

Rec'd 4/17/68

PS-

In appreciation of various enclosures you provided in a past letter, I return to you two copies each of them. This should make the answering of similar letters more easy, and I do not doubt that you have a problem in keeping up with your mail.

Please note that while in Thermofaxing the enclosures I noted that your 7 March 68 letter to Cos Cob Conn came out, reproduced, in such a form that nobody would ever have guessed that the addressee had been inked out in the first place. These days, it seems, you gotta use the right ink. Or a razor blade.

To make it a little funny, I will have to admit to this: The first thing I did on noting the inked-out address was to hold

the page up to the light & at all angles from it. This is, after all, what people do. And if I am not a people, then what am I? So I did it. But it came to nothing. I just couldn't make it out. But then what happens, just now when I'm standing over a hot Thermofax machine? The Machine pays Zero attention to the jet black ink you used & reveals to all the inked-out addressee. (who means nothing to me anyway, so I'll just file her away & forget her.)

I respect your own respect for personal privacy. Just trying to help!

Please do another book real fast. This is a thing I'm urging anybody to do, without regard to their point of view. The "wrong" ones will eventually sort themselves out in the "public eye", I hope.

FINDING AIDS

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Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits, comp. by Sylvia Meagher. (New York & London, Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1966. iv, 150 p. \$4.)

For both the archivist administering them and the researcher seeking access, the records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy—some 300 ft. constituting a part of Record Group 220, Records of Presidential Committees, Commissions, and Boards, in the National Archives—are best viewed through the Commission's *Report* (Washington, 1964; xxiv, 888 p.) and *Hearings* (26 vols.; Washington, 1964). The *Report* carries its own index (p. 880-888), confined to personal and other proper names; each of the first 15 volumes of *Hearings* is supplied with a contents list of persons whose testimony is printed in the volume; in vol. 15 (p. 753-801) there is a name index to the testimony in all 15 volumes; and vols. 16-26 of *Hearings* each list in numerical order, and in their several series, the exhibited documents or objects they reproduce or portray. Personal name or subject relationships between the *Report* proper and the testimony and exhibits, however, cannot be discovered through any combination of indexes or lists; this deficiency Mrs. Meagher has corrected in her most useful work.

The Meagher *Subject Index* classifies "all elements in the assassination and subsequent crimes as well as the background and history of the principals" insofar as the *Report* and *Hearings* reveal those elements, and most conveniently it incorporates and even extends the citations to exhibited documents given in appendix 18 of the *Report*. This reviewer marvels at the ease with which he has been able to turn to a passage of the testimony or to find a par-

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

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ticular exhibited document through Mrs. Meagher's aid, and he is especially grateful for her revelation of facets of unexpected information. As though this assistance were not enough, she presents separately a name index, intended to supplement the index on p. 753-801 of vol. 15 (the last volume of testimony) by adding exhibit numbers, the names of persons present when witnesses were examined, and references to persons whose names were omitted in the vol. 15 index. Inclusion of the exhibit numbers relieves the researcher of the task of finding an exhibit reference in the text of *Hearings* if he wishes to see a particular document; and the listing of Commission members and counsel and of observers present when testimony was taken provides the possibility of ferreting out such minute detail as the interventions by Commission Chairman Earl Warren. Finally, in a "Key to Name Index by Descriptive Category," Mrs. Meagher groups the approximately 550 names that figure in this most extraordinary investigation. One may turn to this key to discover, for instance, whether an obscure name is categorized among "Witnesses of the Assassination," "Associates or Acquaintances, General Walker," "Witnesses of the Tippit Murder," "Press and Other News Media," or elsewhere.

It is of interest to note that recently published allegations about the manner of the investigation—in Sylvan Fox, *The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination*; Harold Weisberg, *Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report*; Edward Jay Epstein, *Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth*; and Mark Lane, *Rush to Judgment*—may now be checked with less trouble. Léo Sauvage, in the "American Postscript" included in the English translation of his *L'Affaire Oswald*, p. 418, deems Mrs. Meagher to be "the only person in the world who really knows every item hidden in the 26 volumes of Hearings and Exhibits."

National Archives and Records Service

KEN MUNDEN

ERRATA: Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits
(January 1967)

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Deletions

Page 31 penultimate line "8H 58 (DeMohrenschildt)"
Page 50 line 12 "(p.104)"
Page 82 sixth line from bottom "3194"
Page 89 eighth line from bottom "2993"
Page 106 line 16 "3094 3104"
Page 108 line 2 "1672"
Page 113 under "Curry" line 2 "(p.190)"

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(10 April 1967)

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Blanket (CE 140)

15H 702 (Stombaugh)

Stretch'r bullet (CE 399)

3H 496-499, 502 (Nicol) 4H 112-114 (Shaw)

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Undated note

7H 437-438 (Cadigan)

3 September 1967

The Editors
The New York Review of Books
250 West 57 Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Dear Sirs,

As my friend and colleague Professor Richard H. Popkin says in his article, "Garrison's Case," in the September 11th issue, we must indeed wait for the trial of Clay Shaw to find out if the district attorney really has credible or conclusive evidence to sustain his charges--against Lee Harvey Oswald, as well as Clay Shaw and David Ferrie. Professor Popkin seems to acknowledge, at least implicitly, that Mr. Garrison's February pronouncements--that he had "solved the case weeks ago" and that he had "evidence beyond the shadow of a doubt"--were (and still are) premature. If newspapers "seem fixated on Garrison's early public claims," perhaps it is because the claims were never retracted, while such evidence as the district attorney has thus far made public is dubious, if not foolish.

A critic of the Warren Report, it seems to me, is obliged to apply to Garrison's evidence the same strict and objective tests which he applied to the Commission's evidence. By that yardstick, I find little merit in the testimony of Messrs. Russo and Bundy, although for reasons other than those against which Professor Popkin argues. Russo's story, quite apart from the questions raised about resort to hypnosis and sodium pentothal to elicit his story, seems to me inherently bereft of credibility. I can scarcely believe that three conspirators discussed the logistics of a plan to assassinate President Kennedy in the presence of a fourth person, whom they left at liberty to inform on them whenever the spirit moved him--before or after the assassination was accomplished. (Other objections to Russo's testimony may or may not be warranted; for example, Professor Popkin concedes that the notes of the first interview with Russo written by Garrison's aide Andrew Sciambra do not include this episode, but he does not explain why it was omitted if, as Sciambra insists, it was discussed. I have heard a number of different explanations from Garrison's supporters among the critics, none of which provided plausible reasons for the omission of what was undeniably the central part of Russo's story.)

As for Bundy's allegations, I am skeptical not because of his drug addiction in the past but because I reject an identification by any witness, however upright, of a person or persons viewed on one occasion, from a distance, almost four years earlier.

Mr. Garrison has not yet revealed the basis for his allegation that Clay Shaw met with and passed money to Oswald and Jack Ruby at Baton Rouge on September 3, 1963. Perhaps his evidence for the Baton Rouge rendezvous will be more substantial than his evidence for the meeting in Ferrie's apartment. But I must remind Professor Popkin that long before the Baton Rouge meeting was mentioned, Mr. Garrison claimed that he had established a link between Shaw, Oswald, and Ruby by decoding identical cryptograms ("P.O. Box 19106") in Oswald's and Shaw's address books which, when decoded, proved to be Ruby's unpublished 1963 telephone number. Professor Popkin's article does not mention this claim by Garrison. Perhaps he shares my view that

Mr. Garrison's cryptographic "evidence" is an embarrassment, predicated on a misreading of the Oswald entry and a false assumption about the Shaw entry. If Professor Popkin does accept the "code," it is far more solid than some of the other evidence he has mentioned as indicating that Garrison is on the right track. But even if he does not accept the "code," Professor Popkin should still have mentioned it in his inventory of Garrison's evidence, since it is highly relevant to an evaluation of the district attorney's forensic skill and scruples.

Turning to the defection of William Gurvich, I note that Professor Popkin feels that "some explanation seems required of his change of heart" but I do not find the explanation anywhere in the article. Certainly Gurvich's statements to Professor Popkin in April contradict his public statements in June. But it seems unfair to tax him with self-contradiction while absolving others, including the district attorney himself, of the identical failing. Pilgrims returning from New Orleans before the defection repeatedly and consistently identified Gurvich as Garrison's "chief investigator" and voiced the highest praise for his professional and personal qualities. Not the least astonishing aspect of his defection was his retroactive demotion to little more than a messenger. I am glad that Professor Popkin, unlike some apologists for Garrison, acknowledges that Gurvich was "a major investigator."

Professor Popkin asks if "Garrison's theory" that the assassination was planned and carried out by a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles, based in New Orleans and involved with the CIA, is plausible. I must point out that this hypothesis was elaborated by critics of the Warren Report long before Mr. Garrison experienced a revival of interest in the assassination. (For example, I set forth this very hypothesis in a chapter of my forthcoming book which was written in January 1966, and found the same theory in Harold Weisberg's Whitewash, which I read in February 1966; and, of course, it is in Professor Popkin's own work, and that of other critics.) That a number of critics independently arrived at similar or identical conclusions--that the assassination was the work of a conspiracy which originated in New Orleans--is understandable; the testimony and exhibits of the Warren Commission almost compel such an assumption.

The question is, can Garrison prove the theory correct and sustain his charges that the persons he has accused were indeed parties to the assassination? I am not so impressed as Professor Popkin with Garrison's procedural successes to date, nor do I regard the conviction of Dean Andrews as a triumph, since it leaves unresolved the exact nature of the perjury. Was it that Andrews, knowing that Shaw was Bertrand, failed to make a positive identification? Or was it that, knowing that Shaw was not Bertrand, Andrews failed to make an explicit denial? And what of Andrews' allegation that the district attorney asked him over dinner not to make an explicit denial that Shaw was Bertrand? I do not find this necessarily inconceivable; nor do I forget that Dean Andrews insisted, loud and clear, in July 1964, that Oswald did not commit the assassination--almost three years before Mr. Garrison's public statement that there was no evidence that Oswald had shot anyone on November 22, 1963.

As to Garrison's other courtroom victories thus far, familiarity with the judgment and conclusions reached by the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and his eminent colleagues after their investigation of the assassination

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leaves me without the smallest tendency to assume that jurists are necessarily just, or that their rulings are necessarily correct.

I am willing to wait with Professor Popkin for the unfolding of the evidence—by the defense, as well as by the district attorney—at the Shaw trial. But I refuse to suspend all judgment while we wait, and I certainly refuse to deny Clay Shaw the benefit of doubt to which he is entitled and to give it, instead, to his accuser.

Many of us have labored painstakingly for years to expose the insubstantiality and fraudulence of the so-called evidence against Oswald in the Warren Report. I am astonished that some of the critics, including those who most passionately and uncompromisingly defended the thesis of Oswald's complete innocence of any complicity whatever, were ready on the basis of Russo's unsupported (and in my opinion insupportable) story nonchalantly and complacently to agree, after all, that Oswald was a party to the assassination. (Professor Popkin has not, I hasten to add, performed such an about-face, since he has always taken the position that Oswald was implicated.)

I am willing to wait with Professor Popkin for the trial, but since the known evidence on Mr. Garrison's side (the Russo/Bundy testimony, the "code," and the Baton Rouge rendezvous) is, at best, vulnerable, I find no basis for assuming that the still-submerged evidence will be convincing or conclusive. On the contrary, there is more reason to fear that it will be as contrived and insubstantial as the so-called code of Ruby's phone number.

Finally, I have to reject the imputation that anyone who disavows Garrison is to be lumped with NBC or the other news media who are notorious for their hysterical and unashamed commitment to the Warren Report, even now when it has collapsed with a malodorous thud. The press-agentry of the news media on behalf of the Warren Report strips them of credentials for sitting in judgment of Garrison or any other dissenter from the official fiction of the lone assassin. The disinterested evaluation of Garrison's evidence should have been carried out by the critics of the Warren Report but they, for the most part, have left in the suspect hands of apologists for the Report the duty of pointing to undeniable weaknesses in the district attorney's case. The fact that the apologists have made a concerted attack on Garrison proves nothing in his favor, in and of itself. One is not obliged to take sides in a gang war in which both sides have only contempt for truth.

Yours sincerely,

Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

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Yours sincerely,

Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

12 September 1967

The Editors
Playboy
919 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sirs,

Jim Garrison says in his Playboy interview. [in the October issue] that we will never see certain CIA documents, including a secret memo "destroyed while being photocopied." For those who may infer that the secret memo no longer exists, it should be pointed out that the copy destroyed was not the only one extant. A second copy was transmitted to the Warren Commission by the State Department on May 8, 1964, as is clear from Exhibit No. 948, Volume XVIII, pages 180 and 188. It is true that this secret memo may never be made public, but not (as Mr. Garrison implied) because it no longer exists.

This clarification is necessary and important because there are ample grounds for assailing the federal agencies and the Warren Commission for indisputable delinquencies of various kinds, but charges and insinuations on the basis of incomplete or misleading facts (such as Mr. Garrison's complaint about the destruction of a document while being photocopied) will only serve to obfuscate the issue and perhaps even to encourage a blanket vindication of the governmental apparatus, on the assumption that if some accusations are ill-founded, none can be valid.

Garrison also told Playboy that he had become interested in David Ferrie when he had examined his files, on the day after the assassination, "checking out every political extremist, religious fanatic and kook" and that "one of the names that sprang into prominence was that of David Ferrie." But Professor Richard Popkin, in a recent article based on interviews with Garrison and his staff, writes that Ferrie "was arrested by Garrison in late November 1963, on a tip that he had been involved in the assassination" (The New York Review of Books, September 14, 1967, page 27). Since the Secret Service also got a telephone tip on Ferrie (*ibid.*, page 28), Popkin's version seems more plausible than Garrison's account of how he first got on to Ferrie. And it is self-evident that "tips" incriminating a person may signify nothing more than malice or revenge by the tipster.

I am certainly puzzled by Garrison's remarks that De Lesseps Morrison had introduced Clay Shaw to President Kennedy on an airplane flight in 1963. Did JFK travel by commercial plane while he was the nation's chief executive? or was Clay Shaw a passenger on the Presidential plane? Too bad that Playboy's interviewer did not pursue this.

Mr. Garrison says that "at 12:45 p.m. on November 22nd, the Dallas police had broadcast a wanted bulletin for Oswald." It is not clear whether he is challenging all the official documentation or is merely sketchily acquainted with it. All the testimony and exhibits on this point indicate that a description of an unidentified, unnamed man was broadcast at 12:45 p.m.,

12 September 1967

The Editors
Playboy
919 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Sirs,

Jim Garrison says in his Playboy interview, [in the October issue] that we will never see certain CIA documents, including a secret memo "destroyed while being photocopied." For those who may infer that the secret memo no longer exists, it should be pointed out that the copy destroyed was not the only one extant. A second copy was transmitted to the Warren Commission by the State Department on May 8, 1964, as is clear from Exhibit No. 948, Volume XVIII, pages 180 and 188. It is true that this secret memo may never be made public, but not (as Mr. Garrison implied) because it no longer exists.

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and not an alert for "Oswald." I suspect that Garrison's remark was an inadvertent error but he should clarify his meaning, so that his comment will not serve to divert attention from, and create confusion about, the many legitimate questions which must be asked about the 12:45 broadcast (too lengthy and numerous to detail here).

It appears that Mr. Garrison has put the known facts about the rifle or rifles found after the assassination through a mixmaster. I would have to question his view that the Carcano rifle "quite possibly was taken from Oswald's home after the assassination and planted in the Depository," if only because of the time factor. If the rifle found at 1:20 p.m. was the Carcano, it was discovered more than an hour before the police appeared at the house in Irving where the Carcano supposedly had been kept until that day. If it was not the Carcano that was found at 1:20, it was a rifle with a telescopic sight. Mr. Garrison suggests that a second rifle, without a sight, may have been found in the Depository and photographed while it was being examined by policemen at the building. If he maintains both statements, there would be three different rifles found in the building—one with a sight, found at 1:20; one without a sight, seen in a photograph; and the Carcano, "taken from Oswald's home after the assassination and planted in the Depository."

Mr. Garrison might have thought more carefully, and studied the official documents more assiduously, before he spoke. There are a multitude of serious and legitimate questions to raise about the alleged assassination rifle, and it does positive mischief to authentic questions and criticism of the Warren Report to make such ill-founded and easily debunked allegations.

I, too, have seen the photographs that Richard Sprague has collected in the course of his untiring and valuable research. Mr. Garrison seems to have confused two different photographs—one of Lt. J. C. Day carrying a rifle (with a sight) over his head as he moved through a jam of reporters in the police building, and another of a group of police officers in front of the Depository, all gazing with seemingly intense interest at a rifle (without a sight) which remains unidentified to this day.

Without intending levity on matters as grave as these, I have to admit that Garrison's theory of men on the grassy knoll whose sole function was "to catch the cartridges as they were ejected from the assassins' rifles" strikes me as comical.

Mr. Garrison alleges that there are "signs of stress" on the back of the Stemmons Freeway traffic sign, in frames 208 to 211 of the Zapruder film—frames which he says have been suppressed from the Warren Report (actually, from Exhibit No. 885). If the frames are missing, how does he know that they "reveal signs of stress"? He means, of course, that stress marks are seen in frame 212 ff. Apparently the information that the stress marks are on the film and not on the traffic sign (which disposes of the now-abandoned theory that the marks were caused by the impact of a bullet) has not yet caught up with the district attorney. It is true that the Stemmons sign was repositioned and then removed entirely, on unknown dates in each case, after the assassination. I do not know the authority on which Mr. Garrison asserts that the sign was removed "the day after the assassination." Perhaps it is, again, a rash and inaccurate version of the published testimony (of Emmett Hudson, the grounds-keeper of Dealey Plaza).

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Insistence on precision in the rendering of these facts no doubt will be deemed nit-picking by the district attorney or his admirers; but those of us who denounce the Warren Report for its scandalous bungling and the violence it does to simple fact are, it seems to me, under a particular obligation to be scrupulously accurate and precise in our own marshalling of evidence.

Perhaps Mr. Garrison has read a different Warren Report. My own editions of the Report do not indicate, as he asserts, that the Commission concluded that the second bullet missed JFK and proceeded to hit the Main Street curb and inflict superficial wounds on a bystander's face. In my copies of the Warren Report, the Commission modestly abjured a determination of which bullet missed of the three bullets which figure in its fantasy of the assassination; and the Report is quite definite in finding that the mark on the curb was made not by a whole bullet but by a fragment. With its own marvelous brand of logic, the Commission suggested that this fragment may have come from the bullet that struck JFK's head—untroubled by the paradox of a fragment traveling some 240 yards with enough velocity to impact on a hard surface, while other fragments from the same bullet dropped gently into the car, not even penetrating soft materials.

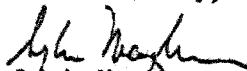
Incidentally, how does Mr. Garrison expect to produce in a court of law the two men who killed Tippit when the murder was committed far from his jurisdiction?

Like the Warren Commission, Mr. Garrison asserts that Oswald "couldn't drive" and therefore was not the "Oswald" who test-drove a car with the late Albert Guy Bogard on November 9, 1963. I will point out again, as I did in an article published last year, that Oswald went to take his driver's test on the very same date, November 9 (but found the motor vehicle station closed). Obviously, he could drive well enough on that day to apply for a license.

6 I cannot close without addressing myself to the "code" that Mr. Garrison claims to have broken. It is surprising that Playboy's interviewer, who was well briefed on the so-called code, did not make even a feeble challenge of the district attorney's claim. It is based on a misreading of a notation in Oswald's address book and on assumptions about a similar notation in another address book which proved to be premature and invalid.

As a student of the assassination and a critic of the Warren Report—which I regard not merely as a gigantic bungle but as a deliberate and infamous fraud—I ask (and with some bitterness) what can give more aid and comfort to the apologists for the Warren Commission, or do more harm to responsible criticism, than the reckless, inaccurate, and insupportable pronouncements of a district attorney who has managed to shift world attention away from the central issue—the Warren Report—to an arch-fantasy of probably irrelevant events in New Orleans?

Yours faithfully,


Sylvia Maagter

302 West 12 Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

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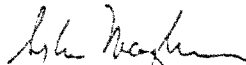
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10 October 1967

Mr. M. S. Arnoni, Editor
The Minority of One
155 Pennington Avenue
Passaic, New Jersey 07055

Dear Menahem,

Jim Garrison's letter to you dated October 4, 1967 reveals some uncertainty (at the top of page three), either about the masculinity of William Gurvich or about the identity of the writer of your editorial, "Garrison and Warren: Anything in Common?" If it is the latter that puzzles him, he has apparently overlooked the statement in the masthead of TMO, "Unsigned contributions are written by the editor." And no one who knows you could fail to recognize the absolute independence of your judgments or your invulnerability to influence or persuasion.

Mr. Garrison proclaims that he is "right" but here are some examples of his inaccurate and misleading pronouncements:

(1) In an interview broadcast in Los Angeles on April 3, 1967, Garrison charged that page 47 of Oswald's address book had been suppressed. In fact, it is published in full (Exhibits, Volume XVI, page 54).

(2) In a legal instrument released to the press on May 13, 1967, and on subsequent occasions, Garrison has claimed that the notation "P.O.19106" appears in Oswald's notebook and in Shaw's, and that it is a cryptogram for Ruby's unpublished phone number. The notation in Oswald's notebook is actually DD 19106 (the Cyrillic "D"), as may readily be seen (Exhibit 18, Volume XVI, page 58). This invalidates the so-called cryptogram.

Mr. Garrison, instead of confronting the fact that the "P.O." is a "D D," suspects that "his real problem here is simply that an elected official happened to stumble across it instead of the unhappy critic who complains so bitterly that such a thing could be possible." This is not only petty and malicious but it betrays a preoccupation with kudos and credit. Such innuendo is all the more surprising in light of the fact that it was a critic, and not an elected official, who discovered the so-called cryptogram—a critic who told me personally that he had telephoned his "find" to Garrison's office from a desk at The New York Review of Books.

(3) Garrison claimed on NBC television on July 15, 1967 that Exhibit 948 disclosed that a CIA secret report had been destroyed while being thermo-faxed. This is literally true. But Garrison forgot to mention that the reference to the accidental destruction of a particular copy of the report is preceded by the words "copies have been previously furnished to the Commission," and followed by the words "we are enclosing another copy of this message" (XVIII, page 188). A legitimate criticism that Garrison might have made, instead of quoting out of context, was that although the Commission had possession of copies of the CIA secret message, it was not published in the Exhibits but suppressed. There is a difference, in that attempts can still be made to have this document declassified, while the notes burned by Dr. Humes are beyond recovery.

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It seems clear from these examples that Garrison is not a careful student of the published documentation and that he has been less than candid in discussing the contents of the exhibits in some instances. However much he prefers to "avoid getting involved with details," it is self-evident that errors of detail can lead right to appalling miscarriages of justice, and that details are of cardinal importance in any homicide and certainly in a conspiracy that culminated in a Presidential assassination.

Mr. Garrison continues to insist that it is "simply not true" that William Gurvich was his Chief Investigator. Perhaps not; but then I am at a loss to understand why at least ~~some~~ critics and reporters told me clearly and without qualification on their return from New Orleans (before the Gurvich defection) that he was the Chief Investigator. (The ~~list~~ were: William Turner, Raymond Marcus, Robert Richter, Philippe Labro, ~~Richard~~ ~~Turner~~ ~~and~~ ~~Richard~~ ~~Turner~~. As a matter of fact, Menahem, you were present when Bill Turner gave this information and praised Gurvich very warmly.)

It is true that Mr. Garrison has said publicly on several occasions that there is no evidence that Oswald shot anyone on November 22nd—which is exactly what critics of the Warren Report, myself included, have been saying, for some three years before it occurred to the New Orleans district attorney. But it is an inescapable fact that Mr. Garrison consistently has tried to incriminate Oswald in the conspiracy that culminated in the assassination of President Kennedy. He has alleged that Oswald had clandestine meetings with Shaw, Ferris, and Ruby, and that he received money from Shaw on two occasions. He has alleged the presence in Oswald's notebook of incriminating notations which link him covertly with Ruby and with Shaw. But he has sought to substantiate these allegations with evidence that is contrived, taken out of context, or mistaken, and with testimony by two witnesses that is inherently bereft of credibility.

Consequently, I regard the Garrison investigation as a mere sequel to the Warren Report, in which misrepresentation and error serve repeatedly to incriminate Oswald in the conspiracy, even if he is exonerated of firing the shots. As I have said on an earlier occasion, one is not obliged to take sides in a conflict in which both parties (the Warren Commission and the District Attorney) have shown disregard for truth and readiness to accuse Oswald on the flimsiest grounds.

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