

Dallas Law Officers Say Oswald Did Fire at JFK

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Discount Guerrilla Team Theory of Garrison

By PEGGY SIMPSON

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Three Dallas officers active in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 say that Orleans Parish Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is wrong when he says that Lee Harvey Oswald never fired a shot.

These key investigators also discount the New Orleans prosecutor's theory that a team of guerrillas fanned out on the crest of a park to kill Kennedy and escape undetected.

"I don't think there's any question but that Oswald did some shooting, and indications are all of the shooting," said Dist. Atty. Henry Wade.

Retired Police Chief Jesse Curry, who drove the car preceding the President's in the motorcade, said there was no truck on the Dealey Plaza lawn preceding the shooting, as Garrison claims.

COULD HAVE BEEN SEEN

He said if guerrilla gunmen had crouched behind a three-foot stone wall in the plaza as Garrison says, Curry and Sheriff Bill Decker and Secret Service men could have seen them from the street as they drove by. He said his policemen atop the railroad overpass overlooking Dealey Plaza likewise could have spotted any persons behind the stone wall or even behind the 5-foot-tall picket fence which is 26 feet in back of the stone wall.

"There were people in the park and by the stone wall but they sure weren't squatted down shooting, I'll tell you that," Curry said. "We just didn't see anything that would indicate that at all."

For eight months, Garrison has independently been scrutinizing the assassination, vowing to prove the Warren Commission wrong in its finding that Oswald alone killed Kennedy and that Jack Ruby also acted in-

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dependently when he gunned down Oswald during a jail transfer two days later.

CONSPIRACY CLAIMED

Garrison says he has uncovered a conspiracy to kill Kennedy between Oswald; a now-dead pilot, David Ferrie; a New Orleans businessman, Clay Shaw, and others.

He says the Central Intelligence Agency is concealing the whereabouts of the assassins because they had been CIA employees.

"I never did rule out some encouragement of Oswald," said Wade, "but whether there was a conspiracy or an accomplice before or after the assassination is a matter of speculation. I don't know."

"It was his gun, there were three empty shells by the window, he was seen in the window, his prints were found there, and everybody else was down watching the motorcade and he was upstairs," Wade said.

Wade and Curry said they looked but found no proof that Oswald and Ruby knew each other.

FAILED LIE DETECTOR

Wade said 8 or 10 persons volunteered information that Ruby and Oswald were together on occasions but he said he could not vouch for the credibility of any of them. A local lawyer failed a lie detector test about such beliefs and some of the other informants were alleged homosexuals or police characters.

Garrison said the assassins apparently used "frangible bullets," forbidden by the Geneva Treaty, that explode into little pieces and leave nothing behind to be traced to the gun. He said these bullets would be favored by forces working for an intelligence agency.

A firearms expert here said a frangible bullet does indeed fragment into tiny pieces—but the shattering is upon impact, before any penetration. The soft, compressed graphite bullets are used for target practice and might barely pierce a tin can at 50 yards. The firearms expert said he knew of no bullet which combines the characteristics Garrison named, since soft-nose bullets which cause a gaping wound and much internal damage leave traceable elements.

The FBI identified a whole bullet found, after the assassination on a stretcher as coming

from Oswald's rifle and said fragments of a second bullet came from the same rifle.

Curry said Garrison's probe hasn't refuted any Warren Commission findings, as far as he is concerned.