

21 July 1967

To: Robert Ockene
From: Meagher
Subject: Footnote on death of Bogard, as requested 20 July 1967

The following should be added to the existing text of footnote 2 at end of page 302 of Accessories (page proofs):

This projection did not take into account the death of Albert Guy Bogard in February 1966, allegedly by suicide (asphyxiation in parked car), which was brought to light in July 1967 by Penn Jones, Jr., too late for inclusion (in the statistics presented) in this chapter (which was already on the press). The deaths of many of the witnesses who are mentioned here might also have remained unknown but for the indefatigable Jones.

Richard E. Sprague, who has been tracking down and analyzing films and photographs of the motorcade and the shooting, has made available a partial list of photographic materials none of which are mentioned by the Warren Commission and which were apparently overlooked ~~and~~ entirely by the Commission and its investigative agencies. The list includes a movie taken by bystander John Martin showing the grassy knoll about eight seconds after the last shot; a photograph taken by Art Rickerby of Life Magazine, riding in the motorcade in a camera car, showing the grassy knoll about one minute after the last shot; a movie film covering the Dealey Plaza and Depository area from before the first shot until several minutes after the last shot, taken by David Weigman of NBC from a camera car in the motorcade; and photographs taken by Wilma Bond, Ron Reiland, Darnell, Alyea, Craven, Atkins, Stoughton, Burrows, Brandt, Dorman, Cancellare, Foley, Beck, Weaver, and Powell.

Not only were these photographic records ignored, but the photographers, who were eyewitnesses to the assassination, were never asked to testify and make known their observations. It is readily apparent that the films and photographs, and the eyewitness accounts of this group of at least nineteen persons, may have produced new information of momentous value to the investigation.

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Footnote 2/ insert after
first sentence

" which Ray Marcus discovered
early in 1965."

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The uncertainties which surround the discovery and identification of the homemade paper bag are further evidenced by an FBI report dated 1 December 1, 1963 and signed by FBI agent Vincent E. J. Drain (Commission Document ---, page 291, National Archives). The report indicates that Dallas police detective R. D. Lewis, who ~~administered~~ administered Wesley Frazier's polygraph test on November --, 1963, displayed to him "a homemade brown heavy paper gun case." Frazier said that this paper bag did not resemble the "crinkly brown paper sack" about two feet long that Oswald had carried on the morning of the assassination.

The FBI report states that Captain George Doughty, Lt. Carl Day, and R. D. Lewis (all of the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory) asserted that "as far as they know, the paper sack of the type described by Frazier was not recovered by the Police Department. It is possible, but improbable, that it was recovered by the Homicide Bureau. If so, they do not know anything about it in the Crime Laboratory."

Evidently when FBI agent Drain interviewed Lewis, Doughty and Day on November 29, 1963, a full week after the assassination, the head of the Laboratory (Captain Doughty) and his two aides were not even certain of whether a homemade paper bag had been found in the Book Depository, or by whom, and seemed to accept the incompatibility between the bag described by Frazier and the "homemade brown heavy paper gun case" displayed to him. Because the FBI report lacks clarity and specificity, it is not clear which paper bag was displayed to Frazier during his polygraph test --the bag supposedly found in the Depository, or the replica made by the FBI.