

T.P. 4/29/67

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Sanford Lauds Revenue Law Enforcement in La.

\$118 Million in Added Collections Is Told

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(The T-P Staff Correspondent)

BILOXI, Miss. — Strict enforcement of Louisiana revenue laws has resulted in increased collections of 118 million during the past two years, Chapman L. Sanford, chief attorney for the Louisiana Department of Revenue, said here Friday.

The official, speaking at a section meeting of the 26th annual convention of the Louisiana State Bar Assn., said that the tough enforcement policy will continue and that increases in state revenues will result without any tax increases.

He asserted that the projected raise in state revenues will be achieved through the better enforcement policies.

Sanford attributed about \$60 million of the increase to the economic growth of the state. Another factor, he said, was better enforcement of the sales tax.

He said that as enforcement mounts on all 24 types of state taxes, collections will continue to grow.

He was a panelist at the bar's section on taxation presided



MARK LANE
Claims federal pressure.



ASHTON R. HARDY
Chosen Junior Bar chairman.

over by Jack M. Gordon, New Orleans, and moderated by Federal District Judge Alvin B. Rubin.

Others on the panel included Byron B. Kantrow, Baton Rouge, who discussed tax aspects of successions, and Jerome J. Reso, New Orleans, who pointed out favorable tax factors for family corporations.

JUNIOR BAR

Another feature of the day's program at the Buena Vista Hotel was an address to the junior bar section by Mark Lane, whose book, "Rush to Judgment," attacks the findings of the Warren Commission investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In his talk, Lane criticized what he called federal pressure brought to bear on anyone who dares to doubt the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the President.

Lane said 15 publishers had agreed to publish his book but in each case the firm suddenly changed its mind.

He said one firm, Holt, Rinehart, was approached by an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and informed that J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director, did not want it to publish the book.

He also charged that other

critics, some in high government positions, have been subjected to even more harassment because they dissented from the findings of the Warren Commission.

Lane, a New York attorney who is now teaching at Stanford University, said that once he began questioning the results of the commission's investigation, FBI agents began appearing at all of his talks to tape record his remarks.

"If the FBI had spent a little less time following me and recording my statements and a little more time in Dallas, their results would have been a little more perfect," he claimed.

Lane was especially critical of the commission's finding on the number of shots fired at the President's car and the direction from which they were fired.

KEY WITNESSES

He said the commission failed to interrogate many of the key eye witnesses to the shooting whose testimony could have raised serious doubts to the theory that Oswald acted alone.

"Any man or woman who made a public statement that the shots were fired from behind a wooden fence on a grassy

knoll were almost immediately dismissed by the Warren Commission," he charged.

"In fact, any evidence which contradicted the Oswald theory was not admitted," he said.

The author also questioned the government's tests of the Oswald rifle and called them inadequate.

He said that while Oswald was considered by the Marine Corps to be a "rather poor shot," the Warren Commission used three expert riflemen to test the accuracy of the rifle.

Although the commission contended that the tests by the three experts were conducted under simulated conditions as close as possible to the Dallas situation, they were in fact far different, Lane said.

For instance, he said, the marksmen were in a stand only 20 feet off the ground while Oswald was actually on the sixth floor of the Dallas book depository building.

He said that the marksmen fired at still targets instead of at a moving vehicle as in the actual assassination. He also objected strenuously that neither the commission nor its attorneys were ever allowed to see either the photographs of the bullet wounds or the President's X-rays.

At the section meeting, Ash-