

Jovial Surrender Of 'Plot' Suspect

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San Francisco
Journal

Los Angeles

The North Hollywood man accused by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison of conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination turned himself in to Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess yesterday.

The surrender scene in Pitchess' office was less reminiscent of the dark days in Dallas four years ago than a toastmasters' regional convention.

Amid whirring television cameras and wall-to-wall newsmen, the sheriff genially shook hands with Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, himself also smiling and amiable.

COMPLIMENTS

Then, before Bradley was arraigned on a fugitive complaint and released on his own recognizance, the sheriff, his attorney and he took turns complimenting one another.

"I appreciate your making this as convenient as you have," the sheriff told Bradley. By surrendering, Pitchess noted, "you have saved the taxpayers quite a bit of money."

The sheriff reminded the overflow assemblage that, after New Orleans issued an immediate arrest warrant last Thursday, Bradley had telephoned assurances that he would be available for arrest at Pitchess' convenience.

"TRUST"

For his part, Bradley told the sheriff he "appreciated the trust and confidence you have shown. Believe me, I don't have a thing to hide."

George J. Jensen, Bradley's attorney, was more to the point. He said he already had asked Governor Ronald Reagan's legal affairs secretary, Edwin Meese III, for "a full-fledged extradition hearing" on the presumption that Louisiana's governor would file papers shortly requesting Bradley's presence in New Orleans for prosecution.

Bradley is west coast rep-

resentative of Dr. Carl McIntire of Collingswood, N.J., president of the American Council of Churches and an evangelistic radio broadcaster from New Jersey.

Bradley is the second man charged by Garrison with conspiracy in the 1963 assassination of Kennedy in Dallas. New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw is under indictment on charges of conspiracy to commit murder.

Bradley's attorney suggested yesterday that Garrison may have made the charges against Bradley "in order to be able to continue the Shaw case." He predicted that Garrison would ask for a continuance of Shaw's trial.

Times-Post Service

San Francisco Chronicle
**Garrison's Wild
Conspiracy Tale**

THERE MAY WELL BE millions of people all over the world who are afflicted by a compulsion to believe that the murder of President Kennedy was the work of a conspiracy in which Lee Harvey Oswald was but one participant, or even a non-participant.

It is anyone's privilege, of course, to run in the face of the general, and official, conclusion that Oswald alone was the author of the wretched event. But what rational person could believe District Attorney Jim Garrison's version of it?

The attempt on the President's life, he says, was predicted well ahead of time — by none other than the FBI itself, in a telegram of November 17, 1963, sent out to its offices. (Where is the telegram? Garrison said he could prove its existence if he went with you into a closed room, but he is "not going to allow" such evidence to get out now.)

NOTWITHSTANDING this alleged warning, which is said to have gone to J. Edgar Hoover as director of the FBI, the New Orleans prosecutor suggests that Mr. Kennedy was not only not apprised of it but was suffered by his Federal protectors to ride fully exposed "without a bubbletop."

There were 15 persons in on the conspiracy, he says, and none of them were Communists (though Oswald was an agent of the CIA).

—"The Federal Government is protecting the assassins every day," and President Johnson not only "knows very well that Oswald did not pull the trigger" but, further, is actively concealing evidence about the murder.

THESE INSINUATIONS against President Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover and others in the government are appalling and abominable. Unsupported by anything but Garrison's word, they are cruelly libelous — cruel because a President has no effective possibility of appealing to the courts to remedy the damage in the unproved statement that he is covering up on the Kennedy murder.

We continue to be astonished that New Orleans puts up with its reckless and vicious constructor of the theory of a 15-man presidential murder plot.

END

Garrison's Psychiatric Army History Related

Medical Records Disclose 1951 Discharge as 'Totally Disabled' for Military Duty

BY RUSSELL FREEBURG

Exclusive to The Times from The Chicago Tribune

WASHINGTON — Military medical records show that New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison was under the care of a psychiatrist for 4½ years from the fall of 1950 to the spring of 1955.

Medical histories on Garrison in the Pentagon and the Army Record Center in St. Louis show he was discharged from the Army as totally unfit for military duty in the Korean war and later was allowed to reenter the National Guard. Garrison served five years in the Army in World War II.

Garrison resigned from the guard Feb. 28, giving as his reason "incompatible occupation." He asked to be transferred to the Army Reserve. The Army has refused to comment on the request.

The records disclose that Garrison was found by an Army physical evaluation board in October, 1951, to be totally unfit for military duty.

Report Quoted

A report to the evaluation board from an Army medical board at Brooke Army Hospital, San Antonio, said of Garrison:

"This patient has a severe and disabling psychoneurosis of long duration. It has interfered with his social and professional adjustment to a marked degree. He is considered totally disabled from the standpoint of military duty and moderately incapacitated in civilian adaptability. His illness existed long before his call to active duty July 24, 1951, and is of the type that will require long term psychotherapeutic approach, which is not feasible in a military hospital."

The report said psychotherapy for Garrison was begun in October, 1950, when Garrison was a civilian, by a psychiatrist on the staff of the Louisiana State University medical school in New Orleans.

The term psychoneurosis used in the medical report has come to refer to those types of symptom-complexes or syndromes in which disturbances of behavior do not affect a person with enough severity to terminate completely his chances of making some kind of social adjustment. Psychoneuroses as a group are to be distinguished from psychoses. Psychoses are usually intense disorders that lead to commitment to mental hospitals.

Works on Assassination

Since February, Garrison has claimed that he has solved the Kennedy assassination, saying it was done by a group of persons working as part of a plot with Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone in assassinating President Kennedy.

Garrison has arrested Clay L. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, who Garrison claims is the mysterious Clay Bertrand of the assassination probe. Earlier this week he issued a warrant for the arrest of Edgar Eugene Bradley, 49, of North Hollywood, Calif.

Both Shaw and Bradley deny any connection with the case.

Shaw, charged as a conspirator, is scheduled to

Bradley, also accused by Garrison of conspiring in the assassination, surrendered to Los Angeles authorities Wednesday and was released on his own recognizance. Bradley and his attorney said they would fight extradition.

(When Garrison ran for reelection in 1965, his opponent, Criminal Court Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara, exhibited a photostatic copy of the medical discharge the district attorney received during the Korean war, and at least some of the circumstances of Garrison's military medical record became common knowledge in New Orleans.)

Offers to Serve

In July, 1951, Garrison, volunteered for active duty for the Korean war. He states in his medical record that he became aware that he "just couldn't make it" after the first day of training and reported for sick call. He was confined to quarters for two weeks, then hospitalized at Ft. Sill, Okla. He was transferred to the Brooke Army Hospital Sept. 16, 1951, and was given a medical discharge for physical disability Oct. 31, 1951.

The physical evaluation board at Brooke recommended 10% permanent disability. It said the cause of the incapacity was "chronic anxiety reaction manifested by hypochondriasis; chronic exhaustion syndrome . . . and psychogenic allergic manifestations."

Psychogenic means having a mental origin. In connection with the allergies, the medical board said Garrison then had "a rather bizarre allergic response to lint, especially wool lint." It said he could not wear undershirts or rough cloth. It said that if he did he choked up, had air hunger, and sometimes suffered hives.

Traces Disorder

The medical board listed details of Garrison's exhaustion syndrome. It said it started while he was in law school after the war. It said that even after Garrison started to work for a law firm he could only work half a day. As late as 1962, just before he was elected district attorney, he still was known around the Orleans Parish Court House in his assistant attorney days as a man who liked to come to work at 11 and leave at 2.

Although Garrison has an aggressive image, the Army report described him as shy and introverted.

Garrison's records in the National Guard Bureau in the Pentagon disclose that he was under the care of Dr. Robert Matthews after his 1951 discharge. Dr. Matthews then was a neuro-psychiatrist on the LSU staff. The records show the treatment continued until Garrison applied for reentry into the National Guard in April, 1955.

Garrison Has Record Of Psychiatric Care

By Russell Freeburg

Chicago Tribune

Washington

Military medical records show that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was under the care of a psychiatrist in the early 1950s.

Medical histories on Garrison kept in the Pentagon and at the Army Record Center in St. Louis, show that he was discharged from the Army as unfit for military duty, but later was allowed to re-enter the National Guard.

On Feb. 28, 1967, Garrison resigned from the Guard giving as his reason "incompat-

ible occupation." He asked to be transferred to the Army Reserve.

The records disclose that Garrison, who disputes the findings of the Warren Commission on the death of President Kennedy and is carrying on a probe of his own, was found by an Army physical evaluation board in October, 1951, to be totally unfit for military duty.

A report to the valuation board from an army medical board at Brooke Army Hospital, in San Antonio said of Garrison:

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minate his chances of making some kind of social adjustment. Psychoneuroses as a group are to be distinguished from psychoses. Psychoses are usually intense disorders that lead to commitment to mental hospitals.

Since last February, Garrison has claimed that he has solved the Kennedy assassination. He claims a group of persons working as part of a plot with Lee Harvey Oswald were responsible. The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone.

Garrison served five years in the Army in World War II. In July, 1951, after a short stint with the FBI, he volunteered for active duty for the Korean war. He states in his medical record that he became aware that he "just couldn't make it" after the first day of training and reported for sick call. He was confined to quarters for two weeks, then hospitalized at Fort Sill, Okla. He was transferred to the Brooke Army Hospital on Sept. 16, 1951, and was given a medical discharge for physical disability in October.

DISABILITY

A physical evaluation board at Brooke recommended 10 per cent permanent disability. It said the cause of the incapacity was "chronic anxiety reaction manifested by hypochondriasis; chronic exhaustion syndrome . . . and psychogenic allergic manifestations."

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END

Smith in B.R., Posts Bond in Bribery Case

BATON ROUGE (AP)—In a surprise move last night, Dalton C. Smith, fighting extradition from California on a public bribery indictment here, surrendered himself at the parish jail.

Smith, accompanied by Baton Rouge attorney Ossie B. Brown, posted a \$7,500 bond guaranteeing his appearance in court here Jan. 31, and was released.

The East Baton Rouge Parish grand jury indicted the New Orleans and West Coast contractor on charges of offering a \$25,000 bribe to Aubrey Young, former aide to Gov. John J. McKeithen, to act as a middleman in a reported attempt to free Teamster president James R. Hoffa from jail.

The money was allegedly offered to Young to arrange a meeting with Ed Grady Partin, Baton Rouge Teamsters business agent and key witness in sending Hoffa to prison on a jury tampering charge.

Smith first surrendered and posted bond on the charge in Denton, Tex., and a month later, in November, was arrested by California authorities at his Los Angeles home. Until now he had been fighting extradition from California. —end