Garrison Keleased As Unfit in 1951, rmy Files Show

New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was discharged from the Army in 1951 as "totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty," according to his military medical record.

Garrison, who has claimed that he will prove that President John F. Kennedy was killed by a group rather than by a single

assassin, was found at that time to be suffering from a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration."

Since then, however, Garrison has been readmitted to service in the National Guard and, since Fépruary of this year, has been a fleutenant colonel in the Army Reserve.

Garrison first joined the National Guard in 1939 and served on active duty in the Army for five years during World War II.

His Record

Shortly after the war, while he was a law student in New Orleans, his service record shows, he began to sutter from severe exhaustion.

From October 1950 until February 1951, his record shows, he was under the care of a psychiatrist at Louisiana State Universilty. He was told then that he was suffering from "a deep-seated, chronic severe psychoneurosis."

He rejoined the Army as a captain on July 24, 1951. Almost immediately, he complained that he "just couldn't make it" and was hospitalized at Fort Sill, Okla.

In mid-September of 1951, he was sent to the Brooke Army Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and was discharged for medical reasons on Oct. 31 after medical tests and dis-after medical tests and appearance before a Physical Evaluation Board.

Garrison Unreachable

Attempts to reach Garrison for comment on the medical records were unavailing. His office in New Orleans said he was in conference and no one knew how long he would be un-

Sensitive to Wool Lint

Records accompanying Garrison from the hospital at Fort Sill showed a diagnosis of a "schizoid personality suspected, unproven."

Schizophrenia is a severe mental disease. The diagnosis by the doctors at Brooke of psychoneurosis is a less severe personality disorder.

In fact, the report said he was well-oriented and had no delusions or hallucinations, which would be characteristic of the

more severe disease. He reportedly uescribed his symptoms openly and would comment, "I know this sounds crazy, but this is bow I feel."

One of his "bizarre"symp toms was an extreme sensitivity to wool lint, which would cause him to lose his breath and burst

One of his "bizarre" sympout in hives.

Report at Brooke

In discussing his case, the re-b port prepared by the physicians at Brooke said:

"This patient has a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration. It has inter-ferred with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree.

"He is considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and moderately severely incapictated in civilian adaptability.

adaptaounty.

"His illness existed long before his call to active duty July
24, 1951, and is of the type
that will require a long-term psychotherapeutic approach. . . He can safely be discharged in his own customy. Despite his later flambourat life as a district attorney, the doctors at Brooke found that he had been "a somewhat shy, introverted type of individual throughout life."

GARRISON CALLS; THREE IN PROBE

NEW ORLEANS (AP)-Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today subpoenaed three men-two from California and one from Nebraska—as "material wit-nesses" in his probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The three were identified as Loran A. Hall of Kernville, Calif.; Thomas Beckham of

Omaha, Neb., and Lawrence J. Howard Jr. of Los Angeles. Criminal Dist. Court Judge Matthew S. Brannif issued the subpoenas and ordered the men to appear before the Orleans Parish grand jury Feb. 1 and 2.
The documents said the three
would be granted immunity
from arrest for anything happening prior to their entry into Louisiana.

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By ORR KELLY Star Stall Writer

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	The Washington Post
	Times Herald
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	The Evening Star (Washington)
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	Daily News (New York)
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	New York Post
	The New York Times
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