

FBI

Date: 3/24/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

*INTER
P. 2/20/69*

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) newspaper
articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning
captioned matter.

Copies of these articles are enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

K

R. W. Bach

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 5)
- 1 - New Orleans

REC-17

62-109060-4826

17 MAR 26 1969

ECW/srl
(6)

7/6 5. [unclear]

APR 2 - 1969

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Pleads Innocent at Arraignment

Clay L. Shaw pleaded innocent today to charges that he committed perjury during his recent trial in which he was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw appeared with two of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, for his arraignment before Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara.

Through his attorneys, Shaw waived a reading of the bill of information filed against him by the state and requested time to file pleadings in the case. Judge O'Hara gave Shaw's attorneys until April 28.

There were no objections from the state's attorneys, assistant district attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew Sciambra.

SHAW is accused of lying in his testimony during the conspiracy trial when he said he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

District Attorney Jim Garrison had accused Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Oswald had been named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President. Ferrie died during Garrison's investigation of the assassination in 1967.

Alcock and Sciambra declined to answer any questions from newsmen following the arraignment. Similar "no comments" were issued by Shaw's attorneys when asked what type of motions the defense planned to file.

Meanwhile, in Judge Matthew S. Braniff's section of court, attorneys for Thomas Bethell, who was also charged in connection with the recent Shaw trial, filed three motions, one of them asking that Garrison be ordered to recuse himself in the prosecution of Bethell, a former investigator for the DA.

BETHELL was accused of showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to one of Shaw's attorneys, Salvador Panzeca.

Bethell's attorney, Herbert J. Garon, filed two other motions, one an application for a bill of particulars seeking the exact time and place that the alleged transferral of the memorandum took place, and the other a request for the defense to examine two written statements bearing Bethell's signature.

A memorandum filed with the motion charges that Garrison, "who intends to prosecute Bethell, is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell."

GARON said in the memorandum that Garrison claims to be the district attorney and the complaining witness at the same time. He told the court that the code of criminal procedure prohibits this practice and "fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Further, the memorandum says:

"In view of Mr. Garrison's shameful conduct in the Clay L. Shaw case, and the public record which he established as an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, can there be any doubt that his only motive would be to convict Mr. Bethell without regard to the canons of professional ethics or to a standard of justice which has been precious to all responsible lawyers throughout the history of the nation."

CITING the criticism of Garrison by the press locally and nationally, the memorandum states:

"To place the blame for this failure, at least partially on others, has become an absolute necessity for his political preservation. He had to make a comeback somehow. Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to seek a scapegoat or scapegoats to suffer the stings of his own shortcomings."

Judge Braniff set April 7 as the date for a hearing on the motions.

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-20-69

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109050-6826
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BUNDY IS GIVEN 20 DAYS IN JAIL

Doctor's Action Could Win His Release

One of District Attorney Jim Garrison's chief witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw pleaded guilty to a charge of theft in Municipal Court Thursday and was sentenced to 20 days in the House of Detention.

Judge Andrew G. Bucaro said he would be willing to release defendant Vernon Bundy Jr. if his doctor agreed to take him back for methadone treatment.

Methadone is a synthetic heroin substitute which satisfies the addicts' cravings while allowing him to function normally.

Attorney Rudolph Becker III said he advised Bundy to plead guilty because he felt the addict would be safer in jail than on the streets where he would be tempted to use drugs. Bundy has previous convictions of narcotics use.

Bundy was accused of stealing two pairs of boys' pants valued at \$18.50 in a department store Saturday.

In the Shaw trial, Bundy told a Criminal District Court jury he saw Shaw and accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald meet on the lakefront in the summer of 1963.

Shaw was acquitted of conspiring with Oswald and others to murder President John F. Kennedy.

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

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character: 11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109060-676
ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw Pleads 'Not Guilty' At Perjury Arraignment

Clay L. Shaw pleaded innocent today to charges that he committed perjury during his recent trial in which he was acquitted of charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw appeared with two of his attorneys, Edward Wegmann and F. Irvin Dymond, for his arraignment before Judge Malcolm Y. O'Hara.

Through his attorneys,

Shaw waived a reading of the bill of information filed against him by the state and requested time to file pleadings in the case. Judge O'Hara gave Shaw's attorneys until April 28.

There were no objections from the state's attorneys, assistant district attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew Sciambra.

SHAW is accused of lying in his testimony during the conspiracy trial when he said he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie.

District Attorney Jim Garrison had accused Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald of conspiring to kill Kennedy. Oswald had

been named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of the President. Ferrie died during Garrison's investigation of the assassination in 1967.

Alcock and Sciambra declined to answer any questions from newsmen following the arraignment. Similar "no comments" were issued by Shaw's attorneys when asked what type of motions the defense planned to file.

Meanwhile, in Judge Matthew S. Braniff's section of court, attorneys for Thomas Bethell, who was also charged in connection with the recent Shaw trial, filed three motions, one of them asking that Garrison be ordered to recuse himself in the prosecution of Bethell, a former investigator for the DA.

BETHELL was accused of showing the state's trial memorandum in the Shaw case to one of Shaw's attorneys, Salvador Panzeca.

Bethell's attorney, Herbert J. Garon, filed two other motions, one an application for a bill of particulars seeking the exact time and place that the alleged transferral of the memorandum took place, and the other a request for the

defense to examine two written statements bearing Bethell's signature.

A memorandum filed with the motion charges that Garon, "who intends to prosecute Bethell, is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell."

GARON said in the memorandum that Garrison claims to be the district attorney and the complaining witness at the same time. He told the court that the code of criminal procedure prohibits this practice and "fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Further, the memorandum says:

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CITING the criticism of Garrison by the press locally and nationally, the memorandum states:

"To place the blame for this failure, at least partially on others, has become an absolute necessity for his political preservation. He had to make a comeback somehow. Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to ~~see~~ escape

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

PAGE 1

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-20-69

Edition: RED FLASH

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109050-6826
ENCLOSURE

Bethell's Lawyer Assails DA Garrison in Motion

Charges His Client, Shaw Used as Scapegoats

An attorney for a former aide of District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday accused Garrison of making scapegoats of his client and of Clay L. Shaw. Attorney Herbert J. Garon made the charge in a motion asking for the recusal of Garrison in the prosecution of Thomas Bethell.

The motion asked Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff to recuse Garrison on the grounds that he has a personal interest in the case.

"That Jim Garrison has such a personal interest in the prosecution of Thomas Bethell which is in conflict with fair and impartial administration of justice cannot be denied by the most casual observer," Garon said.

FORMER TEACHER

Bethell is charged with unauthorized use of a movable, namely a trial memorandum containing names of state witnesses and summaries of their statements in connection with the conspiracy trial of Shaw.

Bethell, formerly a London school teacher, was a researcher for Garrison until midway into the trial of Shaw on a charge of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy.

After Shaw's acquittal, Bethell, Shaw and attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr. were charged by Garrison.

Shaw was in court Thursday to plead not guilty to his second charge, that he perjured himself during his trial by denying under oath that he knew David W. Ferrie, a deceased pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald, who, the Warren Commission concluded, was Kennedy's lone assassin.

Shaw was accused of conspiring with Ferrie and Oswald.

APRIL 28 DEADLINE

Criminal district court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara gave the defense until April 28 to file pleadings.

Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew J. Sciambra, two of Shaw's prose-

cutors in the case, represented the state.

Garrison accused Bethell of supplying one of Shaw's attorneys with the state's trial memorandum before the conspiracy trial.

"In other words," Garon said, "the district attorney who intends to prosecute Mr. Bethell is the same district attorney who alleges himself to be the victim of Mr. Bethell. Phrased in still another way, Mr. Garrison intends to be the district attorney and the complaining victim at the same time. Not only does the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibit such practice, but fundamental justice and fair play would instantaneously reject and repel such an unholy alliance."

Garrison is in conflict with one of the canons of professional ethics by merely trying to convict rather than trying to see that justice is done, Garon said.

'SHAMEFUL CONDUCT'

"In view of Mr. Garrison's shameful conduct in the Clay L. Shaw case, and the public record which he established as an irresponsible prosecuting attorney, can there be any doubt that his only motive would be to convict Mr. Bethell without regard to the canons of professional ethics or to a standard of justice which has been precious to all responsible lawyers throughout the history of our nation," Garon asked.

Having failed in his prosecution of Shaw, Garrison has found it necessary to his political preservation to place the blame on others, the attorney said.

"Now, not wishing to swallow the bitter pill of defeat, he uses the power of his office to seek a scapegoat or scapegoats to suffer the stings of his own shortcomings," Garon said.

The first intended victim is the same Clay L. Shaw on whom he has heaped insult on top of injury by charging him with perjury, and the second intended victim is Thomas Bethell who he associates as a collaborator with one of Mr.

Shaw's attorneys. Not able to stand up to the fact that he never had a case and presented none to the jury, he finds the personal need to excuse the verdict because, in his mind, Mr. Shaw lied and Mr. Bethell betrayed."

Garon also filed a prayer foroyer and an application for a bill of particulars.

The prayer foroyer asks that the state be required to supply the defense with copies of statements Bethell made on about Jan. 17 and one on about Feb. 5.

The prayer also requests copies of any other statements, affidavits, admissions or confessions, oral or written, which the DA's office may have.

The other pleading asked that the state be required to supply more detailed information about the alleged crime, such as times, places, dates etc.

In view of the fact that the charge provides that the defend-

ant did not intend to deprive the DA's office permanently of the memorandum, the application asked also whether it was returned, when it was returned, and by whom.

Judge Braniff set a hearing on the matter for April 7.

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

PAGE 9

SECTION 1

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 3-21-69

Edition:

Author:

Editor: GEORGE W. HEALY

Title: ASSASSINATION OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

Character:

11-22-63

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office:

N.O., LA.

Being Investigated

62-109000-621

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Bundy Gets 20 Days for Stealing Pants

Vernon W. Bundy Jr., a principal state witness in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, today pleaded guilty to a theft charge and was sentenced to 20 days in the House of Detention.

Bundy's attorney, Rudolph Becker III, said he advised his client to plead guilty to stealing two pair of pants from a store because he felt Bundy, a narcotics addict, ~~would~~ be safer in jail than on the streets where he would be tempted to use drugs again.

Judge Andrew G. Bucaro, who imposed sentence, said he would order Bundy released if his doctor agreed to take him back for methadone treatment. Methadone is a narcotics substitute used to help addicts break their habits.

Bundy told a Criminal District Court jury he saw Lee Harvey Oswald and Shaw meet on the lakefront. Shaw was acquitted of conspiring to murder President John F. Kennedy. Oswald was named by the Warren Commission as the assassin. ted private schools bears no resemblance to the truth. I certainly in no way indicated that there was any connection.

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

PAGE 16

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

Date: 3-20 - 69
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor: GEORGE W. HEAL
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, TEXAS
Character: 11-22-63
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.
 Being Investigated

62-10700-112

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: April 1, 1969

FROM : R. L. Shroder

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

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

Raupach

During the late evening of 3/30/69, George Bertocci, 5636 Morris Street, Halifax, Canada, telephone number 423-8071, telephonically advised that he possessed "evidence" which would identify the person who shot former President John F. Kennedy. Bertocci, speaking in broken English, declined to discuss any specifics regarding the matter. He would not say when he obtained his "evidence" and said he did not trust the Canadian authorities, that being his reason for not furnishing them his information.

[REDACTED] He indicated he [REDACTED] was presently employed for the Alpine Construction Company, Montreal, Canada. Bertocci said he would be available for interview should the FBI have an interest in his "evidence."

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION: That arrangements be made with Legat, Ottawa, to have Bertocci contacted for purpose of determining if he possesses any information or evidence of value in captioned matter. If approved, the case supervisor will prepare and submit an appropriate communication.

JHH:ms
 (6)

109 17-10160-6827
nl 4-369

[Handwritten initials]

Legat, Ottawa

April 3, 1969

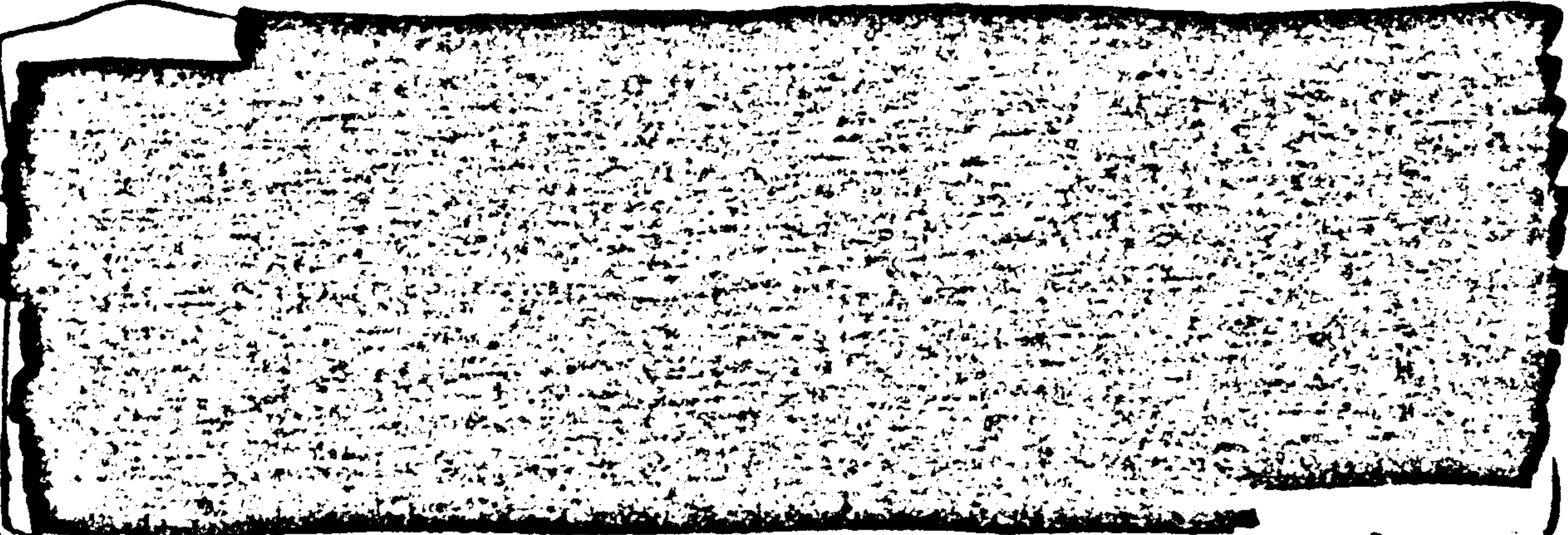
Director, FBI (62-109060) — 6827

1 - Mr. G. A. Day
Room 1012 9
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC 109
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

During the evening of 3/30/69, George Bertocci, 5636 Norris Street, Halifax, Canada, telephone number 423-8071, who is currently employed by the Alpine Construction Company, Montreal, Canada, telephonically contacted the Bureau. He advised that he possessed "evidence" which would identify the person who shot former President John F. Kennedy. He declined to furnish any specifics regarding the matter and would not say how he obtained his "evidence." Bertocci said he did not trust Canadian authorities, and this was the reason he has not furnished them his information.

[REDACTED] Bertocci mentioned he would be available for interview should the FBI have an interest in his evidence.



Legat, Ottawa, arrange to have Bertocci interviewed concerning the alleged "evidence" he has in his possession. Results are to be submitted to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - 87-50176

KMR:mcw

(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Director _____
Deputy Director _____
Chief _____
Asst. Dir. _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Aff. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Training _____
Off. Liaison & Int. Aff. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

60 APR 16 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

[Handwritten signature]

NOTE:

See Memo, R. I. Shroder to Mr. Rosen dated 4/1/69 captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/23/63, Dallas, Texas." This matter has been coordinated with Mr. G. A. [redacted], Foreign Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

GREENBAUM, WOLFF & ERNST

212-PLAZA @-4010

437 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 10022

CABLES
"GREWOLFFERN" "MORERNST"
TELEX 423007

March 27, 1969

Mr. Cartha D. deLoach
F.B.I. Inspector
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. deLoach:

I believe we met some time ago with Morris Ernst and I am bothering you directly now because I really don't know who would be the proper party to deal with what follows. I would be most obliged if you would channel this matter to the appropriate party in the Bureau.

We represent Truman Capote. On March 6 and 7 there was broadcast on two radio stations in Chicago, WCFL and WGN, a statement allegedly written by Mr. Capote, indicating that the late President, John F. Kennedy, is still alive, in a vegetable-like state and that the marriage of the former Mrs. Kennedy to Mr. Onassis was a sham. Obviously this statement was not written by Mr. Capote and he knew nothing of it until the broadcast was brought to his attention.

I am enclosing three tapes, one of which I received from WCFL and two from WGN. These tapes contain the complete statement as well as certain indications of where the material came from.

Because of the public nature of the allegations about the late President I thought it appropriate to bring this matter to the attention of the Bureau so that they could try to track down the source of the statement. You will note from the second WGN tape that the statement which is

REC-33 62-109060-6828

12 APR 8 1969

4-3-69

h 118

Mr. Cartha D. deLoach

-2-

March 27, 1969

now attributed to Mr. Capote apparently has been circulating for some time in the Illinois area and indeed was published by a national "scandal" newspaper.

If this matter is of concern to the Bureau I would appreciate it very much if you could advise me of what is finally uncovered. At any rate I would like to get the tapes back when you are finished with them.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,


Alan N. Schwartz

AUS/tr
encs.

cc: Mr. Truman Capote

April 3, 1969

REC-3312-109060-6828

1 - Mr. Shroder

Mr. Alan U. Schwartz
437 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Schwartz:

Your letter of March 27, 1969, directed to Mr. DeLoach has been brought to my attention.

The subject matter of your inquiry, namely, the false statements attributed to Mr. Capote, does not violate a Federal law over which this Bureau has jurisdiction. I am, therefore, returning the three tapes transmitted with your letter since it appears this matter can best be handled through civil litigation.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
APR 4 - 1969
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Mr. Schwartz is an attorney with the law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst, New York City, which represents Truman Capote, well-known author and playwright. Schwartz transmitted tapes from two Chicago radio stations which allege Mr. Capote as stating that the late President Kennedy is still alive in a vegetable-like state and that the marriage of the former Mrs. Kennedy to Mr. Onassis was a sham. No violation of Federal law is apparent and the tapes are being returned in view of Mr. Schwartz's summarization of the contents as set forth in his letter, and are, therefore, not being reviewed.

RIS:jny
(3)

APR 15 1969

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

JEM

Date March 27, 1969

To: Director FILE

Att.: SA THEODORE N. GOBLE Title _____

SAC Room 818

ASAC 9 & D Building

Supv. _____

Agent _____

SE _____

IC _____

CC _____ RE: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT

Steno _____

Clerk _____ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign <u>Reassign</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead cards |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed | <input type="checkbox"/> See me |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent | <input type="checkbox"/> Serial # _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue | <input type="checkbox"/> Post <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge <input type="checkbox"/> Return |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite | <input type="checkbox"/> Send to _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge out |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handle | <input type="checkbox"/> Type |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

Handwritten notes:
 26
 10/11/69
 10/11/69
 10/11/69

There are being forwarded to you, under separate cover, two boxes containing volumes of the captioned report.

cc: Package 1 SAC LEGAT OTTAWA

See reverse side Office _____

62-109060

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
17 APR 9 1969

APR 14 1969

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 28, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES A. GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

[Handwritten signature]

Former Inspector H. Lynn Edwards, who is now employed by the American Bar Association (ABA) in its Washington Office, called Inspector Jack E. Herington relative to ABA action against Garrison. He said that ABA President William T. Gossett is insistent that the ABA take some action against Garrison and has turned the matter over to the Criminal Law Section's Committee on Abuse of Process. This Committee has made inquiry and determined that the New Orleans Bar Association can take no action since Garrison is not a member. The Louisiana Bar Association says it can take no action since Garrison is an elected official and the only disciplinary action against him would be through channels of impeachment. (This seems to be refusal to face the issue since Garrison is also an attorney and certainly the Louisiana Bar Association could take some action for his atrocious conduct to disbar or officially censure him.)

Edwards stated that he had been contacted in an attempt to develop lead material for the ABA to use in building a case to at least censure Garrison and possibly take more drastic action. He asked if the FBI could be of assistance.

Herington told Edwards that, as he was aware, our policy had been to stay completely clear of the Garrison mess and that there was certainly no reason for us to get involved in it at this point, even on behalf of the ABA. Edwards said that he understood but hoped that there was some public source information we could direct him to which would be available in any event to him but would save him research time. We do have such material which includes a lengthy analysis of Garrison's activities in "The New Yorker" of 7-13-68 written by Edward J. Epstein; an article in the 5-6-67 "Saturday Evening Post" entitled "Rush to Judgment in New Orleans," by James Phelan; and a column by "Chicago Tribune" writer Russell Freeburg published 2-29-67 dealing with Garrison's mental problems causing his discharge from the Army. These are all purely public source materials available to Edwards at almost any public library but they do contain a considerable amount of very valuable lead material which could be followed up by the ABA in its inquiry. Because of the nature of this material, there would be no embarrassment to the FBI.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RECOMMENDATION: That Inspector Herington be authorized to advise Edwards of the material set forth above.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JH:mbk APR 11 1969

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
 APR 2 1969
 APR 4 1969
 APR 11 1969



Claydon Press ROUTE 80 FREDERICK, MD. 21701
Code 01/473-8186

March 12, 1969

Mr. John N. Mitchell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

It has been ten days since I wrote you, months since the promised word from the previous Deputy Attorney General has not arrived. A strange kind of answer has been reported to me.

I have been informed that teams of FBI agents are going around telling people, some of whom I have never met, that I am a dangerous person, in some unspecified way under "Communist" influence. This same alleged "Communist" influence I am alleged to have exerted on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and it is further alleged that without it he would not have engaged in his prosecution of Clay Shaw.

All of this, of course, is quite false. I await your assurance that I have been misinformed, that your FBI agents are engaged in nothing as entirely improper as this.

The coincidence between this report and some of my critical writing about the FBI is so remarkable I cannot ignore it.

If you do not and cannot assure me that the FBI has not done this, is not going on, then I certainly do want an explanation of why, for what proper purpose, with what legal authority. There once was a First Amendment in the Constitution. It should prohibit any federal interference with the rights and obligations of writers.

It is that your department is investigating Garrison and I am incidental to that? Should this be the case, then I am no less interested in explanation of its purpose, its legal authority.

May I add that the recent trial in New Orleans confronts you with a challenge to your integrity and that of your department? In it, Dean Adams Andrews swore that he had perjured himself before the Warren Commission. I submit that if your department tolerates this, with all the observers you had at the trial to take note of it, you have failed in your obligations and have begun a policy that will and with a record you will, at best, find uncomfortable, difficult to live with and at worst will be an intolerable self-defamation.

Sincerely yours,

129-11
23 17 1969
Harold Weisberg
-CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

Recd March 9-14-69

C.B:JRR:jac
129-11

MAR 26 1969

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

Assassination of J. F. Kennedy

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Coq d' Or Press
Route 8
Frederick, Maryland

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

Attorney General Mitchell has referred your recent letters relating to the "Warren Commission" to me for consideration and reply. From those letters and previous correspondence it is plain that further exchange of correspondence between yourself and the Department of Justice on this matter will serve no useful purpose. You are, of course, welcome to communicate your views to us and they will receive due consideration.

It is unfortunate that the change in Administration has not and apparently will not make you certain that the element of politics played no role in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy or the formulation of the guidelines for release to the public of information on the matter in Government files. In our view, the substantial correctness of the Commission's Report remains unimpeached by any recent developments. There is no reason to believe that further investigation would serve to eliminate the doubts you and others have voiced, and, while we do explore possible new information which comes to our attention, we see no basis for reopening the primary investigation. We do appreciate the sincerity of your offer of assistance to us.

As to your allegation that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have slandered you, it should hardly be necessary to inform you that such conduct would be in complete disregard of Departmental and Bureau policy. We have sent a copy of your letter to the Director of the Bureau for his consideration and such action as he may deem appropriate.

30 MAR 26 1969
PROC.

cc: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

62-109060
NOT RECORDED

APR 18 1969
MAR 26 1969

C.C. 62-109060

3/27/69
ENCLOSURE
BOARD
3/27/69

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

With respect to the admission of perjury on the part of Dean Andrews, we are, as you surmised, well aware of developments in that regard. As the matter involves a possible criminal prosecution you can appreciate, I am sure, that comment by us to you at this time would be inappropriate. However, in your evaluation of Federal action or inaction on this subject you should consider the fact that substantially the same misconduct, though before another forum, is currently under consideration in the courts of the State of Louisiana. This raises two factors for consideration. First, whether Federal action would amount to intervention in the State proceedings, and second, whether misconduct relating substantially to the same acts of an individual should be made the subject of successive state and Federal prosecutions.

No doubt you intend to pursue your inquiries into the assassination. Hopefully, the release of additional materials in the files, as the passage of time or other events make it possible, will serve to answer some of your questions. Again, may I say, we will welcome receipt of your views from time to time, for, though our views on the means may differ, we seek as you do to serve the best interests of the Nation on this grave subject.

Sincerely,

WILL WILSON
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

By: CARL W. BELCHER
Chief, General Crimes Section

*Wilson is the same
character who was
a few days ago about the
Raf case*
C. H.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-1-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
COQ D'OR PRESS
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

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

This is to recommend no acknowledgment of a letter dated March 24th from captioned individual wherein he is requesting information regarding the James Earl Ray case for his forthcoming book. Weisberg has been critical of Bureau in past.

By letter dated March 24th, captioned individual requested that he be furnished information, including photographs, on the James Earl Ray case for a book regarding Ray he is preparing and asked to be afforded same courtesy we extended Clay Blair, Jr., regarding his book, "The Strange Case of James Earl Ray." On March 12, 1969, Weisberg wrote Attorney General Mitchell and made allegations against Bureau Agents that they were slandering him because of his alleged influence on New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. He requested an explanation from Mr. Mitchell regarding this. By letter dated 3/26/69, the Department acknowledged Weisberg's letter and denied allegations. Letter pointed out that from Weisberg's previous correspondence regarding the Warren Commission that it is plain any further exchange of correspondence between him and the Department of Justice will serve no useful purpose. Bufiles disclose Weisberg is author of several books, the first of which was entitled "Whitewash - The Report of the Warren Report" and has in past been critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of Government. He was one of ten employees fired by State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. In 1961 he and his wife were subject of a Federal Tort Claims Act investigation for damages allegedly sustained in poultry business as a result of low flying helicopters. We did not cooperate with Clay Blair, Jr., in connection with preparation of his book but we did look over his rough manuscript and several major discrepancies regarding us were pointed out to him.

In view of Weisberg's background and his baseless allegations toward Bureau Agents, it is not felt his letter of March 24th or any subsequent correspondence should be acknowledged as it will only encourage further letters from him.

RECOMMENDATION: That this letter of March 24th not be acknowledged for reasons heretofore set forth.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures (3)
- FMG:caq (4)

60 APR 1 1969

62-109000-
 NOT RECORDED
 126 APR 9 1969

T.B.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum

[Handwritten signature]

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. Bishop

DATE: 4-1-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
COQ D'OR PRESS
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

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[Redacted section]

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- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures (3)
- FMG:cac (4)

60 APR 1 1969

62-109000-
NOT RECORDED
126 APR 9 1969

APR 1 1969
RECORDED, FILED



in & ... arold Weisberg

COq d'Or Press ROUTE 8, FREDERICK, MD. 21701

Code 301/473-8186

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

March 24, 1969

R. J. Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In his just published book, "The Strange Case of James Earl Ray", Clay Blair, Jr., expresses his gratitude for the information and assistance given him by your bureau.

I have written a book including the Ray case, and I would like to be able to include any information that might be missing.

Therefore, I write to ask for what has been given Mr. Blair and perhaps other writers and any other data you might properly give me.

Now that there has been a court proceeding, I hope some of what might earlier have been considered secret is no longer. I am particularly interested in that evidence that establishes or tends to establish that Ray was the assassin, such things as the ballistics proof. Because there are so many contrary indications, I would also appreciate proof that he harbored racial animosities. And with the existing indications of the involvement of more than one person, for example, evidences that while Ray was in California someone acting for him was in Alabama, I would particularly like to know what persuaded your bureau that he was entirely alone. Ray and members of his family say he was not alone, as - interpret their statements.

Your bureau has also released some pictures. I would appreciate copies. Possibly you have pictures you may not properly give me, those taken by photographers at the scene of the crimes. I would like references to those taken as close as possible to the moment of the crime and at its scene.

My purpose in seeking this information is to make my work as complete and accurate as possible. Because what was earlier available persuades that Ray was not alone and probably was not the assassin, I am quite anxious to have all the available proofs that there was no conspiracy and that he was the assassin.

Thank you for any help you may provide.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
12 MAR 25 1969

NOT RECORDED
Harold Weisberg
12 APR 9 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

Manifest to Bishop memo 67-109060 -
1/4/1/69
60 APR 12 1969 rat

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

DISTRICT OF KANSAS
P. O. Box 1537
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66601
PR.: CENTRAL 4-5661

WICHITA OFFICE:
PR.: AMHERST 7-6811

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
PR.: DREXEL 1-0550

April 1, 1969

John F. Nichols

REC-15

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable William D. Ruckelshaus
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Attention: Mr. Harland F. Leathers
Chief, General Litigation Section

Re: John Nichols vs. United States
Our No. 15,685, Civil No. T-4536
FDR: JFaxelrad:bd 78-29-34

*James B. Rhodes, architect,
U.S. & GSA.*

Dear Mr. Ruckelshaus:

We wish to apologize for the delay in answering your memorandum of March 19, 1969.

Please be advised that our response to Mr. Nichols' complaint was filed March 21, 1969. We will keep you advised of further developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN E. FRANKLIN
United States Attorney

/s/ KENNETH F. CROCKETT

KENNETH F. CROCKETT
Assistant U. S. Attorney

*J. G. ...
R. ...*

*7-29-69
Public Report
People 62-109060
EX-112*

KFC:jrd (VBOKV108A)
cc: General Administration, Washington, D. C. 20405

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 20220
Attorney General Counsel

REC-15 62-109060-689

12 APR 10 1969

COARR 81939

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Gale *WV*

DATE: 4/11/69

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

REC 107

SUBJECT: MISS CATHY MC CORMICK
321 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Miss McCormick (telephone 661-2377, New York City), telephoned Bureau at 4:00 a.m., 4/11/69, and was referred to SA W. W. Warren, Special Investigative Division. She said she had studied photographs appearing in "Collectors' Publication, "Who Killed Kennedy?" published by Special Publications, Inc., Los Angeles, California. She said that another address of the publication was listed as 1016 E. Cypress Street, Covina, California 91722.

In article "Four Dark Days in History, November 22-25, 1963," she said, there are photographs of scenes in Dallas at time of late President Kennedy's assassination. One picture on page 5 shows person who looks like Oswald wearing same type jacket Oswald wore as shown 10 pages later and it seems to her that Oswald could not have been in this picture and moments later in the book depository from which fatal shots were reportedly fired.

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Miss McCormick. She identified herself as an office secretary and stated she called at 4:00 a.m. because she heard the FBI is open 24 hours a day.

ACTION:

This should be directed to the attention of the General Investigative Division.

62-109060-6830

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Warren

REC 107

10 APR 15 1969

WWH:lab:dbh
(7)

JW *JW* *OEC*

file in 62-109060

6744

59 APR 23 1969

FBI

Date: 3/13/69

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

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22,
1963
- MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Handwritten: Taylor
R. [unclear]

Enclosed for the Bureau is one newspaper article
appearing in the New Orleans States-Item, Red Comet edition,
3/11/69, concerning captioned matter.

One copy each of this article is enclosed for
Dallas and Miami.

Handwritten: 4/4/69

Handwritten: R/s 0-7 to NO
to sub mt. record
of a copy of
the copy of the
article to be
made.
TNG:dkh

Handwritten: (30-4)
R/s 4/8/69
from D.O. with
news of 4/1/69
article requested.
TNG:dkh

REC-10

62-109060-6831

MAR 13 1969

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

ECW/srl
(6)

MAR 11 10 32 AM 1969

REC'D DON WILETT DIA

Handwritten: S. Able
[Signature]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 APR 21 1969

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dialogue Concerning Garrison Continues

or, States-Item:
In place and blame shift-
was common among the
s murderers of Nazi Ger-
y, which built human cre-
ories, for the first time in
ory, murdering billions of
le.

your editorial of March 1,
suggested that Jim Garris-
the Orleans Parish district
ney, resign, because he is
to hold public office. I
to add to your editorial, and
her advocate the resignation
his assistants who are equal-
plicity of "persecuting" Clay
r, namely, assistant DAs
eck, Ozer, Schlembra, Al-
1, and Chief Assistant Charles
Ward.

is lawyers, these men should
re acted, as did Mr. Gurvich,
Garrison's former chief in-
dicator, in exposing Mr. Gar-
on's probe as a fraud, and as
yers, I believe, they are
ity of unethical conduct in
r participation in the "per-
sion" of Clay Shaw.

EVELYNE FAYRE

Gretna, La.

itor, States-Item:
Your editorial which appeared
the front page of the March
edition was positively revol-
g. To say that, this man, the
strict attorney, perverted the
r rather than prosecuted it,
too far-fetched to even imag-
e, and further to say your
spaper was unable to print
hat it desired about the case
ecause of the guidelines set
with is more than I can bear.
rom the beginning of the trial
ght up to the end, the news
media and press reported abso-
lutely nothing more than the
most slanted view of even the
outroom proceedings.

MRS. M. ROUSSEAU

itor, States-Item:
I was certainly surprised over
our editorial "Garrison Should
Judge." You certainly know
ow to step on a man when

been downed by the outcome of
the trial on Clay Shaw, but he's
not out!

Mr. Garrison didn't lose. He
brought to focus several injus-
tices of this country, and he en-
lightened many people on gov-
ernmental excessiveness. Frankly,
whether or not Mr. Shaw was
guilty or innocent, in my mind,
was secondary, but it seems as
though Mr. Garrison got awfully
close to some very touchy
and hush-hush subjects on a
national level.

SHARLENE MYERS

Editor, States-Item:

We have all been watching
a circus. Only it was not a
traveling show, it was right
here in our nice city... Now
would Mr. Garrison be kind
enough to tell the good people
of our city just what was the

cost, and how much of the city
and state's money was used on
this hoax.

Greenwich, Conn.

Editor, States-Item:

The New York Times of
March 2 reprints your front-
page editorial calling for the
resignation of Jim Garrison.

My only knowledge of the
case comes from reading the
newspapers, but I am convinced
from the long record of this af-
fair that it was a publicly-
seeking stunt and a ridiculous
trump-up affair from the
start. It represented an attempt-
ed perversion of justice.

Fortunately, the final results
of the court trial were correct.
But I do not think that Mr.
Garrison ought to remain in an
office for which he obviously is
unqualified, nor that the city of
New Orleans should be launch-
ed any longer by his wild af-
fair.

As to the innocent victims,
what recompense can be made
for their lost time and suffer-
ing?

JAMES A. HOPE



Harvey, La.

Editor, States-Item:

Why should Mr. Garrison re-
sign? Has he really abused his
power?

You said in your editorial of
March 1 that Mr. Garrison's
case was "built upon the quick-
sands of unreliability," but I
recall that an impartial Grand
Jury indicted Mr. Shaw. I be-
lieve your editorial was "built
upon the quicksands of unreli-
ability" also.

If Mr. Shaw is truly innocent,
his name will be not worse off
than yours. Furthermore, why
should Mr. Garrison "be
brought to the US?" His con-
duct was no more than any other
district attorney in any other
case, except for the news which
was irresponsibly related to
it.

CAROLE ORGERON

San Diego, Calif.

Editor, States-Item:

Now that District Attorney
Jim Garrison has lost his case,
it seems as though he is to be
drawn to the lions. I would

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

PAGE 8

SECTION 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

3-11-69

RED COCKET

GEORGE W. HEALY

ASSISTANT OF

PRESIDENT JOHN F.

KENNEDY, TEXAS

11-22-63

89-1-1-A

N.O., LA.

ren Report.
It is... many more
American... do their home-
work in regard to reading the
Warren Report. After they read
it, I believe they will draw
some surprising conclusions...

C. RAYMOND.

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, States-Item:

If I am not mistaken, at one
time, Mr. Garrison said some-
thing to the effect that if he
could not prove Mr. Shaw
guilty, he would resign or
should be kicked out of office.
That time has come.

The 12 jurors who saw
through Mr. Garrison's mock-
ery of justice have cleared the
good name of the decent people
of New Orleans. Now it is up
to the proper authorities to re-
move him from office or for
the voters of New Orleans to
demand his recall.

He has indulged in character
assassination of an innocent
man. Now he has the gall to
continue his irresponsible per-
sonal vendetta against Mr.
Shaw.

Mr. Shaw ought to have the
right to sue Mr. Garrison so
that he can recover the money
he has spent protecting himself
from the unwarranted charges
of Mr. Garrison.

FREDERICK W. THOMPSON.

Editor, States-Item:

I believe Jim Garrison should
resign. He has given our be-
loved city of New Orleans and
the state of Louisiana a black
eye. The late President John F.
Kennedy has been dead for al-
most six years. Why not let the
man rest in peace...

In my opinion, Mr. Garrison
hasn't proven a thing. I believe
it would be a wise decision for
Mr. Garrison to resign.

SAM J. PIZZUTO.

Alpine, Tex.

Editor, States-Item:

In response to your recent ac-
tion concerning the Shaw case
and afterward the request for
the resignation of Mr. Garrison:

To say the least, your action
reflects gross amounts of ex-

media. Whether or not Gar-
rison should resign is not
not the concern of you.
In what area are you called
to make such judgments? Your
tendency to jump on the Shaw
bandwagon is deplorable and
your total ignorance is unbe-
lievable.

RANDY JACKSON.

San Diego, Calif.

Editor, States-Item:

Stop attacking Jim Garrison
and start helping him find out
who killed Kennedy.

E. MURRAY.

Editor, States-Item:

The Orleans Parish Grand
Jury apparently thought that the
district attorney was doing his
job. They indicted Clay Shaw.

Your editorial dated March
1, where you attempted to con-
demn Garrison, was uncalled
for. It would please me more
if the news media would report
more and editorialize less.

J. K. RICHSON JR.

To:

Director

FILE _____

All: ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Title WILLIAM W. TURNER

SAC _____

ASAC _____

FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Supv. _____

Agent _____

SE _____

IC _____

RE: _____

CC _____

Steno _____

Clerk _____

Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- Acknowledge
- Assign Reassign
- Bring file
- Call me
- Correct
- Deadline _____
- Deadline passed
- Delinquent
- Discontinue
- Expedite
- File
- For information
- Handle
- Initial & return
- Leads need attention
- Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

- Open Case
- Prepare lead cards
- Prepare tickler
- Return assignment card
- Return file
- Search and return
- See me
- Serial # _____
- Post Recharge Return
- Send to 6-10-10-10
- Submit new charge out
- Submit report by NOT RECORDE
- Type

14 APR 21 1969

Attached are two copies of an article by former SA WILLIAM TURNER, which appeared in the Mar. 22, 1969, issue of the "Guardian", an independent radical news weekly. It may be noted that under

C. W. BATES
SAC - SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Office R.F.K.

X See reverse side

55 APR 28 1969

THREE

GPO : 1967 O - 305-003 (3)

LWB XEKOX

APH 2 1969

8 8

TURNER's name appears the name "Liberation News Service" which is a newly formed service to provide news releases radical, New Left and underground publications.

Referenced article is captioned "Shaw Verdict: Garrison Out, Investigation On", which is a justification of New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON in his prosecution of Clay Shaw written subsequent to the Not Guilty verdict of the jury in the prosecution of Shaw.

APR 7 2 56 PM '69
RECEIVED
DIRECTOR
APR 12 1969
DIRECTOR

8

8

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

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

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1800B XEP
 APR 21 1969

62-109060
 ENCLOSURE 62-107010-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Shaw verdict: Garrison out, investigation on

By William Turner
Liberation News Service

Now that the New Orleans jury has failed to convict Clay Shaw of conspiring to murder John F. Kennedy, District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation appears to have stalled indefinitely. A number of critics of the Warren Report hoped that the Shaw trial would force Congress to look into the assassination, or that Garrison would be able to widen the scope of the investigation in the trial.

But Garrison was so boxed in by the government, by the refusal of the FBI and the National Archives to cooperate, by his inability to operate outside his New Orleans jurisdiction, and by the way in which he has been treated by the press, that he never had a chance.

Now Jim Garrison, the only public official in the U.S. with the guts to state that John Kennedy was killed by conspiracy and to seek out the men involved, is finished. This does not mean the investigation of the Kennedy assassination is at an end—there are people all over the country carrying it on—but Garrison has been neutralized.

The vultures circling Garrison for the last two years now alight upon their prey. The Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, which opposed Garrison's probe all along, has asked for an investigation of Garrison. There is a rumor that the American Bar Association will do likewise.

The prosecution against Shaw was not frivolous. Garrison presented enough evidence to convince first a grand jury, then a three-man panel of judges at a preliminary hearing, and finally the trial judge, that he had a prima facie case against Shaw. And the evidence presented in court against Shaw was not half so flimsy as the press would have us believe. Highly respectable witnesses testified to a connection between Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie.

Garrison's case was far from air-tight, but convictions are often brought in on much less evidence.

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

15 Guardian

New York, N.Y.

Date: 3-22-69

Edition: Weekly

Author: William Turner

Pub.: Weekly Guardian

Title: William Turner Associates, Inc.

WILLIAM W. TURNER

Character: FORMER SPECIAL

AGENT SF 67-15407

Classification: 67

Submitting Office: SF

Being Investigated

The national press reporting the Shaw trial tried as hard to convict Garrison as Garrison tried to convict Shaw. For example, on Perry Russo's testimony that he had overheard Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald conspiring to kill Kennedy, the press reported loudly that on cross examination, Russo admitted he didn't know whether this was serious talk or "just a bull-session."

What the press didn't point out was that one of the participants in this "bull-session," Oswald, later showed up in Dealey Plaza when the President was killed and another, Ferrie, went to Houston on the same day and waited at an iceskating rink to receive a phone call and then left.

The testimony of Dean Andrews suffered the same distortion in the press. Andrews, a New Orleans lawyer, originally stated two years ago that on Nov. 23, 1963, the day after the assassination, he received a phone call from a man who identified himself as Clay Bertrand, asking him to represent Oswald in Dallas. At the Shaw trial, Andrews changed his story completely and insisted under oath that the name "Clay Bertrand" was a figment of his imagination.

What the press didn't report was that only a few days prior to Andrews' testimony, FBI agent Regis Kennedy had testified at the Shaw trial that he and the FBI had been looking for a Clay Bertrand long before Andrews reported the phone call to anyone. Kennedy was not asked at the trial how the FBI got the name Clay Bertrand in connection with the assassination in the first place, and this question remains unanswered.

The name Clay Bertrand is important because of Andrews' original statement that "Bertrand" had referred Oswald to his office earlier in the summer of 1963 on matters related to his Marine Corps discharge and to his wife's American citizenship.

The name is also important for Russo's testimony on the conspiratorial discussion. Russo says the man he overheard talking to Oswald and Ferrie was "Clem Bertrand," and Russo subsequently identified Clem Bertrand as Shaw. Clay Shaw denied at his trial that he ever used such an alias, but Garrison produced two witnesses to testify to the contrary.

Shaw also denied that he knew Oswald or Ferrie. In the first days of the trial, however, Garrison introduced three very credible witnesses from the town of Clinton, La. — a CORE worker, a registrar of voters, and a barber — all of whom testified that Shaw had brought Oswald into town and put him in a voter registration line. Oswald stuck out like a sore thumb in this small town because he was the only white in line during a black registration drive.

On the last day of the trial, a musicians union official

and his wife testified that David Ferrie, who was giving their ~~own~~ flying lessons, had introduced ~~him~~ at the airport to Clay Shaw. Yet almost all of this testimony, except that of the union official, was softened or omitted in national press reports.

But even if the jury did believe from the evidence Garrison presented that Clay Shaw used the alias Clay (or Clem) Bertrand, and that he knew David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, the prosecution had to prove two elements beyond a reasonable doubt to convict Shaw on a conspiracy charge: first, that the defendant conspired, and second, that he performed an overt act to further the conspiracy.

On the first point, Garrison introduced Russo's testimony. At the time of the assassination, Shaw took a trip to San Francisco's International Trade Mart, apparently to "be in the public eye" in accordance with Ferrie's instructions, also drawn from Russo's testimony. This trip was introduced as evidence of an overt act.

In the matter of an overt act, Garrison's evidence was especially weak. He could have introduced, as a witness, Rev. Clyde Johnson, a backwoods preacher who in 1962 was conducting a rather quixotic campaign for governor of Louisiana and who, at that time, was violently anti-Kennedy.

Johnson claimed that in September 1962, Shaw (using the name Alton Bernard) visited him twice, once at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, and once in the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge. At the second meeting, he says, Shaw gave him a substantial sum of money to induce him to step up his attacks on Kennedy.

Johnson alleges that Shaw stated that if Kennedy were attacked hard enough in the South, he would have to come down there to mend his political fences. If Johnson's story is true (Garrison's office determined that he did deposit the stated sum of money in the bank around the time he gives for the second meeting), then this scheme to lure Kennedy into the South would seem to constitute a stronger "overt act" than the trip to San Francisco.

The date Johnson gives for the meeting with Shaw is a year before the meeting Perry Russo says he overheard, but there is no reason to suppose a conspiracy was not already afoot in 1962. Garrison did use Johnson's testimony in a court hearing to retain possession of Clay Shaw's notebook, but in the trial itself his testimony was not introduced.

Not a central figure

The case against Shaw was clearly weaker than other cases that could have been brought against people involved in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. Garrison never did consider Shaw a central figure. He didn't think Shaw was unconnected, but the roles of other people were clearer in his mind — David Ferrie for one. But Ferrie was dead and the others were not in New Orleans, so Garrison had no way of bringing them to trial.

The Monday morning quarterbacks can say now that it was a mistake for Garrison to bring Clay Shaw to trial at all. But we must place the whole matter in the

context of two years ago, when Shaw was first indicted.

In 1967, Garrison felt he was the only public official willing and able to do something about the Kennedy assassination, and that it was his duty to make the first move. From long conversations I have had with him, it was clear that he felt that once the investigation got underway, the federal government would take over and the whole conspiracy would be laid bare, including any role Clay Shaw might have played.

Thus Garrison intended the indictment of Shaw as no more than a spark to trigger a major investigation. But the day after Shaw's arrest, Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced precipitously that the FBI had "investigated" Clay Shaw and "found him clear."

Shaw's attorneys were able to delay the trial for two years. Meanwhile, the national press launched a campaign of vilification against Garrison which most likely colored the jury's minds.

More important, however, was that the federal government obstructed Garrison's investigation at every turn. Garrison understood the government's attitude only after he had indicted Shaw.

Shaw's acquittal and the press coverage of the trial has made it more difficult to convince the public of the truth about the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Report. Nevertheless, what we have in evidence for the existence of conspiracy is solid. Garrison may be finished, but there are others of us who intend to find a way to bring the evidence out.

The author is a senior editor of Ramparts magazine and a member of the board of directors of the recently formed Committee to Investigate Assassinations, which intends to investigate the murders of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The views in the above article do not necessarily represent those of the committee.



The antagonists:
Clay Shaw (left),
Jim Garrison (right).

198059

Henry Clay St

2nd

FBI

Date: 4/10/69

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

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC 109

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ⁶²⁻¹⁰⁹⁰⁶⁰

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM). One copy is furnished for the information of Dallas.

Mrs. M. MAUREEN ELLIS, who is mentioned in the LHM, advised during the interview by Denver Office Agents on 4/7/69, that in the latter part of 1945 she visited the Bureau in Washington, D. C., and furnished essentially the same information then as is set forth in the LHM. She said while at the Bureau then she was fingerprinted. She said her DOB is 9/30/19 at Chattanooga, Oklahoma.

During the interview set forth in the enclosed LHM Mrs. ELLIS presented the information in a logical, coherent manner. She made an above average appearance, and was well-groomed and well-mannered.

Denver indices are negative concerning Mrs. ELLIS.

A copy of the LHM is not being furnished to Secret Service, Denver, UACB, since it is not believed it contains any information relevant to subject matter. It is being forwarded to the Bureau for information in an LHM form in case the Bureau wants to disseminate it, in which event Denver should be advised so we can make distribution locally.

R/S to D/S to DISSEMINATE & CONTROL
100-411017-100
100-411017-100

K

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encs-7)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc-1)

Sent APR 12 1969

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
60A
RCG:hg

62-109060-6832
[Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

April 10, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

DALLAS, TEXAS

Mrs. M. Mauréen Ellis, 6810 Willshire Boulevard, Cheyenne, Wyoming, voluntarily visited the Cheyenne, Wyoming office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 7, 1969, at which time she furnished the following information to two Special Agents of the FBI: *B. J. ...*

Mrs. Ellis stated she is a divorcee and a sixth grade teacher at Corlett Grade School in Cheyenne. She stated in 1945 she was living with her young daughter at 309 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the United States Civil Service Commission. She said during the evening of St. Patrick's Day, 1945, she was in the lounge of the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., at which time she met John Fitzgerald Kennedy, former United States President. From that night until about September, 1945, she dated Kennedy on several occasions. *J. L.*

She stated in about September, 1945, after Kennedy had left Washington, D. C., on business and after she ceased seeing him, she was at a restaurant in Washington, D. C., for dinner, which restaurant she and Kennedy had frequented on several occasions. While waiting to be seated in the restaurant she was approached by an unidentified man. This individual asked her where Kennedy was and what he was doing. He also asked her whether she was one of Kennedy's "passing fancies." During her conversation with this man Mrs. Ellis said he made several remarks he knew where she and Kennedy had been and what they had been doing. She said he also made statements indicating he may have had some possible blackmail intent, but she could not now recall such statements and stated this was a conclusion on her part. She stated she had declined to provide this individual any information concerning her past relationship with Kennedy. She said the individual then made statements to the effect he knew how to get rid of such people as Kennedy and his family. She could not now recall such statements. When the man departed his last words were "We will get our man." He did not explain that comment.

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21 JAN 17 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-107060-6832

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mrs. Ellis stated she had every little contact with Kennedy after September, 1945, but did relate the above incident to him on an occasion when he later contacted her and asked her to become one of his employees in his office at the Capitol where he was then a United States Congressman. She said she declined the employment.

Mrs. Ellis stated that ever since Kennedy was assassinated she has wondered whether the man who confronted her at the restaurant may have been a party to the assassination and she now wanted to relate this information for whatever value it might have.

She said she has done a lot of reading about the assassination and it is her opinion Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, however she feels that maybe someone who may have talked to Oswald persuaded him to assassinate the President, but this is assumption on her part.

Mrs. Ellis was very vague when asked why she waited until 1969 to report the above information if she felt it was relevant to the 1963 assassination. She stated she had no real logical reason for that except that she had lately been reading extensively about the assassination and now felt she should relay the above information.

She again indicated she did not know the identity of the man in the restaurant and has not seen him since that date.

PROPERTY OF FBI

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/14/69

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

Handwritten initials/signature

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies and for Dallas two (2) copies of an LHM setting forth the results of an interview with RICHARD DENNIS YOUREK at New Orleans, Louisiana, on April 11, 1969, concerning captioned matter.

Indices of the New Orleans Office contain no information identifiable with YOUREK.

Based on the comments of YOUREK contained in the enclosed LHM, it appears that YOUREK has developed a persecution-type complex.

LHM
AGENCY: *AA G's Yeagley, Wilson*
DATE FORN: *4-22-69*
HOW FORN: *R/S*
BY: *McG...*

Large handwritten signature

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
- 2 - New Orleans

REC-33

62-109060-6233

SNC:srl
(6)

APR 17 1969
RECEIVED

APR 23 1969

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INFORMATION.

53 APR 28 1969

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





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

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

On April 11, 1969, an individual who identified himself as Richard Dennis Yourek appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at which time he voluntarily provided the following information:

Yourek advised that approximately two years ago, he was employed at the Baltimore, Maryland, dry dock shipyard and became interested in reading about District Attorney (DA) Jim Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

As a result of a talk he heard Garrison give over the radio, in which Garrison explained his theory regarding the assassination, Yourek wrote DA Garrison a letter in which he praised Garrison for his investigation into the assassination.

Yourek stated he received a letter in return bearing the signature of DA Garrison thanking Yourek for his comments and his interest in the investigation.

During the next 12 to 15 months, he corresponded with DA Garrison's office on four or five occasions and in this correspondence he indicated that he believed the assassination had political overtones and communistic overtures. In these letters, he related that prior to the blockade of Cuba in 1962, which had been ordered by President Kennedy, it appeared that Premier Khrushchev of Russia and President Kennedy got along well because he recalled Khrushchev always had kind words when he spoke of President Kennedy. Yourek stated that he believed that President Kennedy had received substantial support from the Communist Party in the United States in the 1960 elections.

62-109060-605

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ENCLOSURE

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21 MAR 17 1973

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

In these letters to the DA, Yourek said it was his theory that the reason President Kennedy was assassinated was because the communists had become angry at Kennedy when he ordered the blockade of Cuba in 1962 and that the assassination was a result of this blockade. He stated that he felt the assassination was also communist-inspired because Lee Harvey Oswald had resided in Russia and obviously had become a Russian-trained agent.

Yourek stated that he left Baltimore, Maryland, in about January, 1968, because his "public image" was being tarnished. He said that people that he came in contact with, primarily at work, were insinuating and harassing him by claiming that Yourek was a homosexual. Yourek stated that obviously these insinuations were the result of a "communist trick" and the reason this was being done was because he had been corresponding with DA Garrison and had told Garrison of his theory that the assassination had communistic overtones.

Yourek stated that he has read extensively on communism in the past 20 years and feels that he is an expert in this field, particularly in the ways that the communists use to compromise individuals.

Yourek said he then moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he went to work for the Sun Shipyard and continued working for about three or four months. These insinuations that he was a homosexual continued by fellow employees. Also, several other strange things happened such as in the morning he would leave for work and he would lock all the doors at his residence and when he came home from work, all of the doors would be opened and the furniture in his residence would be rearranged. He stated he felt that this was further communist agitation because of his contact with Garrison.

Yourek stated that prior to his initial letter contact with Garrison, he had never experienced any of the insinuations nor any of the strange things which had been happening to him and he blamed all of the events which had happened on his communications with Garrison.

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

Yourek related that in August, 1968, he moved to New Orleans in an attempt to see DA Garrison about what was happening to him.

Shortly after he arrived in New Orleans, he went to Garrison's office and found that there was nobody present, including any secretary, and so he left a note with his name and address on it in which he chided Garrison for lack of security of the records of his office. In this note, he told Garrison that anybody could walk off the street and confiscate any records of Garrison's office about the assassination.

Yourek related that the next day, Louis Ivon, who was one of the investigators assisting DA Garrison, came to Yourek's residence. Ivon wanted to know of Yourek's interest in the investigation and Yourek told Ivon the same information as he had written in letters to Garrison.

Thereafter, on about three occasions, Yourek went to Garrison's office where he conversed with Ivon. He said he brought to the attention of Ivon an old Frank Sinatra movie wherein Sinatra was a paid assassin who was going to shoot a foreign diplomat in the U. S. with a high-powered rifle from a window and that there seemed to be a close relationship between the assassination of President Kennedy and this movie. On these occasions, he also related to Ivon that possibly the Warren Commission had overlooked the fact that Oswald was merely a decoy as it was obvious that the Russians probably had hired assassins who traveled throughout the world killing people.

On one of these occasions, he furnished to Ivon a brochure which he had compiled over several years which he felt would substantiate his main theory that the Russians killed President Kennedy because of the blockade of Cuba. He said this brochure consisted mainly of newspaper and magazine articles which showed the close relationship between President Kennedy and Russia and that a falling out had occurred only after the blockade of Cuba.

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

Yourek stated that thereafter he began to have doubts about the validity of Garrison's investigation when neither Garrison's office or Ivon would express any interest in Yourek's personal problems. He said he told Ivon on these occasions that he was being persecuted by the communists and that this persecution was continuing at the Todd Shipyards in New Orleans principally because his fellow employees accused him of homosexuality.

Yourek stated that he had recently read an article in a newspaper that DA Garrison was considering running again for political office and as a result, there was no doubt in his mind that Garrison's investigation into the assassination was a phony and was only used to promote Garrison for personal political gain.

Richard D. ...
The following description of Yourek was obtained during the interview:

301 Lavender ...

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	American
Date of Birth	December 22, 1924
Place of Birth	[REDACTED]
Height	[REDACTED]
Weight	[REDACTED]
Hair	[REDACTED]
Eyes	[REDACTED]
Occupation	[REDACTED]
Employment	[REDACTED]
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]
Military Service	[REDACTED]

Greg ...

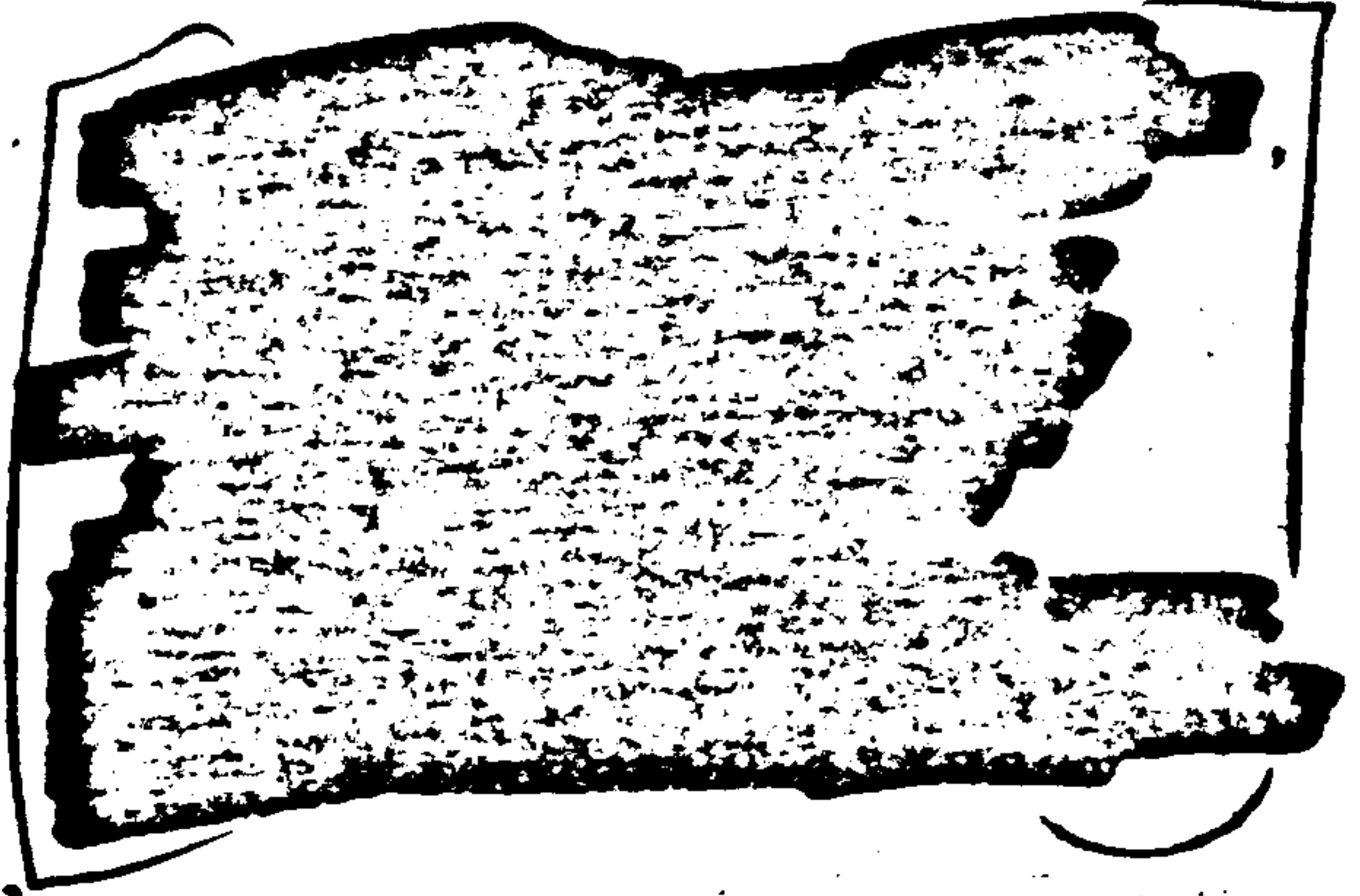
**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Residence

Previous residence

Marital Status

Uncle



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/17/69

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (C)

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

Enclosed for the Bureau find four copies of an LHM reflecting a visit with JAMES ROBERT FRANKENBERRY, JR., inmate, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa. The visit was in response to a request by relatives who had characterized FRANKENBERRY as being in need of mental therapy.

FRANKENBERRY furnished an incredible story of the plot to kill President KENNEDY, which is being furnished to the Bureau for information.

The psychiatrist at Lewisburg Penitentiary advised that FRANKENBERRY is psychotic and little credence should be placed on anything he reported.

This information was delayed in being forwarded to the Bureau inasmuch as the Resident Agent conducting interview was awaiting further information from psychiatrist at Lewisburg Penitentiary regarding condition and disposition of FRANKENBERRY who furnished information.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter at Philadelphia.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 157-916
 - 1 - 62-4965

TWS/JBK
(5)

REC-10

62-109060 6834

see LHM to
USSS
4-23-69
Kirk, dsb

APR 23 1969

[Handwritten signature]



66 APR 23 1969

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



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 17, 1969

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

On February 12, 1969, Mr. WILLIAM C. MORTON, 172 Fernbrook Avenue, Wyncote, Pa., came to this office and advised that he had a problem and wanted to seek the assistance of this office. He advised that he had recently received a letter from his grandson, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., who is currently an inmate of the Lewisburg Penitentiary. In this letter he urged Mr. MORTON or his wife to come visit him, and in the event he could not visit him, he was to request the FBI to visit.

Mr. MORTON said that his daughter married JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, a highly successful advertising man in New York, many years ago, and this marriage ended in divorce.

~~_____~~
The son, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., developed into a problem child and had frequent contacts with the police throughout the United States. He subsequently enlisted in the Army, and Mr. MORTON believed he was discharged from the Army on psychiatric grounds. During a period of incarceration at Petersburg, Va., FRANKENBERRY was seriously injured in a boxing match, and it was necessary for his spleen to be removed. He was later transferred to the Federal Penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., where Mr. MORTON felt his grandson was still incarcerated. Mr. MORTON did not know the nature of his grandson's request but would appreciate the FBI visiting him.

Later in February 1969, Mr. MORTON again called this office and advised that he had received a letter from his daughter who reported visiting her son at Lewisburg Penitentiary and furnished a general evaluation of her son's

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21 JAN 17 1973

62-109060-634
[ENCLOSURE]

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

mental instability. In this letter, which Mr. MORTON made available, Mrs. FRANKENBERRY indicated that her son had mentioned that he had been threatened by guards and she told him that if he is going to behave like that inside, how would he react on the outside. She said that her son had discussed seeing a Psychiatrist at the institution but did not wish to discuss the treatment. She was convinced that her son needed mental therapy. She mentioned that she learned that he is to be sent to the Federal Institution at Springfield, where he could receive this therapy. She also mentioned the fact that he has a compulsion to draw attention to himself and she had written a letter to the Warden to ask him to report to the Psychiatrist that she does not believe her son. Mrs. FRANKENBERRY included an article in her letter to her father which she had found in the "New York Times" and felt that it applied to her son. A copy of that article is attached.

QUESTION: Our 22-year-old has a long history of lying and conning others. He has been in and out of court with him half a dozen times. He is very bright, but he never finished high school. Actually, he never finishes anything. He constantly talks about "big deals," but has never stayed on any job more than a week. He is very charming and gets what he wants from almost everyone, but at times we feel sure he does not know the difference between right and wrong. Will you please tell us what you know about this kind of problem and what can be done to help a person like this?

The behavior you describe, unfortunately, represents a rather common sickness. Its victims seem to have little ability to link cause and effect (the outcome of their acts). They are impulsive, easily influenced in destructive directions, do not generate normal anxiety in dangerous situations, have almost no tolerance for frustration or concern for the effect of their actions on others. Some therapists think that people suffering from this illness (known sometimes as sociopathy or psychopathy) have no conscience at all. Others think that they have a terrible, overburdening, castigating conscience, which they must rebel against in order to feel free.

In any case, the sociopathic person acts as if he had no feelings of guilt whatsoever, let alone any sense of responsibility for his antisocial behavior. Some psychiatrists feel that these people have an organic brain defect. This has never been substantiated, however. Others feel that the illness is due to early environmental conditions. Clearly, much more research is necessary to trace and understand the cause of this sickness. Unfortunately, as the law is usually more concerned with "justice" and "punishment" than with research and treatment, prisons are full of these people.

Treatment is at best difficult. Sociopathic people do not think they are sick and certainly don't think they need treatment. Therefore, the most important ingredient, motivation, is lacking. If they are available for treatment, they are usually in a captive

patients in prisons. Sometimes they go to psychiatrists as part of a bargain made with relatives who won't support them unless they see a doctor. In treatment, their concern is usually with how to stay out of jail and how to become better con artists and manipulators.

Parents of children of any age with problems like this are best advised to set and keep absolute limits. They must not allow themselves to be charmed, bribed, or conned. They must be steadfast in refusing money, etc., for work not done. Without being vindictive or punishing, they must refuse to become a party to antisocial behavior. This, of course, is very difficult, and parents often need therapy themselves in order to act effectively.

Sometimes, when sociopathic charm, bullying, and manipulation do not work, the sociopathic individual becomes deeply depressed. And this is one of the rare occasions when he may be ready for constructive treatment.

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

On March 11, 1969, JAMES R. FRANKENBERRY, JR., U. S. Penitentiary #35462-NE, was interviewed at his request, at which time he mentioned, among other things, that he has information that a DANIEL BARBIER was involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said that BARBIER fired three shots at Kennedy from the Grassy Knoll area using an M-14 7.65 caliber. He said that this man has been traveling back and forth between Cuba and Sao Paulo, Brazil, for the past five years. Allegedly, BARBIER is now in East Germany being trained to kill the newly elected President of West Germany and maybe NATO officials. FRANKENBERRY further advised that he met BARBIER while serving in the U. S. Marine Corps at Fort Bragg, N. C. He does not know if that is his true name.

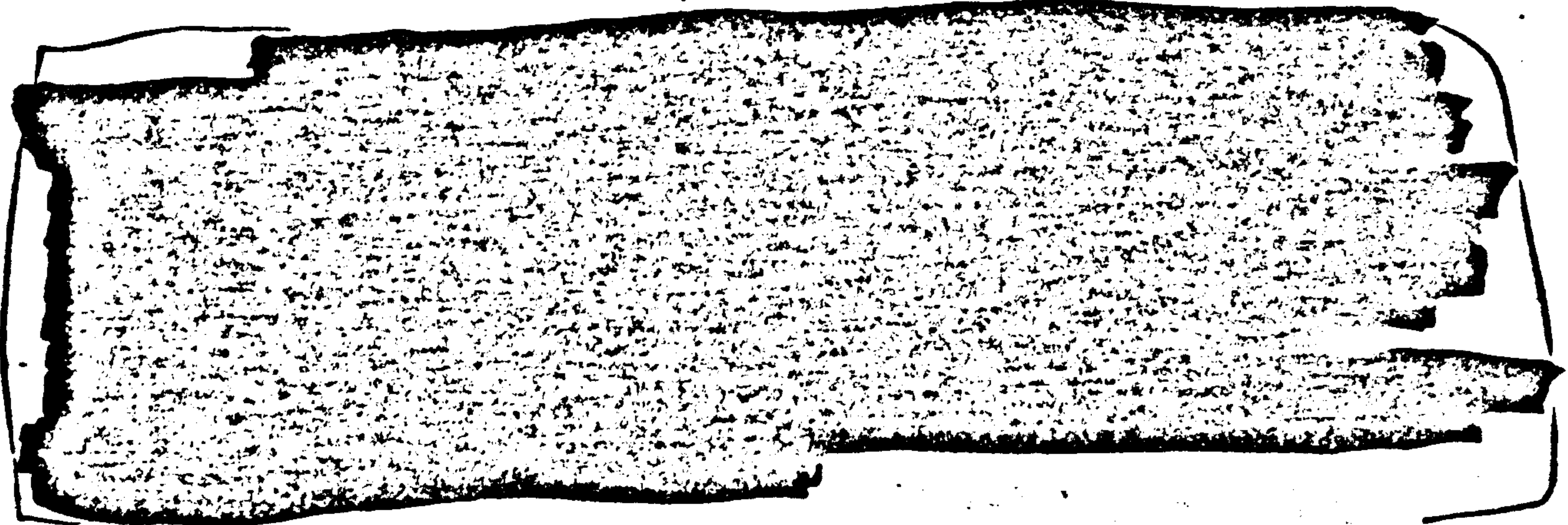
FRANKENBERRY stated he was out of prison from January 10, 1967, to February 19, 1967, having escaped from a half-way house in New York, and was working with a group of six others who in turn were related to a group called Citizens Inquiry. This group was investigating the killing of KENNEDY. He alleged that while in Houston, Texas, on February 8, 1968, he saw an 8 mm. film which had been stolen from the FBI. This film showed LEE HARVEY OSWALD running out of the Book Depository Building while shots were still being fired. According to the information at his disposal, FRANKENBERRY stated there were four men involved in the plot to kill KENNEDY. BARBIER and OSWALD were two. A third was a Police Sergeant from the Dallas Police Department, and the fourth was an unknown person. OSWALD was supposedly afraid of being caught and put three empty shell casings on the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building, then waited on the first floor so he could make his escape.

The Police Sergeant was in an apartment building across the street and fired the first shot, which hit KENNEDY in the back. BARBIER fired the second shot, which hit KENNEDY in the throat, and the Sergeant fired the third shot, which hit Governor CONNELLY. The fourth and fifth shots were from BARBIER. The fourth hit KENNEDY in the back of the head and the fifth missed entirely.

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

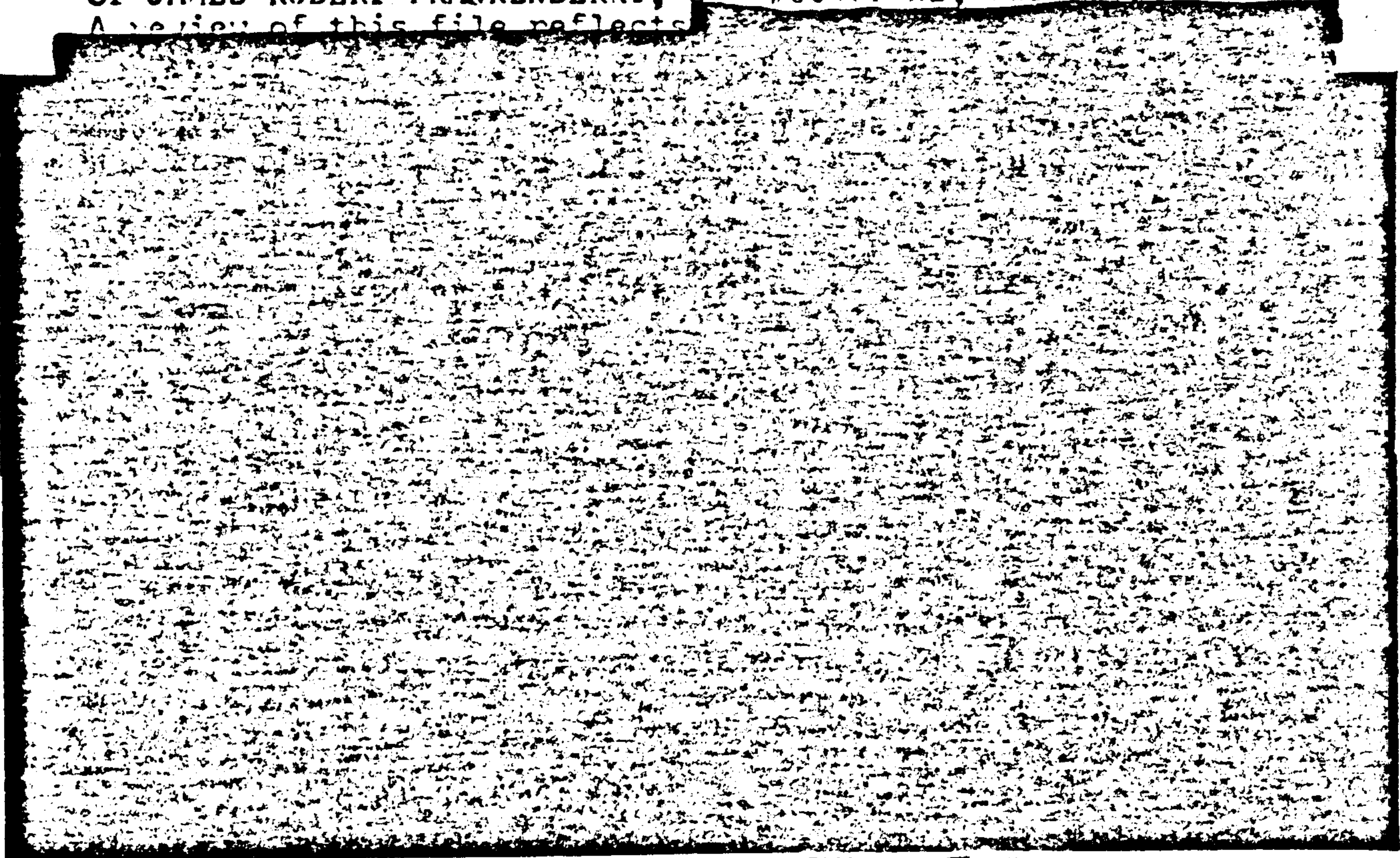
FRANKENBERRY stated that as OSWALD left the building, he was stopped and checked by the Police. By the time he got to the getaway car, BARBIER was already there. He drove OSWALD to his home and then walked to an address around the 500 block of Tenth Street. Two undercover agents dressed as Policemen came by OSWALD's house and beeped the horn twice to warn him that the Police Sergeant had instructed Officer TIPPETT to get OSWALD. The reason for this was that the Sergeant knew that OSWALD had not taken a shot at KENNEDY. FRANKENBERRY said that he assumed OSWALD was working for the FBI and that the two undercover men might have been FBI Agents.

Allegedly, OSWALD was to be at the Tenth Street address and TIPPETT went there looking for him. Finding BARBIER at this location, he asked him where OSWALD was. BARBIER told him that he was at the meeting place and TIPPETT radioed this information to someone else. He then started to get out of the car. BARBIER not knowing that OSWALD had not shot at KENNEDY, thought that TIPPETT was going to shoot either him or OSWALD and decided to shoot TIPPETT first. OSWALD in the meantime drove to the theatre rather than going to the Tenth Street address and was caught there by members of the Dallas Police Department.



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

On March 11, 1969, [REDACTED] Clerk, Records Office, U. S. Penitentiary, made available the inmate file of JAMES ROBERT FRANKENBERRY, USP #35462-NE, FBI # 527 706 F. A review of this file reflects



On March 14, 1969, [REDACTED] Staff Psychiatrist, U. S. Prison Hospital Service, U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., advised he had examined FRANKENBERRY. He advised he considered him to be both paranoid and psychotic and to be schizophrenic, paranoid type. He advised FRANKENBERRY does not hallucinate openly, but does have feelings of persecution. He further stated FRANKENBERRY has a need to impress others, to be grandiose, to believe he is the only one who can clear up the mess the country is in. Further, he is convinced of the truth of what he says. [REDACTED] advised he feels FRANKENBERRY needs medication but will not accept any from the staff.

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

On March 28, 1969, [REDACTED] was recontacted, at which time he mentioned that he had certified FRANKENBERRY was psychotic and that he plans to transfer him to the medical facility in Springfield, Mo., where there is sufficient staff available to treat him. [REDACTED] would rule out any credibility to a plot that FRANKENBERRY might report.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/21/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
(OO:DL)

[redacted] Baltimore, Maryland, [redacted] appeared at the Washington Field Office and advised SA LELAND L. HUDSON that for nine years he had worked [redacted]

[redacted] During this time he came to suspect that the owners of the club, BENJAMIN MANGANELLO (phonetic) also known as BENNY TROTTER and his brother AUGUSTINO, also known as "NICK" along with the bookkeeper, PETER RUOTOLO was involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY, because ROBERT F. KENNEDY has been instrumental in the investigation of AUGUSTINO MANGANELLO in racketeering in 1961. Later on, BENNY MANGANELLO was convicted of operating a numbers game and went to prison while KENNEDY was Attorney General.

[redacted] believed that the money order which purchased the rifle that killed President KENNEDY was made out by PETER RUOTOLO since a fictitious name of MANDEL was used and there is a Mandel's Restaurant nearby on E. Baltimore Street. [redacted] also believed that the MANGANELLOS were friends of JACK RUBY and BENNY was in Dallas the day that RUBY died.

[redacted] advised that somehow BENNY had found out that he suspected BENNY as being involved in the death of

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- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info)
- 1 - Baltimore (Info)
- 1 - WFO

LLH:can
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