

12/28/68

Dear Hon,

As I told you a few minutes ago, Paul has sent me his file of painstaking correspondence with the government on the Quigley pamphlet. Based on it I have prepared this very rough draft, the purpose of which is to get a few ideas on paper and to inform you and Alcock.

Aside from their suppression, we have here exactly what this memo says, the Department of Justice that failed to conduct the requisite investigation when it would have had meaning pretending now to be conducting one, when it is denied that meaning, as a vehicle for denying the evidence to those who are entitled to it. They are conducting an investigation, at the wrong time, or they are violating the law and pretending to have the countenance of law in so doing.

I am sending a copy to Paul, in case he has some suggestions. I will be going over this again. It can be separate or part of the Clark memo I will be doing.

I also have and will bring the original copies of the applicable 544 reports and copies of Paul's correspondence in this matter. Clancy has several pictures of the building and the area.

Would it be nice to have an official of the Department of Justice on the witness stand explaining why he waited until four years after the "decision" to conduct the investigation, to say why he is now conducting it (against you, to exculpate Oswald, frustrate government critics? He will hardly say to learn who did kill the President.).

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

Harold Weistarg

12/28/68

Lee Harvey Oswald's use of the address 544 Camp St., New Orleans
Government secrecy and suppression

Paul Hoch, a graduate student at the University of California at Berkeley, has been conducting a study of the murder of President John Kennedy and its official investigation. He has been interested in Oswald's picketing and use of the address 544 Camp St. in New Orleans. When he finally decided that through the usual channels the government would not provide him with a copy of one of the publicly-available items Oswald gave the FBI when Oswald was arrested in New Orleans August 9, 1963, three and a half months before the assassination, *on February 19, 1968.* Hoch invoked the "Freedom of Information" Act. He supplied the Department of Justice with the requisite forms and papers properly executed and accompanied by the proper cash advance, ~~under date of February 19, 1968.~~ After more than 10 months and 18 pages of needless correspondence, he still has only part of an answer. Had he not been persistent and seen through the evasions of the Department of Justice, including a Deputy Attorney General, he would have been deceived, lead to believe what is not true, and would have lacked even the part of an answer he finally elicited.

To begin with, the Department of Justice attempted to hide from him the fact that Oswald, to its knowledge, three and a half months before the murder, was using a return address that had been that of an organization created and funded by the CIA, the Cuban "revolutionary" Council. Although the Department of Justice, especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which acted as the investigative staff of the Warren Commission, was aware of it, this small building has a side entrance on Lafayette St. In this same building and using the side address was a detective agency operated by a man once famous in the FBI, then enjoying the best relations with it, and reputedly connected with it and other government investigative agencies at that time. He is also known to have been an associate of the late David W. Ferris, who was often seen in his company and in his offices, was reported to have been seen with Oswald, was a violent racist,

and was the associate and helper of the man who then was in charge of the *NEW*

Orleans office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, Sergio Arcacha Smith. In fact, although the Federal Bureau of Investigation knew it and carefully withheld its knowledge from the Warren Commission, this same man, the late Guy Banister, actually arranged for the office space used by the Cuban Revolutionary Council at 544 Camp St., the address Oswald also used as a return address on his literature.

Hoch was aware that the FBI had not informed the Warren Commission of the significance of the Oswald use of the address 544 Camp St., for I had brought it to public attention in my book, OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS and had given him copies of the unpublished FBI reports disclosing this deception. Among his purposes was establishing that, in fact, from August 1963, three and a half months prior to the Presidential murder, the FBI did know of this Oswald association and whether, in fact, it had actually withheld the proof of its knowledge from the Warren Commission. Nowhere in the Warren Report, the 26 appended volumes of so-called evidence, or the organized chaos of the enormous store of official documents deposited in the National Archives, ~~has~~ ^{have} Hoch or ~~anyone else, including me,~~ ^I been able to locate any indication of any FBI investigation, before or after the assassination, of Oswald's use of the address of the CIA-organized and funded groups or of its relationship with Banister or of the known use, by the same people, of Banister's office after the Cuban Revolutionary Council surrendered its office space. There is the shallowest pretense of an investigation, by New Orleans FBI Agent Ernest C. Bell, Jr., on one occasion assisted by SA Lawrence F. ~~EE~~ ^{Foley, conducted November 25, 1963}, conducted the third day after the President's murder. It amounts to a deliberate deception and pretends Banister's office is elsewhere than in the 544 Camp St. Building and that he did not have the known association with Arcacha ^{and others}

With the FBI having failed to conduct this investigation so urgently required of it before the assassination or when it was investigating the assassination, the Department of Justice now admits that it is withholding this pamphlet voluntarily given it by Oswald from the public which is entitled to it on the ground that it is now conducting an investigation. ~~on~~ the ground specified on

behalf of the Attorney General by James T. Devine, assistant to Deputy Attorney General Warren Christopher, in writing, under date of November 9, 1964. He did not make this admission voluntarily. Nor did he make it promptly. When, after ~~more than seven months~~, Hoch still had no meaningful responses, in an effort to learn the truth he submitted a number of possibilities to Devine, under date of September 13, 1964. One of these asked, "Am I correct in assuming that your position is that since it is in the 'investigative files' it is exempt from public disclosure under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552(b)?" (This is the "Freedom of Information" Act.) On October 27 Hoch reminded Devine he had not responded. Not until November 9 did he. He then said, "Your assumption is correct."

The Dept of Justice
~~In these same letter he had sought to avoid acknowledging that this suppressed pamphlet bore the suppressed address, 544 Camp St. added by a rubber stamp. Hoch, finally forced to a pointed question, asked, "I am specifically asking you to advise me exactly what stamped impression, if any, appears on page 39 (or say other page) of the pamphlet obtained by SS Quigley..." and he asked if it were 544 Camp St. Devine finally conceded it did "contain the rubber stamped impression: FPCC, 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La."~~

Thus we have the Attorney General and the Department of Justice first misleading and denying information to the Warren Commission, then attempting to deceive and denying information to concerned citizens, ~~when~~ This information was vital to the conduct of any investigation of the President's murder. Having failed itself to conduct the investigation with which it was charged and of which it knew the essential fact without special investigation - engaged in a coverup - ~~and now withholding the information, as required by law,~~ *the Dept of Justice evidence* on the spurious ground it is conducting an investigation.