I want to focus particularly on New Orleans and outline what recent news has developed. I want to go through briefly the investigation that the Commission conducted, and tie it up as much as possible with the stuff that is coming out now from Mr. Garrison's investigation.

When the staff of the Commission was chosen the work of the staff was divided in 7 different areas. One of them related to the physical cause of the actual assassination itself. What actually happened that day. Basically the concerned firearms, identification for check areas and the time of the shots and that kind of thing. Grouped up with the problem of the identity of the assassin. One dealt with the area of protection, the other dealt with the possible involvement with Jack Ruby in the conspiracy. Another one dealt with Lee Harvey Oswald's activities outside the United States which comprised his trip to Mexico in the Fall of 1963. The only other area aside from Ruby and the involvement of the country in which most of the conspiracies were considered in the possible connection with Oswald's other activities was confined to a great variety in which I worked on all of Oswald's contacts and activities since the time of the assassination. There were two of us working in there, Mr. Gener, who has made some remarks since the assassination, which are mentioned in the postscript to his book on some other areas, some of which are not easy to combat unfortunately. I think this was unfortunate for Mr. Gener and myself.

When we started to work we went through all the FBI reports and other intelligence reports, but primarily FBI reports.
that related to anything in Oswald's background, whether it would be any possible motive or a possible conspiracy. We took testimony and we requested an additional investigation from the FBI. We took testimony in 3 different places, New Orleans, in Dallas and in New York. We took testimony in New York because we did take testimony of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Q Committee and the Socialist Labor Party.

When I took a look at the New Orleans situation, we found-and this is something I did myself, with all respect to Mr. Gener, an older lawyer and he was running in for President of the American Bar Association at that time. And he had more concern about writing letters to his lawyer friends at that time about promoting his candidacy. And he wasn't going to show us the air reports of which there were stacks of them. The way I did this, and the others did too, in going through the reports we picked the index cards, and I have a bunch that relate to David Ferrie and in my hand here, most of which came out of my own personal files. I kept all these cards, and when this thing broke in New Orleans I went back and used them and built these cards- these relate to Ferrie and a couple that didn't I was asked to remove them to here. And this refers to my alphabetical file by name. There was a top index that we worked in too,

of different topics, cross reference to the main theme. The FBI reports were all given document numbers. This one here is tied into a columnized FBI report that was a composite, but together document 75, which was about that thick, a whole bunch put together of the different agent's reports that were put together, and referred to the Oswald activities of the Agent in New Orleans.

The commission document number, various numbers and a brief summary of what the report said, of course.

And then as we started to piece things together, we went
back to the original reports and decided which of the original reports and these cards we would actually take testimony from, ourselves. We did not take Mr. Berry's testimony. He didn't testify before the Commission and neither Mr. Tener or I examined him in New Orleans.

The reason we didn't in that decision, better or worse at this point--it was primarily my own. There's decisions at this point, made on the staff level--they obviously was a decision of my own, obviously we had to. Therefore the Commissioners were not sitting down there until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. So they made a determination of what this was going to be called. There was some particular witnesses the Commission desired written testimony to call for witnesses. They of course indicated that. But as far as I was concerned, that was made on the staff level.

And the exclusion it was somewhat varied, that was basically my decision. And the reason I decided not to call him was because the FBI was what I regarded as a very thorough examination, and investigation as to what he had done at the time of the assassination, where he had been, and to look to the possibility that he had known Oswald and been connected with the assassination. And on the basis of the FBI reports, it seemed to me that he didn't have anything to do with it. But his name became join to one of a thousand other names in the FBI reports whose testimony was not taken by the Commission. I think if I had to make the judgment over again I'd probably make the same judgment without deciding, and we can't take his testi-
mony. Fortunately or unfortunately, if a lawyer is involved in a situation, where he doesn't have to. Terry is one of the most important witnesses, characterized as to what he meant. And Mr. Shaw as you know has been both indicted I guess and bound over for his own hearing for trial on the charges of spying with Shaw, with Terry rather, and
Oswald, to assassinate the President.

Another character who was involved in this was a lawyer by the name of Dean Andrews. And we didn't take Mr. Andrews' testimony because the FBI reports indicated that he may actually have had some contact with Oswald. I don't know to this day whether he did. It may actually develop that he had not seen Oswald. Oswald had been involved in some way or another with his house, two or three times, in connection with some personal legal matters that had to do with his own discharge from the Marine Corps, his wife's immigration status and his own citizenship status. Andrews testified, and it was kind of interesting, Andrews came over a couple of times when I was in New Orleans. The first two times I was there...

The second time Andrews came over we would ask the Secret Service to give us notice for anyone who wanted to take testimony. The first time he came over I had to go to Dallas or something, or I was being delayed, or something. The second time he wouldn't come so we had to subpoena him. He came under subpoena. And also, in the subpoena, we asked him to bring with him any records that he might find in his office to indicate whether or not Oswald had ever been in his office.

Well Andrews came over and I took his testimony. I don't know whether any of you saw him the other night, it was a week ago Friday, it was kind of an amusing thing from my point of view because Mr. Saul read Mr. Andrews testimony. Mr. Saul is one of his producers and he read Andrews testimony. Mr. Saul played my part reading my line and Mr. took Andrews' lines and I was somewhat amused to see Mr. Saul taking the part of a West Virginia laborer. But in any event Andrews testified that Oswald had been in his office...
twp or three times and that there had been some people with him.

Different people all the time except there was one Mexican who

described as wearing a silk pongee shirt, he was with him a couple of
times. He was with Oswald to become homosexuals. This tied up

with other rumors that had developed, in the French Quarter, that
people who had a homosexual community had seen Oswald in the Quarter

courtroom with a sort of group of homosexuals. The FBI made a

pretty thorough investigation and tried to trace this down and they weren't

able to establish the fact that Oswald had ever been there.

And there wasn't any other independent evidence that Oswald had

any homosexual proclivities and Marie Oswald testified that he

stayed pretty close to home at that time. At least he wasn't out of

the apartment overnight. The testimony now is that it was probably

one point living affair which is not consistent with what Maria

said. That began to involve the judgment of course as to the credi-

bility of Marie Oswald, and my own view is that I am also to her

what was said by Marie Oswald. The testimony is not of much weight

unless it can be corroborated with an independent investigation. It has

not given it very much weight.

Andrews - The interesting part of this evidence is that Oswald wanted Andrews

to go back and see if he could go back and clear up his discharge. He asked Andrews

(from the Marine Corp. and Andrews said - Andrews is a very interest-
ing fellow. He talks in a sort of modified way, and I must say some

of his lines were very amusing. At one point he referred to some-

thing called the Febbies. And I asked him what the Febbies were,

and he said the Febbies are the FBI, and, it was possible to under-
stand him. He said someone had broken into his office and roughed through his papers and he couldn't find any papers that related to show Oswald had been there. His Secretary— the FBI questioned his secretary— she had no recollection of Oswald ever having been there. And his private investigation had a vague recollection that he might have been, but he was very unspecific about it.

The most interesting thing about Andrews' testimony was his statement that it was either the 22nd or 23rd, I believe it was the 23rd. He was in the hospital at that time with pneumonia. He was under very heavy sedation he said and sometime in the afternoon, he was unclear as to the time, he received a telephone call from someone a voice that he recognized as a Clay Bertrand and this voice asked him, Andrews, if he would represent Oswald because he was sick and couldn't do it. Zelden told Andrews at that point that he wouldn't have to worry about him because Oswald had been shot. It was Sunday when Andrews called Zelden. The matter was dropped at that point.

When Mr. Garrison's investigation broke I was back to see what the report said about this. And Andrews' testimony was unbelievable standing by itself, in terms of either his inability to identify Clay Bertrand and it was unconvincing that Oswald had ever been in his office and it was unconvincing and unclear as to whether he ever received this telephone call or not because for various reasons,
One of which was the time problem, he first testified that his private investigator was there at the hospital at the time he got the telephone call. His private investigator didn't remember the telephone call coming into the hospital while he was there. But the investigator was there sometime after four o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Andrews testified after he got the call he called his secretary, and his secretary said that Andrews hadn't called him about it as I recall. Hadn't called him at all until - if he had called it was prior to 4 o'clock the time Andrews said he got the call from Bertrand which was supposed to be verified by the detective. The secretary didn't remember the call. And the report so indicates. One of the things of course when I sat back and thought about this the report didn't say anything about what Mr. Zelden said about this and we didn't take Mr. Zelden's testimony. But I went back to my files and I found the FBI report of an interview with Mr. Zelden, and there is an interview in the right audit. And Zelden said Andrews had called him about this. That is one of those things one can observe and say well it was a mistake. And we should have requested a report that Zelden said that Andrews had called him. I would like to know the position of Zelden and Andrews is that Andrews had been indicted personally by the grand jury. Apparently I am told that the indictment doesn't relate to any of his testimony involving Oswald by relates to questions that were asked Andrews as to whether or not Andrews had been around putting up bail. Apparently they run off the streets every Friday night. He does go out. He said that many people...
times Bertran refused to call him and asked him to go on bail for these different homosexual jobs. Andrews, subsequent to all this testimony and subsequent to the time he became Assistant District Attorney in Jefferson County which is next to Orange County, and it is illegal for a District Attorney to go out and post bond for these people that are picked up by the police, I suppose for fairly obvious reasons, and I am told Garrison asked Andrews if he had been going around putting up bail for the homosexuals after he became Assistant District Attorney, and he said no that he hadn't. Apparently related to.

So there is a perjury count in his testimony.

Now I had at first thought, and the impression was given in the newspapers, that the reasons Andrews was indicted for perjury, is that he declined to identify Clay Bertrand which he did do. He said that he couldn't say that Shaw was Bertrand and he couldn't say that Shaw wasn't Bertrand. Which goes back again to the fact that when I asked him about this - first of all the FBI kept after him, they were looking for Clay Bertrand through this entire assassination, they were looking for him throughout New Orleans, and the Secret Service was too. And they did all the things the FBI does to try to locate someone, and they couldn't find anybody that knew Clay Bertrand. Of course they kept pester Andrews about it. They would come back in a week and say "Have you seen the guy, do you know anything more about him?" Andrews, finally concluded he had made the whole thing up, he was under sedation and it was a figment of his imagination. But when Andrews and I took testimony, he said that
They can put down anything they want in the report. Just stop bothering about it. But then he.

The patient testified that subsequent to his last interview by the FBI and by the time his testimony reached the report that he had seen Clay Bertrand in the street, in a bar. And when he walked in the bar and saw Bertrand, he immediately went over to call the Secret Service, to get them to come down and pick this guy up. And Bertrand saw him and ran out and got away. This is the only time Andrews had seen Bertrand subsequent to the telephone call, and the only time that he had seen him prior to that was not clear when. As much as a year or two prior to that, but he hadn't seen him before. He was able to recognize him when he saw him in this bar. He told the FBI that Bertrand was about 6'1" tall and he mentioned the color of his hair.

He told me that the guy he saw in the bar was 5'8" and he had a different color hair, a completely different description. I asked him if he could explain the apparent discrepancy between the description he gave the FBI about Bertrand's physical characteristics and what he told the FBI about Bertrand.

very different from what he told me. And his answer was somewhat that typical of Dean Andrews. He said look I don't type out how God made him. I had a picture of Dean Andrews standing there with one of these broads, I know, making y'know, making he is not able to try at a triangulation. But now it is valuable that he testify one way or the other as to whether Shaw is Bertrand.

That whole sequence would be significant if it could be pursued and legitimately developed. We were able to do it yes. Because we were able to find any indication or any evidence as to
who this Clay Bertram was. It wasn't pursued any further in that
direction. The way that it is apparent when you tie this whole thing
in with Shaw as you probably know relates to the testimony of
this Harry Russo, who will testify before the preliminary hearing
at Ferrari's apartment and that Shaw and Oswald and Ferrari just
that he had been at a party with Oswald and Shaw. And part of
the assassination. I don't know how many of you have seen the
article that James Phalen has written in the Saturday Evening
Post, in the last issue or the issue before that - there is a story in the L.A.
Times about it too. I talked with Mr Phalen after the article came
out - he lives down in Long Beach and he is going to send me copies
of these two memorandums, I haven't received them yet, that he
talked about in the article. If Phalen's story is true, and
it is based entirely he says, on two memos that Garrison gave to
Phalen when Phalen was talking to him in Los Vegas shortly after
this whole thing broke, Garrison fly to Los Vegas and that I
know is true because I know people who talked to him at the time.
Phalen said

EXX-XM X - he talked to Garrison in Los Vegas for sometime
about this late one evening and Garrison gave him these two memos
had been prepared by Mrs. Scramble (I think his name is Scramble) for Mr. Garrison
that were prepared by Ciacciabra, Asst. District Attorney, one of Garrison's
Assistant. The first memo reflected a conversation that Ciacciabra
had had with Russo over in Baton Rouge, and in this memorandum

Ciacciabra states Russo had seen Clay Shaw on two occasions at
his lodge. One was a parade of some sort, and another time he
driving a car drove
saw him on the street. There is no indication in this first
memorandum that Russo had ever seen Oswald, ever seen Perry,
or had ever seen Shaw in their presence. I mean the second document
that Phelan has, or copies of, is a transcript of a session that Russo had with Garrison and with Ciascabra and a Dr. Fattori, and they had Russo come in and put him under hypnosis and from which he was awake and then they asked him first they asked him if they first placed him in a room in which you are where Dr. Fattori is operating, and then they asked him to visualize a television screen. There is a tall, white-haired man there. And they are discussing something important. And they were noting the reaction on Russo's part. Then while Russo was under hypnosis, they said I want you to visualize a meeting with Clay Shaw, Lee Harvey Oswald, and David Ferrie, and they are discussing something very important, and then Russo came forth with the story that I had been in Portland and seen these people and were discussing the possibility of assassinating the President.

Now Phalen told me that he went back and made copies of the memos he got and they let him keep them over night, but he had to return them the next morning, and he made copies of these memos. He said Garrison did not restrict him in any way as to their use. And he went back to Garrison's house and he discussed thoroughly with Garrison and Garrison said he was not aware that Ciascabra had not mentioned this meeting, but he said, "well, you remind me of the story of the fellow who went out for a walk and wrote a little memorandum of what he found that day." And when the fellow was out walking he found two cigarette butts and a gun wrapper,
and he came back and wrote a memorandum about what he found that day and he mentioned the two cigarette butts and the gum wrapper. That is a sort of afterthought, because it seems rather clear of the fact that Russo had mentioned this in his first interview, and it would be reasonable to expect Mr. Giacchiabra would mention it, but he didn't. Now I notice by today's paper that Mr. Garrison has asked Mr. Phalen to come down and testify before the Grand Jury about this whole thing. Phalen is not here now, he has gone back to Washington and he won't be back here for 5 weeks or so; I don't know what he is going to do. But Phalen's attitude towards this whole thing is very critical and he said if this is all the evidence Garrison has got and he thinks that there isn't any more that Garrison is going to be in serious trouble trying to relate this whole thing to Oswald when the case come to trial. The best guess is I think that he should do it in about 6 months. (This is)

One of the problems I have always had and Phalen's story is consistent with Russo's prior public statements, because he had told reporters before he had this hypnosis session with Fattah and Giacchiabra, he said he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald, and didn't know anything about him. But then after the hypnosis he came forth with this story, which XXX

And one of the things that has always made me somewhat suspicious of the whole thing is I know that I would not and I think that most people that I know well would not, stand idly by and say nothing if
during the course of this investigation that it would come to
the body of the Commission, and maybe they might talk to the FBI.
I don't know if there is anything in Russo's background to make
him talk to the FBI, but I don't see why he would be afraid to talk
to the Commission because the Commission imposed no sanction
on anybody witness there is never any story at that point as far as I know
when they testified before the Commission, that they were interviewed, a shot
Nobody ever suggested, with one possible exception, I can't
understand why Goddard would still sit there having knowledge of this
and say nothing about it. I know three years after the event. There
are a couple of other points here. Somewhere at some point here, it
is going to have to attempt to tie this whole thing in with the
events in Dallas on the 22nd. There are two carbons of that, one of
which relates to the actual physical evidence of what occurred at
the time of the assassination, which is not conclusive by any means,
on the question of whether or not there might be somebody else in-
volved in the conspiracy to assassinate the President. The state-
ment is not conclusive by any means because it is perfectly possible
that the other conspirators if they were there at the time with
acting (light on Dealey Plaza, a of them were on Dealey Plaza)
Oswald, or independently, if they were acting somewhere else in Dallas,
that their attempt, if they were actually going to make one to join
Oswald in the assassination might have been avoided. If there was
such an attempt, it seems to me if they were actually going to make
one to join Oswald in the attempt it seems to me that it was such
an attempt it might have been avoided. If there was such an attempt
it seems to be that it might have been avoided, because the physical
evidence relating to the direction of the shots, the impact of
the shots on the President is as far as I am concerned, conclusive, absolutely conclusive that the shots came from behind and that no shots struck the President from any other direction. Once again shots might have been fired from some other direction except nobody saw them, but it is perfectly clear that no shots struck the President except from behind. That is the first problem. The second is

simply to get Shaw, to get them somehow in Dallas or somehow in Dallas, at least at some point. And as far as I can see

at this point there are a couple of ways in which that might be done.

The first relates to Ferrie. In the first place the various activities of time after the assassination.

On the afternoon of the 22nd Ferrie and two friends drove from New Orleans to Houston, Texas in Ferrie's station wagon. And they went to a skating rink. And they stayed over night in a hotel in Houston.

Ferrie told the FBI that they had just finished working with a private investigator Ray Gill for a lawyer, who was trying an immigration case involving a fellow named Selser. In that trial, which had gone on for 18 days ended on the 22nd. After the trial was over Ferrie said he wanted to get away, wanted to get away, and he was interested in the assassination, so of course everybody was looking for Ferrie. He came back to New Orleans, he didn't turn himself over immediately but he went over to Southwestern Louisiana State College, somewhere off Southwestern Louisiana State College, somewhere and with a friend of his that. He stayed there that night, and came back the next day or the day after that and turned himself over to the New Orleans Police.

And he was then interviewed by the FBI while he was in the custody of the New Orleans Police department. (I think that was 3 or 4 days after the assassination.
And he was also interviewed at that time by the New Orleans Police Department, and twice by the FBI. Subsequent to that, and the FBI ran down the possibility that he might have known oswald was in the civil air patrol, which oswald apparently was for a short period of time, and that didn't turn out. And the FBI Bureau of course questioned the other two fellows that were with him and a lot of other people that knew ferris, to try to check these things. One thing that fascinates me about all of this is coming. I understand that Mr. Lane was saying the other day that the New Orleans development would have a very serious effect on the country. I don't know exactly what it was, but I think, at least if I were concerned here, I would be very careful of two facts. One, ferris went to Guatemala twice during the month of October 1963. Now he said the reason he went to Guatemala is because the case he was working on involved his wife in marcella, apparently marcella was in Guatemala, and they could get him down in Guatemala relating to the possibility that marcella had forged some investigation relating to a birth certificate or something like that. But that is all in the courts while he was in Guatemala, because Guatemala as we all know was the training ground for most of the Cubans who eventually were involved in a lot of activity. Sometime prior to I can't remember the exact date, but it was I think his involvement terminated somewhere around January of 1962, which was almost 4 years prior to the assassination. He was involved in the United Castro Movement in New Orleans. I think it was either the DRE or the CRE student representative council or something like that. And there have been rumors about for sometime that at some point during its existence, this organization had been receiving finances
from Central Intelligence Agency, which, in a sense, wouldn't really surprise me very much because New Orleans at that time had a lot of Cubans and a lot of people that had come from Cuba in the CAM which was trying to get people to be involved in the Movement.

And I don't know of anything that would indicate that the CIA ever had given any money to this organization. They weren't giving any money to it at the time. But after the organization eventually got kicked out of office, it was on Kent Street in New Orleans, because it didn't pay it's rent. And it just disintegrated, and one of the guys involved in it was a fellow called Sergio Acosta Smith, who was also in connection with this in Dallas, and we hear so much about that. Which is another indication that this is another one of the laps in which Garrison is trying to make.

And in connection with Perry's trip to Galveston and Houston, it is also a fact that a fellow by the name of Heck Wall, who was a friend of Jack Ruby's went to Galveston that weekend. It is also a fact that there was a telephone conversation between Wall and Ruby, while Wall was in Galveston. Ruby testified that he called Wall because he wanted to discuss with him some problems he was having with the American Artists Guild, or something like that, because they were giving him a hard time because it was amateur night. He thought they had more amateurs than they were getting after because they were trying to keep the union requirements by keeping the amateurs and distributors. He wanted to discuss this with Wall, which Garrison suggests doesn't fit in with the rest of Ruby's set that weekend. He was terribly concerned with the Assassination and went around all upset about it and taking pictures of every-
thing and he could figure out why he would call well to talk about this. Well, Garrison I think is going to try to relate these two events together. In fact, he has said that it is clear to him on the basis of the fact that there was a telephone at the skating rink, that the skating rink was a message center of some sort. And that Ferrie went around visiting everybody at the skating rink. You know that is absurd that this is a message center of some sort, I suppose. Ferrie would be standing next to the telephone, and answering the telephone, and going around telling everyone he was Ferrie. And what the message center was went around telling everyone he was Ferrie. And what the message center was, there is telephones all over you know. I don't know exactly what the point is, but I know that further testimony relates to a man who introduced himself as Leon Ferrie. She lived in Dallas, Sylvia Odio, who said that someone was introduced to her as Leon Oswald and Russo said he knew Oswald as a lady. She lived in an apartment with two Mexican type or Cuban types legs in September of 1963. She moved out of the apartment the first part of October. And she was getting ready to move when these guys came. They came at 9 o'clock one night and she was quite sure it was September 26th, but it could have been the day before, she said. Well, if these people came on September 26th it couldn't have been Oswald, because Oswald was in Mexico at that point, so maybe she was wrong about the 26th, it could have been the 25th. Well, she was not able to identify the other two men. They wanted her to translate a letter from Spanish into English and they were attempting to raise funds for the Castro Movement. Mrs. Odio is a very hard born aristocratic Cuban woman, whose father was prior to the Castro Regime was very wealthy man, and stood with the transport sellers in Havana evidently. At this time in 1964
was a political prisoner of Castro's. Mrs. Odeo was against this. Mrs.

was trying to get bishops for witnesses although some of our outstanding bishops particularly helped. They were being picked for witnesses, but Mrs. Odeo had an interesting background. She left Miami, and she had been married to a fellow.

I guess in Miami, I mean in Cuba. They went to Cuba. Her husband left her and went back to Puerto Rico. She had 5 or 6 children.

She came to Miami. And in her family itself, she had 8 or 9 brothers and sisters. And they were all penniless, there they were. And she was working behind the jewelry counter at Neiman Marcus, and I don't think it really set too well with her. And I sometimes wondered if she -- and it was felt by the FBI, that she also has certain psychological problems, which I don't blame her, would be excusable in circumstances like that. One of her problems was that she was subjected to siezures, called Gran Mal siezures. And she was struck with one of them, and

these at the time, the first saw Oswald on television, because she said and she of that time, as usual, she recognized him, and there was no question about it she did faint.

She was hauled off to the hospital and was unconscious for 2 or 3 hours.

Something like that, but it is not the same if you are unconscious for a long period of time.

Now in order to try to determine whether Oswald had been there from the Commission tried to pinpoint his precise movements throughout that period of time. On September 23rd Rowena and Ruth Payne left New Orleans to go to Irving Texas, one of Oswald's kids. They were able to pinpoint the fact that Oswald had stayed in New Orleans until the very latest 8AM on September 25th, and you know the Commission didn't do a perfect job, there were certain instances where they didn't cover his investigation very carefully, like the price of oil.
whereabout, this investigation was a very light piece of work.

Because, an unemployment

(He had cashed a food compensation check in New Orleans, at I think)

A Super Market, and he went back to the Texas State Unemployment

Bureau compensation check and it was determined that check was sent to

and traced to a person in Texas, and he was able to

(He had kept, he think)

Suppose the correction here is obvious, you go back, we

(He had kept, he think)