than George Lincoln Rockwell, Fuhrer of the American Nazi Party, then under pending criminal charges.

This case had originally been solicited in our name, by our partner, another Banister associate, Joseph S. Newbrough, at that time. This had occurred behind our back, without our knowledge beforehand, and while we had been out of town in New York. Therefore, we had tipped off one James David McNeill the Executive Assistant District Attorney about this matter in total.

Afterwards we had interviewed Rockwell's Nazi Liaison Officer, Micheal Slatter (or Slater) with Newbrough. Slatter was a British subject holding the rank of Major in Rockwell's Nazi group. Furthermore, our follow-up on Slatter had been a report to Senator Russell B. Long asking him to so inform the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in this regard.

Upon this, we reminded Banister of the additional fact that our particular action had brought the house down, so to speak. Inasmuch as, this had caused Leander Perez's man George Singlemann, Banister, and others to descend upon us in rath, protesting our action concerning the matter.

Moreover, until then, there had been no secret as far as anyone was concerned in regard to the fact that Banister, David William Ferrie, and Lee Harvey Oswald may have known, or been acquainted with one another. We reminded him of this, together with the fact that he often mentioned, "Someday, somebody is going to poke a rifle out of a window", when speaking of unpopular politicians at times.

After mentioning these acquaintanceships to Banister, their related

subject material, together with his connections with the Nazis, and Citizens Council tie-up, we spicled out other matters on our mind at the moment, coupled with the fact that Banister and Mrs. Roberts had just been celebrating President Kennedy's death. In essence, this included "dropping a nickel to blow the whistle" on both he and Ferrie, concerning the assassination.

Banister warned us that this might place our family in grave danger as well as ourself, regardless of our records on this subject, that they ment little difference anyway... That we had better think it over, that we couldn't fight him without involving our past associa-tion together, et cetera. Our reply was that we would mostlikely have to remain silent regarding him (Banister), but not Ferrie un-der any conditions.

With this ultimatum, we turned to leave the office. However, no sooner had we opened it with our back to him in order to speak with Mrs. Roberts about our papers; when by complete surprise, we were suddenly knocked to the floor from a blow on the head! Laying there stunned we hazely saw Banister there standing over us with a drawn pistol in his hand, and in the act of striking us a second time. We rolled, quickly arising to our knees, but it was to late, we were hit again and again.

We kept yelling, shouting out that our records would still stand... That he'd never get away with this, and just as suddenly the blows stopped. He shoved some bills in our pocket telling us to get to a hospital or a doctor, and we ran from the office. Banister was

just standing there with a sort of "dumbfounded" look on his face, and with that pistol still in his hand.

Running around the corner to the bar, Bill, or someone else asked us what had happened. Our immediate reply to this was, "The dirty Nazi bastards did it to him in Texas, and tried to, to me here!"

This event was witnessed by at least two newsmen then standing at the bar, as well as others. These were Erby Aucion of W-V-U-E television station, and Jim Pitts of the Times-Picayune newspaper. Although, there were other people present, and more witness may be available to this statement.

From that day, we never saw Banister in person again until just a few days prior to his death in 1934. If our memory serves us correctly enough we met him on a Tuesday or perhaps a Wednesday of the week he died. However, we did hear from him from-time-to-time, both directly and indirectly.

On the above occasion, we spoke to him after he greeted us on the street in front of Jack Mancuso's Cafe at the corner of Camp and Lafayette Streets. He asked us to join him in his office. Our immediate reply was, "That might be rather dangerous." He laughed at that saying, "You haven't been circulating anything about me, that you shouldn't, have you?" Our reply was negative, that his old F.B.I. buddy Regis Kennedy had pretty well taken care of things to protect him and his interests on that score. He warned us that we should continue our good behavior, or else. Upon this comment, we departed in haste.

It was about that same day, or week sometime, that we had seen Dr. Sergio Arcacha Smith on the steps of the Lafayette Post Office and Federal Building on 600-601 South Street. At the time he had given us a silver "Day-of-Pigs" medallion to go with the certificate he had once given us. He mentioned waiting for a friend of his to return to his office upstairs (motioning towards the lobby of the building). He grunted something with an accent, sounding like the letter "A".

Arcacha could have meant C.I.A., or Ray (Agent Lloyd Ray commanded the C.I.A. Field Office, and was a former associate of Arcacha), so not desiring attention from either faction, we made the move to go. Moreover, Arcacha seemed nervous and fidgety for some unknown reason, so we bid him farewell, and departed.

We are by no means political scientists. All that we can do is tell what we have seen or heard as witnesses pursuant these matters. However, Banister claimed to be a "right-wing-conservate". At the same time he voiced his total hatred for all extreme-anti-American-elements such as the Communists. But above all others the most, Liberal factions in politics, and the Jews.

In some ways he reflected a sort-of-off-brand Nazi philosophy. Not true Nazism as we've read about, nor even Communism, but a kind-of-in-between, lunatic-fringe "multi-momania" (to coin a word), for it involved radical hatred in essence, but covered a multitude of subjectivity in socio-politics, as it were. It is hard to explain, but we'll try to the best of our ability.

Banister was so "super-right-wing" in his conservatism that he supported Rockwell, and was an ardent subscriber of the right-wing extremist publication The Thunderbolt of Augusta, Georgia.

The Thunderbolt claims to be the official organ of the National States Rights Party headquartered in Augusta. However, there seems to be a dual split in command and opinion to this, according to some right-wing authorities.

Although, it will be found that many of Louisiana's right-wing leaders hold an interest in both groups...Here and in Atlanta...Not all do. However, some Atlanta members carry membership here. Although, out of the ultra-extreme factions, their primary functions serve those interests and ideals in Augusta. Many of these are so right-wing in nature, to the extent, that they are sometimes referred to as Neo-Nazis. Furthermore, it is very interesting to note that a modified Neo-Nazi S.S. ensign does appear upon the mast-head of this Thunderbolt publication which serves as the general voice of these people, and their group.

We do not mean that these people are directly, or indirectly connected with the Rockwell organization, in any way. However, they appear to be Neo-Nazi in pseudo-philosophy and by social conduct. One of this group is a "Doctor" Frederick Doughty-Eeck (a chiropractor) residing at 932 Jackson Avenue, who knew Banister, Rockwell, Slatter, and above all, one Kent Courtney, the publisher of The Independent American, an extreme-right-wing organ. Courtney and his followers do business with the known Neo-Nazi-right-wing-conservatives

of Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa, the Neo-Nazi-Afrikan-
ders. His newspaper carries the Afrikaner's advertising and is
circulated in their countries.

It seems that most of the members of the various conservative
groups; be they either semi-militant-conservative organizations,
or of the numerous independents who have gone over to the "super-
extreme-right-wing-degree" of what we call Neo-Nazism... All, may
be found either serving, or being in communication with the body
in Augusta which claims to be the States Right Party. This also
hold true with Rockwell's unit.

One interesting item about Rockwell which disturbed Banister to
no end was something about Rockwell's bail bond, that was posted
here on he and his men when they were in trouble. The surities
for these American Nazis were negotiated by Banister and others
at that time. However, these bonds were made by insurance-agents
William Hardy Davis and his wife Doris Davis. Moreover, the point
that bothered everyone was the closely guarded secret of just who
the persons were that signed attesting indemnification in lieu of
loss on these appearance pledges. When this was mentioned it used
to drive Banister to a froth, so the actual identity of these may
be a very important facet of this case.

Another person who mentioned this to us upon one occasion was one
Louis Pennington Davis, Jr. This Mr. Davis gave Rockwell and his
bunch the sanctuary of his own home during this period. He has
also offered to advise us concerning anything we might wish to

find out, or know, in regard to "right-wing" activity. We told him we appreciated his volunteer offer, and would certainly keep him in mind. However, a day or so later we found his phone number had been changed, after his pseudo-gestapo-advisor telephoned us inquiring about our business. This subject's name is Thomas Jude Baunler, an attorney, who's been working with Davis and these groups for many years as a participant, but most always behind the scenes.

Further investigation leads us to believe that there is a very apparent, but vague, gray point in organizational area, where even those of the so-called extreme-LEFT-wing definitely dove-tail into this very same "super-extremist-right-wing shadow fringe category of Pseudo-Neo-Nazism. In the final analysis both of these right and left wing extremists follow the same pattern of communistic tendency. Poetically, they all fall into the same classification, if properly exposed to the right catalytic agent, or media.

Inasmuch as, it seems to be the same obsessive-compulsive-multi-monomania infecting both when they apparently verge into this so-called Pseudo-Communism and Neo-Nazism, our definition of the particular brand of insanity would be, Neo-Nazism, or Neo-Nazi. This is just our name for it, whether an expert would agree with us or not we have no idea, but this is the best we can do for the moment.

This brand of Neo-Nazism is the very dangerous extreme portions of all groups who have banded into one sole-loose-nit-faction of individual, or of single identity, rather than any actual party. Thus, it remains an extensively unorganized (as to the linking of groups)

body, comprised of multiple dedications and objectives peculiar to, and of, each of these individuals making up its singular unit's membership. All seem to function as an outlet to execute their petit-vendettas, or personal vengeance, as it were, of the single member, acting as a group to do so. That is, providing these moves, or ideas, are not totally objectionable to the entire body.

In short, they are oft times an unrecognizable sort of a clique, rather than an actual part of any group, or a true party proper. We've found that these people themselves more than often, fail to identify themselves, for they do not know just what they are, nor in what direction they are actually headed. This in general is only known to the catalytic-media, or stimulative-agent; i.e., to whatever might be their leadership!

Therefore, even the most qualified expert or authority might not be prone to recognize or identify such an operation for what it was, or truly be, under any circumstances without extended and continuous observation. Hence, these people are difficult to spot, and more than often evade immediate surface detection of what they really are. Our only reason for being able to do so is because we were exposed to it for so many years without realizing it, or becoming an actual part of it. Frankly, we ignored its existence and most of its operation at the time, and failed to make note of these until years later.

Banister's extreme-right-wing operations generally stemmed from the far more obscure in motivation. His was a very composit abnor-

mal group of erratically fanatic individuals, all of whom had so traveled the "whole" route of extremism in their own particular little brand of conservatism, so-to-speak ! He joined these in one Pseudo-Neo-Nazi type of faction, one-way-or-another, under his own individual supreme direction and rule.

That is, they operated as individuals with one another, upon one particular thing, or even on many separate assignment issues on which they all might be in agreement, as a sort of a loose but well organized clique, but my no means an integral portion of any party faction, or political group. They most always seemed to remain as an independent unit, separately aside, and totally divided from any known political organization by actual identification, with minor exception as a general rule.

One might even say that they were sort of a "secret" but an openly operated "gestapo" unit. Most of them had become so right-wing in thought and by conduct as an end result, that they were no longer members or parts of their original inceptive organizations, if such a membership had been the case. Some of these participants were so mentally distressed that they needed no former membership, nor orientation for that matter, to condition their desires, for this was their proper climate and natural environment level.

These personalities held sort of "Moot-Court-Judgement", dispensing their own little brand of "Summary-Execution", over everyone, or over anything arising at issue. Thus, they attempted to control all herd, or mass, and individual activity movement within

their grasp, in an effort to make it conform with their own ideas of whatever they thought it should be... Which they actually did, in effect, one way or another, to a great extent by direct or indirect techniques.

Operational penetration of these groups is in all practical likelihood, nearly an impossible situation. In fact, a person could well be innocently a part of such a group as this by business or other affiliation, and be totally unaware of what was really going on about them, as it was in our case. This is especially true if such an organization operated under the same guise and function as Banister's group was... That is, using a legitimate front, such as an intelligence unit for its cover.

Efficacy, and multifariousness, to say the least still exists amongst those of the former Banister clique, for we have felt their monstrous effect, which still prevails even today. For the warning of Banister's forced silence continues, as does the threat of its exposure !

Many organizations such as this are in communication with the British Nazi Party, which is headed by none other than one Field-Marshal Slatter, O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire). He just happens to be the father of the same Michael Slatter formerly associated with Banister and Rockwell. This is very interesting, because they (the Slatters, or Slater) are also formerly associated with, or good friends of one Kim Philby, a key figure and necessary factor relative to our history, or case report.

For many years hidden behind our Nation's beautiful scenery on Capitol Hill, was the lair of that animal, the super-clandestine Machiavellian Communist counterspy, Kim Philby. Who, by well laid plans pulled the strings of political intrigue expediently throughout the entire world, including right here in New Orleans.

Who is Kim Philby? That's just an alias. This subject's true name and identity is, Harold Adrain Russell Philby. He was born in India 56 years ago, the son of a minor British government official.

Philby went to the right schools, Cambridge; worked for the right newspaper, The London Times; and he traveled with the right social set. During WWII he was employed by none other than M.I.-5, British Intelligence.

After this, Philby was duly appointed, and served as Chief, of a special branch department operating against the U.S.S.R. and the international communistic functions of the M.V.D. (Russian Secret Police), et cetera. Because of his successful victories in these operational activities, he was Knighted, awarded the O.B.E. This occurred about the same period of time that Field-Marshal Slatter was also Knighted for his outstanding services.

Then from 1949 through 1951 Philby headed a special British Intelligence Mission in Washington (D.C.), where he sat as second in command to Allen Dulles, our C.I.A. director. This was at the same time that Billy B. Little-Horse, alias William W. Dalzell, a former partner of ours, was serving as a Defense Department Intelligence

Agent under those auspices, who was also well acquainted with Philby by this same aegis :

Philby's function at this period of time was organizer of the most secret of all the anti-communist operations taking place within and outside of the Communist world. However, a cloak of silence hovers over his position, presence, and general whereabouts from 1951 until 1963. Why? There were more than enough powerful people to assist secrecy and maintain a complete blackout over it. Of course, this would be a security matter inasmuch as Philby's most intimate "friends" were, Allen Dulles, L.B.J., J.F.K., R.F.K., Frank Wisner, and a host of others in addition to the aforementioned. Although, this fails to include Banister, and Walter Sheridan who it is understood served Philby as a "hatchet-man" from time-to-time.

It was early November, 1963, that Philby left his known haunts (Beirut) and slipped behind the Iron-Curtain. The record indicates that shortly afterwards he gave all of our Top-Secrets, and those of the British as well, to his "fellow" Russians.

Then in December, 1967, Philby "surfaced" behind the Iron-Curtain. The Moscow newspaper Izvestia published a long interview with him at that time. He was elated over the fact that, "Control had decided to summon me back to the Soviet Union with the aim of guaranteeing my safety." In fact, Philby reported with pride that he had been a Soviet Agent the entire period that he had served as a "career" British Intelligence Agent, a German-Nazi Intelligence Officer, as well as during his tenure with the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Philby boasted proudly of his systematic destruction of every anti-Communist agency or operation instituted by the combined efforts of our C.I.A. and British Intelligence. Because he continued his interview saying, "Moreover, amongst the Western Country's Intelligence Services, I know far more than anyone else. I have devoted my entire life to this struggle...That is, to see our Communism rule over all."

Records indicate that while Philby served with the German-Nazis, he may have well done so, serving as a double-agent. Files of the British Intelligence show that many of their own people suffered by Philby's presence at the time. Moreover, in so-doing Philby became a triple-agent, inasmuch as he also served the Russians too.

Dual inference is projected by Philby's directive-association into America's Pseudo-Communist-System trend, and the injection of this Neo-Nazi! This parrot's Dr. Joseph Goebels, with minor exception, right down the line. The whole organizational structure dovetails procedurally with many facets of applied Communism, but Neo-Nazism in essence. Researching the matter accordingly one fact remains evident by this formation: Philby, for who else could have introduced such a spectrum change in technicalities from true Communism and Nazism into such Pseudo-Neo-Nazism, to so confuse the real issue of its root-source? Only he, could have so completely devised this system in total and make it function so well in practical application. For only one with an actual working knowledge of the inside upper-echelon command would be able to employ the basic operational methods used for so many years by the N.F.S. (Anti-Communist Forces Inside-Russia), which even confuses the entire

M.V.D. and the Communist Party themselves. A complete system of total individual-or-unit, and sole-survivor-command, which is patterned, from what Philby had learned while in the German-Nazi service.

This is the exactness typified in the material employed by Banister's operational procedures. Of course, he also included the recruitment of the lunatic-fringe-discontents, paralleling Hitler's S.A. (original S.S.), and Brown-Shirts, which the Nazis used to take over Germany in February-March 1933. Banister, too, coupled this with the N.T.S. method and activities seen in the loose-unit-organizational functions, but multi-unit-coordination, instituted by those Pseudo-Neo-Nazis here, whose headquarters are located in Augusta, where Banister's records are.

Courtney was with Mrs. Banister, following Banister's death, when they allegedly burned some of the Banister records. Some, Courtney says he sent to Atlanta. However, total microfilm copy was forwarded to Augusta headquarters. From here, stems its continued extortive uses in methods of recruiting, summary-execution, and for other purposes, just as Banister had exploited this material, et cetera, originally.

Senators, Congressmen, and others have said, that upon occasion they have often had sold President Kennedy on some particular legislative package, or other item, when suddenly without warning Robert F. Kennedy (R.F.K.) would burst into the conference-room and whisper in the President's ear...With that, the entire deal blew out of the

political window for no apparent reason. Accordingly, R.F.K. had exceptionally fine political and family intelligence. He should have, examine all of his police powers and spy connections. Remember, R.F.K. commanded the whole Justice Department, and was ex-officio Chief of all Federal Law Enforcement during this period of time. Moreover, records indicate that he continued such a power-grabbing, mad-cap trend, and mingled with numerous C.I.A. operational functions throughout his entire tenure of office. In short, R.F.K. had more than a natural, or at least a terrific influence over the President, and coupled with Philby's friendship, he had convinced himself that he ran the whole show!

To Philby, R.F.K. as the President's little brother, fulfilled a purpose. Above all, it was good politics, especially in the spy business. This meant that Philby could always go over the Boss' head (Dulles), if he wanted to, through R.F.K. Furthermore, it had been this particular strategy which had taken Philby to the scaring heights of his triple-agent status on both sides of the Iron-Curtain.

END OF REPORT. PART I. 22 PAGES

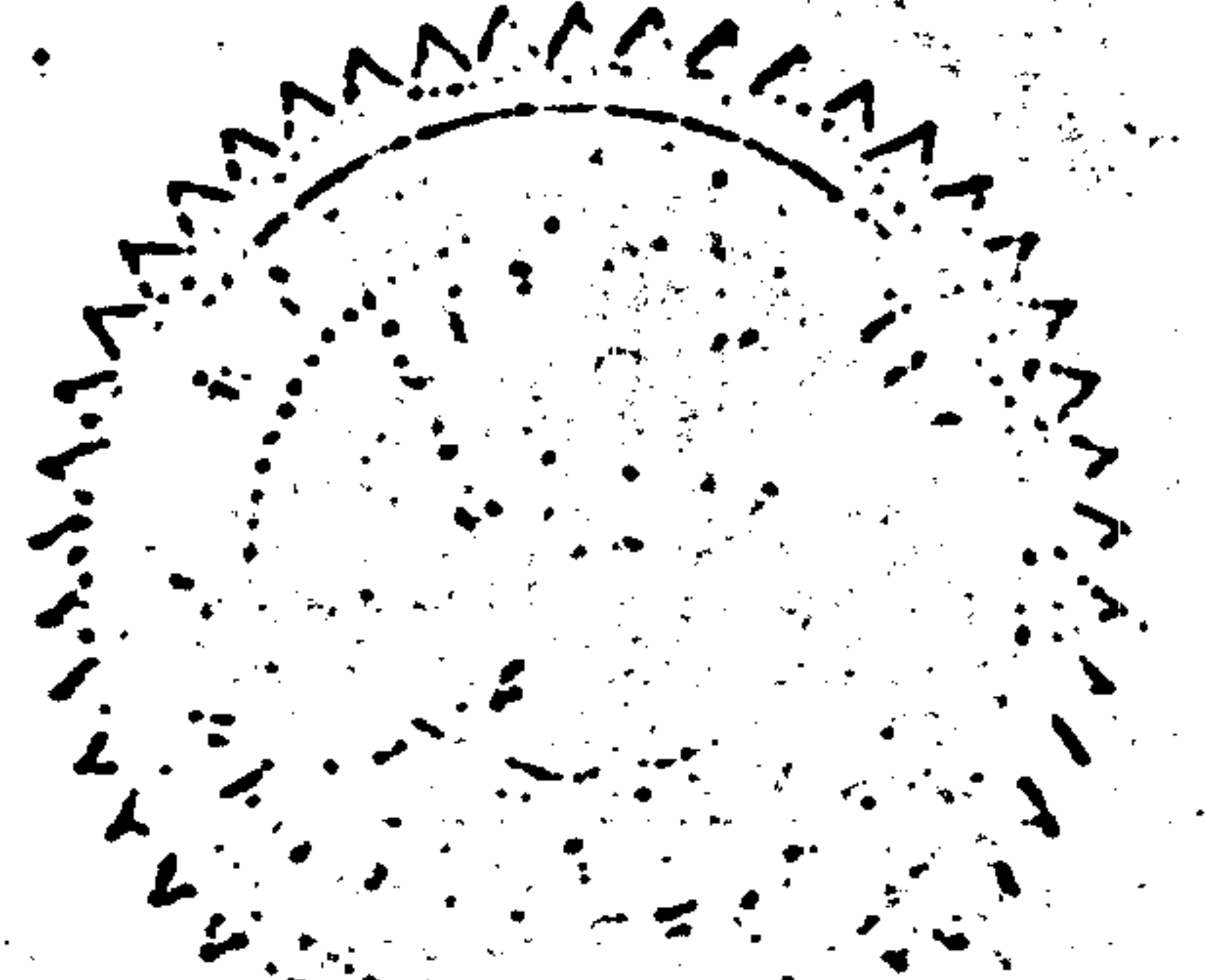
STATE OF LOUISIANA)
PARISH OF ORLEANS) ss-

Sworn to and subscribed to
before me a Notary Public,
this 20th February, 1968.

Jack Martin
J. S. (Jack) Martin
David P. Lewis, Jr.
David P. (Dave) Lewis, Jr.

James B. Quincy
Notary Public

REPORT TO BE CONTINUED BY PART II



RUSSELL B. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1961

Mr. J. S. Martin, Sr.
Box 357
New Orleans 9, Louisiana

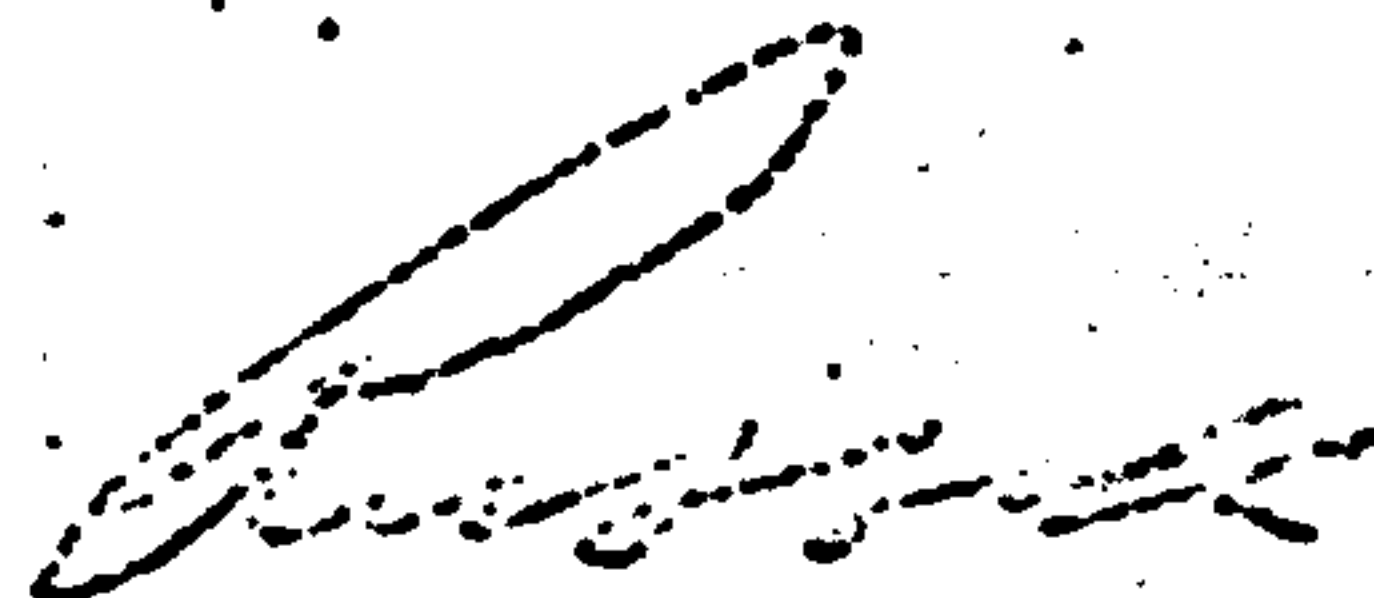
Dear Jack:

Recently you contacted me in regard to Mr. Michael Slatter. Attached hereto is a copy of the letter I have just received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which indicates that an investigation is continuing to determine whether he is amenable to action under existing law.

When I have further information, I shall write to you again.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



62-109060

WILLIAMS J. LONG
LOUISIANA

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 8, 1961

Mr. J. E. Martin, Sr.
PO Box 357
New Orleans 9, La.

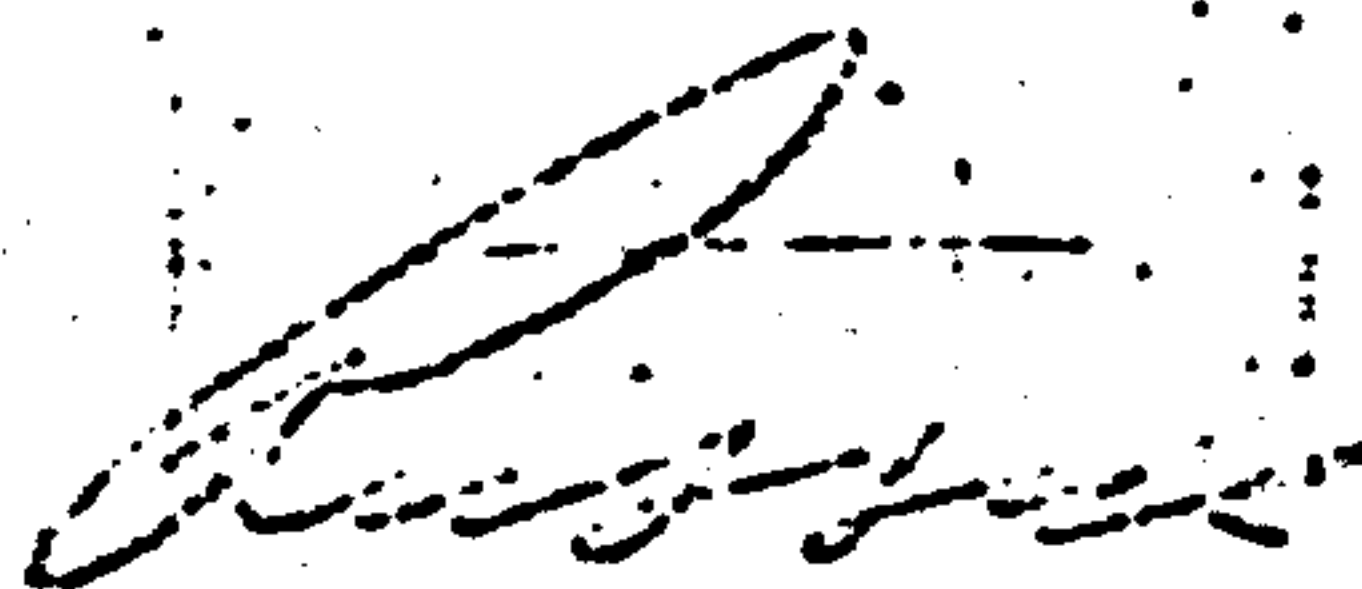
Dear Jack:

This has reference to your recent letter concerning Michael Slatter and the American Nazi Party.

I have taken this matter up with the officials at the State Department in an effort to be of assistance. As soon as pertinent information is available, I will write again.

Assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way possible, and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,



62-109060

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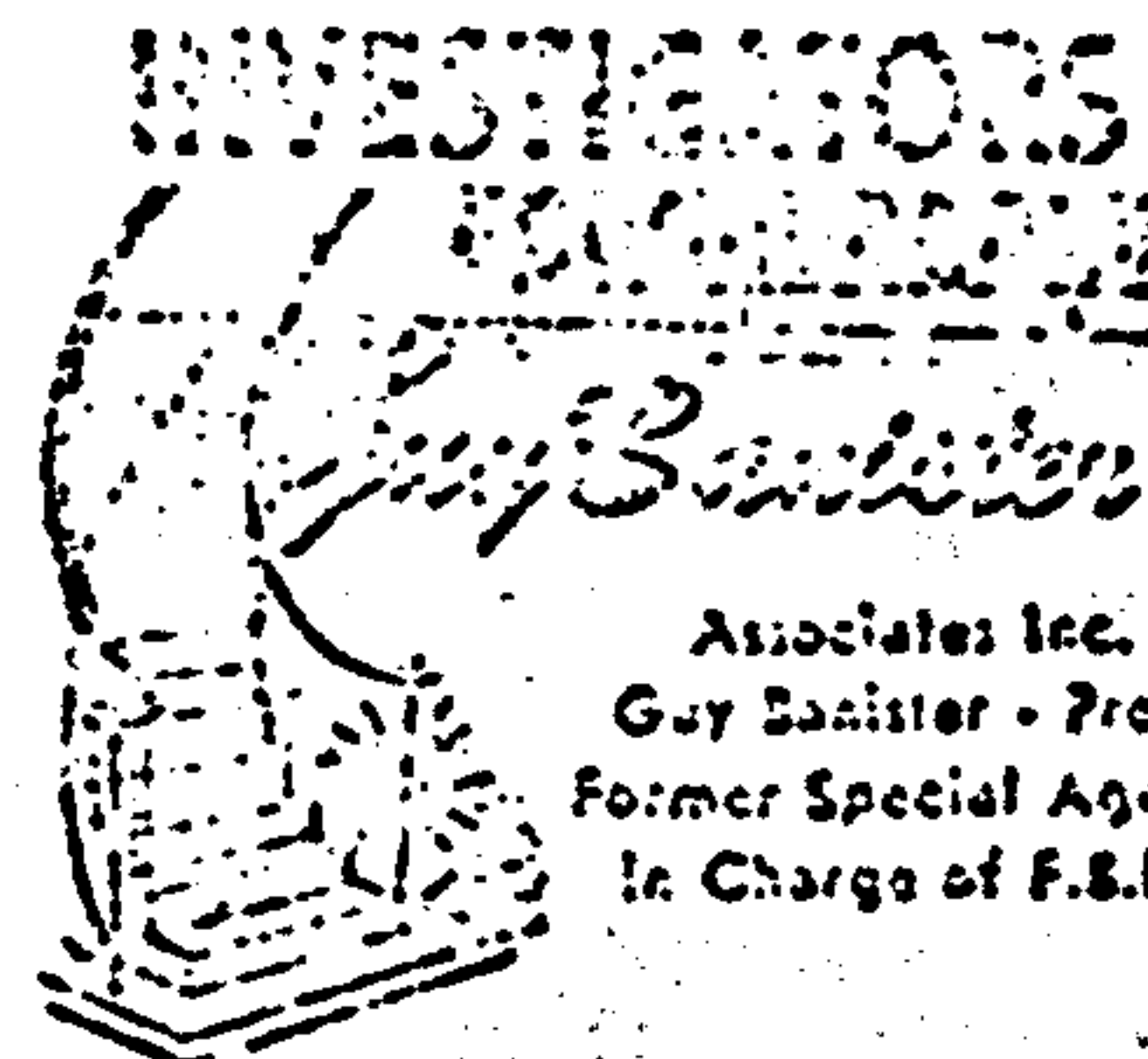
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